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GENERAL REPORT

UPON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB PROPER,

FOR THE YEARS

1849-50 & 1850-51;

BEING THE

TWO FIRST YEARS AFTER ANNEXATION:

WITH A

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE

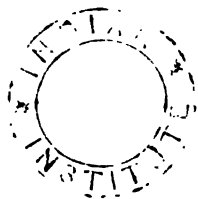
OF THE

CIS AND TRANS-SUTLEJ TERRITORIES.

LAHORE :

PRINTED AT THE CHRONICLE PRESS, BY MAHOMED AZEEM.

1854.



SUBJECTS EMBRACED IN THE REPORT.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.—Physical Aspect of the Punjab Proper; Government of the Punjab under Runjeet Sing, and under the Regency.

SECTION II.—Detailed description of Trans-Indus Frontier and of its Inhabitants.

SECTION III.—Introduction of British Rule.

SECTION IV.—Pacification of the Province and Military Defences of the Frontier.

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GENERAL REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB PROPER,
FOR THE YEARS 1849-50 & 1850-51.

SECTION I.

PART I.—PHYSICAL ASPECT OF THE PUNJAB PROPER.

1. The following Report will treat of the Administration, Civil, Military and Political, in that portion of Runjeet Sing's kingdom which, in March 1849, was annexed to the British Empire in the East. Since annexation, the country has borne the territorial title of "Punjab Proper," in contradistinction to those Provinces of the kingdom which had been previously lost to the Sikh nation. Of these Provinces, one, namely the Julundhur Doab, or Trans-Sutlej States, together with the alpine District of Kangra, had once formed an integral portion of the old Punjab. The other Province, namely, the Cis-Sutlej States, comprised the outskirts of the kingdom, the border Settlements, whither martial colonies of Sikh horsemen, crossing their river boundary of the Sutlej, had marched to plunder and to conquest. These two Provinces have, together with the Punjab Proper, been erected into one principality, and placed under one administration. But by reason of the different dates of acquisition, their management has, in some respects, varied from that of the newly-annexed territory. Their revenues and finances have been kept separate, and in the present Report they will not be mentioned.

Scope of the present Report.

Cis and Trans-Sutlej States excluded from Report.

2. The whole Punjab, then, is not embraced in the country now under discussion. Indeed its fairest portion, the most densely peopled of its plains and its most fertile valley, have been separated. Still, four out of the five Doabs are about to be described, and the new Punjab,

Which is limited to Punjab Proper.

though shorn of its most peaceful and thriving Doab, yet contains all the most stirring and interesting portions of the old kingdom, all those tracts that are most arduous to defend, most difficult to tranquillize, most needful of improvement, physical, moral and social.

3. This country is in superficial area about 50,400 square miles.

Geographical outline. In its greatest breadth, it reaches from the 70th to the 75th meridian of East longitude, a distance of

293 miles, and in its greatest length, from the 34th to the 29th parallel of North latitude, a distance of 344 miles. In shape it may be likened to a vast triangle. The apex points southward, and is formed at that spot where the five rivers mingle their waters, and roll down in one united volume to the sea. Thence passing northward, the eastern side is marked by the Sutlej and its feeder the Beas, the western side by the Sooleemaneer range, and those mountains which stretch upwards to the valley of the Kabul river. Towards the north-west angle the base rests on the hills which overlook the valley of Peshawur and Hazara; hence proceeding eastward it touches the lower boundary of the newly-founded kingdom of Jumoo and Kashmeer.

4. The four Doabs are still popularly known by those names

Four Doabs. which were given them in the days of Mogul ascendancy. The Baree lies between the Beas and Ravee,

and the Rechna between the Ravee and the Chenab, the Chuj between the Chenab and the Jelum; the fourth, enclosed by the Jelum and the Indus, takes its title from the latter, and is styled the "Sind Sagur" or "Ocean of the Indus." Of these the Baree Doab carries off the palm, as containing the central Manja, or home of the Sikh nation, and the three greatest cities, Lahore, Umritsur, and Mooltan.

5. The face of the country presents every variety, from the most luxuriant cultivation to the most sandy deserts, and

Their physical aspect. the wildest prairies of grass and brush-wood. A traveller passing through those lines of communication which traverse the Northern tracts, would imagine the Punjab to be the garden of India; again returning by the road which intersects the central tracts, he would suppose it to be a country not worth annexing. The culture manifestly depends upon two

Cultivated tracts. causes, the lower Himalayan range, and the rivers. From the base of the hill southward, there stretches a strip of country

from 50 to 80 miles broad, watered by mountain-rivulets, and for fertility and agriculture unsurpassed in Northern India. In their downward course the rivers spread wealth and fruitfulness on either side, and their banks are enriched with alluvial deposits, and fringed with the finest cultivation. These tracts, though unadorned with trees, and unrelieved by any picturesque features, are studded with well-peopled villages, are covered with two waving harvests in the year, and are the homes of a sturdy, industrious, and skilful peasantry. Within this tract are situated the sister capitals of Lahore and Umritsur, and most of the chief cities, such as Deenanugur, Batala, Secalkote, Wuzcerabad, Goojranwala, Ramnugur, and Goojrat.

6. Far different is the sad and strange scene which meets the eye in the centres of all the Doabs. These are inter-

Wastes.

minable wastes, overgrown with grass and bushes, scantily threaded by sheep-walks and the foot-prints of cattle. The chief tenants of these parts are no made pastoral tribes, who, knowing neither law nor property, collect herds of cattle, stolen from the agricultural districts. Here and there a hamlet stands alone in the wilder-

Their peculiar features.

ness, tenanted by a semi-barbarous population, the very aborigines of the land : around the homesteads there will be patches of good cultivation, for the soil

is rich, and repays irrigation although the water be deep below the surface. But there are constantly recurring tokens to show that once this region was not inferior to the most favored districts. Everywhere are seen ruined cities, villages, temples, tanks, wells and water-courses. Such are the changes which have passed over this country ! But it would be an error to suppose that this region is merely an object of scientific or historical interest : it possesses a practical and appreciable importance. It is the only source from which the capital, the chief towns and cities, the great British cantonments, can be supplied with firewood. It yields an abundant supply of grass for

And practical value.

all equestrian establishments. It sustains with its inexhaustible pasturage a noble breed* of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats. Its boundless grazing grounds support the race of camels that mainly carry on the Kabul traffic. Portions of it will become the scene

* The bovine cattle form an exception. Though superior to the ordinary cattle of

the Punjab, they are quite inferior to the Hindoostanee breed of Hiansee and Hissar.

of gigantic undertakings, which will tax the skill and resources of the State, but which will ultimately yield an ample return for the outlay of capital. Indeed the Punjab could ill spare its wastes : they are almost as important as the cultivated tracts.

7. Such are the centres of the Baree, Rechna and Chuj Doabs. In the Sind Sagur Doab the waste is much less overgrown and productive, and is little better than a sandy desert, within which the famous fort of Munkera is the only sign of human habitation.

8. But there is one feature of the Sind Sagur Doab not yet noticed. The Doab is divided into two parts by the
 Salt range. Salt range which runs East and West from the Jelum to the Indus, then re-appearing on the opposite bank stretches onward to meet the Sooleemancee range. The fiscal and commercial importance of the range, with its inexhaustible veins of rock-salt, will occasion its frequent mention hereafter. Below it spreads the sandy champaign ; above it rises a plateau of table-land, abrupt, rocky, and precipitous ; in places it undulates into numerous valleys and glens, which are adorned by cultivation : otherwise, sterility extends throughout the upper and lower divisions of the Doab. It can, however, boast of three considerable towns, Rawul Pindee, Chukoowal, and Pind Dadun Khan,—the latter celebrated for its salt mines.

9. The chief physical peculiarities of the Punjab Proper have now been sketched, with the exception of the Trans-Indus Frontier, and the Hazara Valley in the extreme corner of the Sind Sagur Doab. These mountainous tracts differ politically and physically from the other regions of the Punjab, and merit a separate description. But before this is attempted, it might be well to touch upon the population, products, manufactures, and commerce of the districts between the Beas and the Indus.

10. The flower of the population is Jat ; they form the majority
 of converts to the religion of Nanuk. They are the
 Population. core and nucleus of the Sikh commonwealth and
 armies. Equally great in peace and war, they have spread agriculture
 and wealth from the Jumna to the Jelum, and have established a
 political supremacy from Bhurtpore and Delhi
 Jats. to Peshawur. Essentially yeomen, by lineage
 and habit, they can yet boast of two regal families at Lahore
 and Bhurtpore, who in their days have stood in the first rank

of Indian powers. In the Punjab they display all their wonted aptitude for stirring war and peaceful agriculture, and the feudal polity of the Khalsa has imparted to them a tinge of chivalry and nobility. Their chief home is in the Manja, or centre portion of the Baree Doab, and their capital is Umritsur. But they have also extensive colonies at Goojranwala, in the Rechna Doab; Goojrat, in the Chuj; and about Rawul Pindie in the Sind Sagur. For centuries they have peopled the southern Punjab, of which the capital is Mooltan; but there they are held in different repute, and their importance is merely agricultural. In many localities the Jats profess the Mahomedan creed, having been converted chiefly during the Emperor Orungzebe's reign. In the south they mainly belong to this persuasion.

11. The Goojurs are a numerous tribe, probably of primitive antiquity. They have not lost the pastoral habits of their race; but they devote much attention to agriculture, and they are more industrious and less predatory than their brethren of Hindoostan.

12. Many of the Northern tracts are held by Rajpoots, who have descended from the hills and emigrated to the plains. They inherit all the martial qualities of their race, but they are poor agriculturists. In the imperial era many of them became converts to Islamism.

13. Among the pure sects of Musulmans, the Patans alone have acquired social importance. They are scattered throughout the country, but their central localities are Mooltan and Kusoor in the Baree Doab. At the former place indeed they have won for themselves historical distinction. They originally obtained a grant from the Emperor Shah Jehan, and with this acquisition they thoroughly identified themselves; they excavated canals, they improved the condition of the peasantry, and they raised the Province from barrenness to wealth. They defended their heritage with the utmost gallantry against the aggression of Runjeet Sing, and in the last war they furnished the best portion of Major Edwardes's levies.

14. There is one race of spurious Musulmans, named Raens, who, politically insignificant, are yet to be found in the vicinity of all great cities. Unrivalled as market-gardeners, they are the men who carry on that elaborate and perfect

cultivation which must strike the observer in all our chief suburbs. There is a race of Dogras, (not to be confounded with the Dogurs, an important tribe on the banks of the Sutlej;) they are mixed Rajpoots of the Jumoo Hills (resembling the Kunaet of the Simla Hills), descended from a Rajpoot father and an inferior mother. Maharaja Goolab Sing is a Dogra, and with his clan calls himself the true Rajpoot of a particular line of country.

15. Such are the tribes who furnish two estates of the primitive realm, the soldiers and husbandmen. The third estate, of the merchant and the penmen, consists of a tribe named Kutrees; their profession in India is looked upon as effeminate, but these writers and traders are not much inferior in courage and firmness to the ruder tribes, while they are superior in civilization, refinement and capacity for affair. Some of Runjeet Sing's best governors and ministers were Kutrees. The Brahmins are not numerous, but they have usurped many political functions; learning and science of course centre in them.

16. From the Beas to the Chenab the Hindoo race predominates; but in all parts of this region the Mahomedans are numerous interspersed, and in the south they actually form the majority; but of the Mahomedans a large portion are of Hindoo origin. From the Chenab to the Indus the population chiefly consists of Hindoo converts to Mahomedanism; beyond the Indus the pure Mahomedan race prevails. Of the whole population, two-thirds are Musulmans, (both spurious and genuine;) the remaining one-third are chiefly Hindoos, and of these half are Sikhs. Now with the single exception of the Sikhs, it is remarkable that the Hindoo races, whether converts to a foreign creed, or professors of their ancestral faith, consider themselves as subjects by nature and born to obedience. They are disposed to regard each successive dynasty with equal favor or equal indifference, whereas the pure Musulman races, descendants of the Arab conquerors of Asia, retain much of the ferocity, bigotry and independence of ancient days. They look upon empire as their heritage, and consider themselves as foreigners settled in the land for the purpose of ruling it.

17. They hate every dynasty except their own, and regard the British as the worst, because the most powerful, of usurpers: up to the Indus, then, the vast

Relative proportions of the chief tribes.
Elements of social antagonism.

majority of the population are our natural subjects ; beyond that river they are our natural antagonists.

18. In this sketch, no attempt has been made at ethnological detail. The chief tribes have been mentioned, but many others have been omitted whose position does not entitle them to notice.

19. Of agricultural products, sugar-cane is grown everywhere, and indigo in the southern regions ; both are exported towards Sind and Kabul. Cotton is produced, but the uncertainty of seasons which prevails in the Punjab will probably prevent its becoming a cotton-growing country. Wheat and maize are two great staples of excellent quality : they fully supply the home consumption, and are often carried to foreign markets. The general agriculture and tillage are good ; manure is used, and rotation of crops is known. Canals are not unfrequent, and the well irrigation, carried on by means of Persian wheels, is everywhere first-rate. The country is unfortunately bare of trees ; timber is almost unprocurable, and even firewood is scarce, and can only be obtained in large quantities from the central wastes. But the province of Mooltan is in one respect a bright exception : there the date and palm trees are clustered into dense groves, or extend into stately avenues for miles.

20. The chief seats of art and commerce are Umritsur in the north and Mooltan in the south. The indigenous manufactures are chiefly silk, carpets, and wool. There are also good artificers in carpentry, ironmongery and armoury ; articles of all these descriptions are more or less exported. The imports consist chiefly of British cotton and piece goods, of the shawls and woollens of Kashmeer, and of the dried fruits and furs of Afghanistan.

21. The merchants who, coming from the west, traverse the Punjab, are a remarkable class. They travel with great caravans and long strings of camels. Having to pass through defiles tenanted by the most savage and ferocious tribes, they are armed to the teeth, quite as much warriors as traders ; and bear about them marks of many a conflict. With the most amazing perseverance they travel over half the length of Asia, and exchange the products of Tartary, Kabul and Thibet for the commodities of Europe at the quays and marts of Calcutta.

PART II.—GOVERNMENT UNDER RUNJEET SING AND UNDER THE REGENCY.

22. When the regions thus described were formed into one kingdom by Runjeet Sing, it is natural to inquire what was the system of government? If the dates and circumstances of acquisition and consolidation are considered, it need not excite surprise that the system was a rude and simple one. Busied in war and entangled in politics, the sovereign had little leisure for internal legislation, or for the organization of any establishment except military. His triumphs in war and diplomacy, the formation of his army, his feudal horse, and his staunch infantry, with their European discipline, their regular pay, their complete equipment, are all matters of history.

23. Besides these, however, one subject of course rivetted the attention of the monarch, namely, the gathering of the taxes. To this important department all other branches of the civil administration were subordinate appendages. Men of wealth and influence, who had distinguished themselves by their courage and capacity, were deputed to the remote Provinces as farmers of the revenue, and were armed with pretorian and pro-consular power. So long as their remittances to the royal treasury were regular, they might exercise plenary authority over life and property. Of these provincial governors the most able and most celebrated was Sawun Mul, of Mooltan; next after him stood Goolab Sing, the present sovereign of Kashmeer. The best were Desa Sing and his son Lena Sing, who ruled Umritsur and the Manja with a mild sway. The sternest were General Avitabile, who held down Peshawur with an iron hand, and Huree Sing, whose prowess and cruelties kept Hazara in unwilling submission. The military chiefs who held feudal demesnes (jageers) on the condition of sending contingents into the field, had also unlimited authority within their jurisdictions.

24. In those districts which were neither granted nor leased out, the local tax-gatherers were called Kardars, or agents. The powers enjoyed by these individuals varied greatly according to their personal influence

at Court ; but they all were directly responsible to the king and council, whereas the Kardars in the provincial governorships were responsible to the governor, who must in his turn account to the central authority. It would be unsafe to say that the Kardars never acted in the plenitude of power, but as a rule, their most important proceedings were subject to review by the Lahore ministry.

25. In the whole State, there were only two classes of functionaries, the military and the fiscal. In the latter were combined all civil functions whatever. There were no special officers either for the dispensing of civil justice or the execution of criminal law. To this rule there was an exception at the City of Lahore, where an officer of justice, styled Adaluttee, was stationed. But there was no such functionary at the commercial capital of Umritsur. The police officers (thanádars) occasionally were political and military officers, rather than civil. Their business was to check disturbance, and to arrange for the marching of troops.

26. The military commandants, with detachments of the army in the interior, were usually independent of the civil authorities, but this independence was gradually expanded into the power of active interference; many commandants thus situated committed great excesses; much licence was permitted to the army, and indeed to all servants of the State. The line of march was often marked by plunder, and impressment and compulsory labor were dreaded by the peasantry.

27. The pay of Kardars and other secondary officials was uncertain and precarious. It seemed to be tacitly understood that they must live by the perquisites of their appointments. The arrangements of the Exchequer and the auditing of accounts were for many years notoriously defective. It was only towards the close of the Maharaja's reign that financial order was introduced. Up to that period no office of account had been established. For the record of what he gave and took, Runjeet Sing had trusted to his tenacious memory, aided by such primitive devices as the notches of a stick. The rude complication of accounts in the district treasuries facilitated embezzlement. Money was taken from the people in one shape, and restored in another, till the items after

balancing and counterbalancing became so confused, that a dishonest official might cloak any amount of fraud. There can be no doubt that all this laxity encouraged the officers to cheat the State, and over-tax the people. Nobody seemed better aware of this than the Maharaja himself, who, whenever caprice or exigency might dictate ; would call upon his old servants to pay fees or " aids," and if they refused to disgorge, would plunder both them and their families.

28. Written law there was none ; still rude justice was dealt out.

Justice how dispensed. Private property in land, the relative rights of land-holders and cultivators, the corporate capacities of village communities, were all recognized under the

direction of the local authorities ; private arbitration was extensively resorted to ; the most difficult questions of real and personal property were adjudicated by these tribunals. The adjustment of affairs in a commercial emporium like Umritsur required no further interposition than this. The arbitrators would, according to their respective faiths, consult the Musulman Shureh or the Hindoo Shasters ; the Kazees and Kanoongoes exercised, privately and indirectly, those functions which had descended to them since the imperial times. The former continued to ordain marriage ceremonies, to register last testaments and attest deeds ; the latter to declare recorded facts, and expound local customs. The Maharaja constantly made tours through his dominions ; he would listen to complaints during his rides, and he would become angered with any governor in whose province complaints were numerous. At court also he would receive individual appeals.

29. The unwritten penal code contained but two penalties, fine and mutilation. There was scarcely any crime,

Criminal penalties how inflicted. from larceny up to murder, for which impunity might not be purchased by the payment of a fine.*

Mutilation was reserved for such offences as adultery and seduction, and also for violent theft and robbery. Imprisonment was almost unknown, and capital punishment rare ; it was never ordered by Runjeet Sing or

* One thousand rupees was the fixed derer or robber was enlisted on high pay for a man's life, but 10,000 was some- as a cavalier or foot-soldier or officer. times taken. Occasionally a noted mur-

inflicted by his permission. But in distant and disturbed districts, such as Peshawur and Hazara, he did not interfere when Avitabile enforced a Draconic code in which hanging was decreed for every crime from larceny to murder; or with Huree Sing, who summarily decapitated criminals, or blew them from the cannon's mouth.

30. The fiscal system will be noticed more exactly in the section which treats of revenue; suffice it now to say that
 Fiscal system. Runjeet Sing availed himself of all known sources of taxation. He seems to have overlooked few taxes which have been levied in any country, civilized or uncivilized. Taxes, direct and indirect, upon land, houses, people, upon manufactures, foreign or domestic, upon commerce, internal or external, upon imports and exports, all found their place in his fiscal regime. Property in land was fully recognized and upheld, and the agriculturists were not unnecessarily oppressed, as long as they paid their revenue. The village communities lived on in their full integrity.

31. That the resources of the country were not strained by this taxation can hardly be supposed. But in some
 General results of Runjeet Sing's Government. respects the Government gave back with one hand what it had taken with the other. The employés of the State were most numerous; every Jat village sent recruits for the army, who again remitted their savings to their homes. Many a highly taxed village paid half its revenue from its military earnings. Thus money circulated freely. Again, the presence of vast bodies of consumers created an immense demand for manufactures and commodities. Prices were quoted high, the market was brisk, and thus the commercial interests bore up against their load of taxation. Whatever faults may be found with their commercial regulation, the Sikh Khalsa may well vaunt of having raised up the city of Umritsur. Moreover,
 Its fame and popularity. it is well known that nations will cheerfully pay enormous taxes when the Government is popular, and when the public mind is kept excited by martial triumphs. The rule of Runjeet Sing was eminently suited to the genius of the people, and the spirit of the Sikhs mounted high when they saw province after province added to the dominions of their mystic commonwealth.

32. The events of 1845, which obliged the British Government to assume a share in the management of the kingdom, require no mention here. The policy of the British representatives was strictly conservative ; their object was to interfere only to preserve, never to destroy. It was desired to re-construct shattered institutions, to carry out the spirit of the constitution, as it would have been carried out by a benevolent native ruler. But to give effect to this view, it was necessary that many grave abuses, which had grown up since the death of Runjeet Sing, should be reformed. The army, being irregularly paid, was ill-disposed and idle. The civil governors, great and small, were unbridled in embezzlement ; violent crime was increasing ; justice between man and man was more and more hard of attainment.

Constitution of the regency.

The conservative policy.

Nevertheless numerous reforms effected.

33. For all these evils, remedies were attempted ; the overgrown army was reduced ; the discharged soldiers were paid up ; the troops were paid, disciplined, and worked with regularity ; the finances were scrutinized ; the arrears justly due from the tax-gatherers were demanded with rigor ; efforts were made by the enforcement of economy, to free the exchequer from its long accruing liabilities. In the fiscal department, arrangements were made to fix and limit both the demand on the people, and the remuneration of the revenue officers. Summary settlements of the land revenue were made, and a liberal salary was allowed to the Kardars. It was hoped that by these means the people would have to pay less, while the State received more. The multiplicity of indirect and miscellaneous taxes was simplified, and the budget was so framed that the revenue, while restricted to a few fixed duties, should not be diminished. Here again it was believed that a relief would be afforded to the people, without any sacrifice to the State interests. Individuals of character and repute were appointed as separate administrators of civil and criminal justice. The penal code was reduced to writing, and rendered more severe and just, and yet more humane. Heinous crimes were referred to the Council of Regency, and appeals from all the local rulers were regularly heard. Official misfeasance was systematically prosecuted. European Officers were deputed to visit

Deputation of European officers.

the outlying districts. All the chiefs who might be considered to represent the intelligence, the honesty and influential interests of the country were summoned to Lahore, for the purpose of framing rules and regulations for the future ; and an assembly of

Legislative ar-
rangements.

50 Sikh elders, heads of villages, under the guidance of Sirdar Lena Sing, sat for some months at Lahore, in the autumn of 1847, to frame a code of simple law for the guidance of the Sikh people. The resources of the kingdom were examined, and their development was studied. Plans were formed for the construction of new canals, the repair of old ones, the re-opening of ruined wells, and the re-peopling of deserted villages. An engineer of rank and experience was appointed from the British service, and three lakhs from the Revenue were set apart by the Council for public improvements.

34. But these fair prospects were interrupted by the rebellion of 1848, and the campaign which resulted in the annexation of 1849.

SECTION II.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE FRONTIER.

35. The description of Hazara and the Trans-Indus Frontier will, on account of the stirring scenes which have been enacted in them, require a more detailed description, in respect of topography, population and political circumstances.

36. The District of Hazara is in the extreme north-west angle of the Sind Sagur Doab, between the rivers Jelum and Indus. It consists of a series of valleys encircled by hills, among the most remarkable of which are the Doond and Sutee Hills (on a spur of which range the sanatorium of Muree is built,) as also the Bhangree mountain, opposite to the lofty Mahaban, which though rising on the other side of the Indus, overtops the surrounding ranges. The whole tract undulates with ridges, and out of an horizontal area of 2,500 square miles, scarcely more than a tenth is level. The only plain of any extent is that of Hazara Proper, in which are situated the cantonment of Baroo Kote, and Hureepore the capital. There is also the valley of Puklee, the smaller one of Khanpur, and the tract between the Indus and the far-famed mountain of Gundgur.

37. This mountain was, prior to British rule, a stronghold of banditti, who infested the high road passing through Husun Abdal to Peshawur. At the foot of one of its northern spurs, opposite to Hureepore, is the strong village of Muree, where the Sikhs were several times repulsed by the mountaineers, and where Major Abbott found an asylum during the late insurrection.

38. The glen of Khaghan, being often only the rocky bed of the Nainsook river, bounded on either side by precipitous mountains, does not deserve the name of a valley, and is here only noticed for the strength of its position, and the dangerous character of its petty chieftains. The Saiuds of Khaghan were foremost among the supporters of Saiud Ahmed, who met his death at Balakote, the outlet of the glen, opposing his hundreds of rude mountaineers to the bayonets of thousands of Sikh soldiers under Maharaja (then Kour) Shere Sing. The defile projects outwards in a north-easterly direction to the confines of Husora [Astor] and Chilas, whence the Nainsook river takes its source.

39. The Gukurs, Gugurs, and the other aborigines of Hazara, have most of them been mastered by Patan invaders from beyond the Indus. These chieftains, secure in their fastnesses, and connected by ties of consanguinity and fellow-feeling with tribes still wilder than themselves, had been accustomed not only to spurn all constituted authority, but actually to exact "black mail" from the rulers of the Punjab.

40. The Moguls, and subsequently the Dooranees, failed to master them; and the Sikhs, after having been frequently foiled, at length nominally accomplished their subjugation by stirring up internal faction, and by the perpetration of countless acts of cruelty and treachery. But the conquerors held little more than the ground occupied by their garrisons, and the mountaineers, kept down only by a moveable column, constantly in the field, took advantage of the Sutlej campaign to rise *en masse* and recapture all the forts.

41. In the distribution of Sikh territory, Hazara fell to the share of Goolab Sing, but as it was evident that the Maharaja could never hold it with advantage, either to himself or to the people, and as its paci-

Mountain of Gund-
gur.

Khaghan.

Patan conquerors
of Hazara.

Sikh rule.

British acquire Ha-
zara by exchange.

fication was likely to give employment to the most turbulent section of the Sikh army, an exchange was effected, by the Resident's advice, for some territory adjoining the Jumoo frontier.

42. Major Abbott, who had just completed the adjustment of boundaries between the new kingdom of Kashmeer and the dominions of Dhuleep Sing, was placed in charge of Hazara, which he has retained ever since. He has overcome the tribes by kindness and conciliation, and has ruled them by moral not physical force.

43. The agricultural classes have indeed been appeased by a light assessment, which Major Abbott was, at the outset, directed to make. But there are still elements of unquiet in an idle military class, governed by fanatical priests, and in a rugged country, offering every facility for attack, escape or defence. The Gundgur mountain has indeed been cleared of robbers, but danger is always to be apprehended in the Bangree and Khaghan defiles, and in the wild fastnesses of the Doonds and Sutees, which, with their rapid torrents and precipitous rocks, might enable a few warrior priests, with a handful of retainers, to hold out against large numbers.

44. Such a district is to be held not by a brigade or an army, but by a police, strong, yet not vexatious or inquisitorial, by concession of privileges to the influential classes, by the occupation, in strength, of the Hureepoor Fort, and by the location of a small field-force, ready to move at a moment's warning.

45. North-west of Hazara, and on the right bank of the Indus, lies the province of Peshawur, containing the four well-known divisions of Yoosoofzaee, Hushtnugur, Doaba and Peshawur proper.

46. This far-famed and beautiful valley, forming the extreme corner of the empire, is encircled on three sides, by the Khaiber, Momund, Swat and Kutuk Hills, and is, on the fourth side, open to the Indus. It is watered by the Kabul river and its tributaries, the chief of which are the Swat river and the Bara. Its total area is about 2,400 square miles. It is intersected by the great road, through which the invaders of India have always passed.

47. Yoosoofzaee is bounded on the south by the Indus, north and east, by the Swat Mountains, and west by the Kabul river and the Mera, or desert plateau

Yoosoofzaee.

between it and Hushtnugur. The tract is intersected on the east by off-shoots from the Swat Mountains, but in other parts it is a perfect plain. The inhabitants are Patans, proud, warlike and extremely sensitive in all matters connected with family custom. They rose against Saiud Ahmed, a chief of sacerdotal character, merely because his acts militated against their hereditary feelings and prejudices. Cases of this nature require delicate management at the hands of governors. Indeed this irritable tendency characterizes more or less all the hill tribes. The Sikhs never could collect revenue

from the Patans except by force of arms. The Sikh method of collecting revenue. rustic chiefs would hold out in their fortified villages until guns were brought against them, when they would fly to the hills, leaving their enemies to cut what they could of the standing crops, and then to fire the village. Having collected little, and destroyed much, the Sikhs would retire, to return a year or two afterwards and realize arrears with a similar barbarity.

48. Under the direction of Colonel G. Lawrence, this people, left to the management of their own chiefs or Khans, have consented to abstain altogether from armed resistance, and to pay a light revenue. They no longer cultivate as heretofore, armed to the teeth, with sword and matchlock at their side, but they gratify their martial spirits by enlisting into the British regiments, and by distinguishing themselves in service as the best soldiers in India.

49. Between Yoosoofzaee and Hushtnugur lies the Mera, a bare, desolate plain, in places broken up into ravines, which afford lurking places to bandits. For miles not a village is to be seen, but the sameness is occasionally varied by gigantic tumuli and brick-kilns, the *debris* of a by-gone civilization. The soil is naturally good, and might be rendered more productive than at present if a canal were cut from the Swat river.

50. Hushtnugur, a narrow but fertile tract, was for many years the feudal domain of Dost Mahomed's brother, Sooltan Mahomed. It derives its name from eight large villages, bordering on the Swat river. The chief of these is Toongee, situated near the point where the river emerges from the hills. It was from this place that Arjoon Khan last year fled to the hills, whence he again descended to murder the British tehsceldar. It

is hoped that the construction of a bridge over the Swat river, and the establishment of a line of communication guarded by police, will prevent the recurrence of such atrocities.

51. Doaba is enclosed by the Swat and Kabul rivers. The land is chiefly moist and rich, and the inhabitants peacefully disposed. Until the establishment of military posts at Shubkudur and Duba, portions of this tract lay at the mercy of marauders from the Momund Mountains.

52. Peshawur Proper is divided into two portions, one lying on the right bank of the Kabul river, and adjoining the Kutuk and Afreedee hills, which run down to a point at Atok ; the other a triangular-shaped tract, of which the two sides are marked out by the Kabul river and one of its tributaries the Bara, and the base by the Khaiber Hills. This is the most highly cultivated spot in the whole valley ; in the heart of it stands the city of Peshawur, just eighteen miles from the great Khaiber Pass. Its commerce languished under the stern rule which the Sikhs found necessary for the occupation of the Province. But now that restrictions have been removed, trade is rapidly expanding ; the suburbs and environs also have improved in appearance.

53. The inhabitants of Peshawur proper belong to mixed races of no political importance. They are industrious and peaceful, and long accustomed to bear up against the oppression of harsh masters and fierce neighbours.

54. The Sikh rule in this Province was signalized by the stern administration of General Avitabile. He thoroughly identified himself with the nation among whom he had become naturalized. No trace of European civilization was discernible in his official acts. He collected revenue in the Sikh fashion. His criminal code was blood for blood, especially if the murdered man was a Sikhi. But his object was the sacrifice of a victim rather than the punishment of guilt. In this respect he exceeded the principle of Sikh jurisprudence, which was averse to capital punishment. He effected local improvements in a rough manner. He kept his troops in order, and once when a brigade mutinied for a largess, he granted the donation, and then called in the hill-tribes to plunder the treasure-laden mutineers.

55. The last governor was Raja Sher Sing, Atareewala, who was

removed by the Resident for oppression, and was succeeded by Sirdar Goolab Sing, Povindea, under the guidance of Colonel G. Lawrence. By their joint efforts, plundering excursions were checked, the taxation was lightened, economy introduced into the establishments, military and administrative, and the force was kept true to its government for six months after the Mooltan outbreak.

56. Since annexation, the Province has been held by a regular force of 10,500 men, among whom are two regiments of European Infantry and 700 European Artillery. An advanced outpost will be constructed at Jumrood to watch the mouths of the Khaiber Pass. The

Peshawur force is strong enough to maintain possession under all ordinary circumstances, and even to enter the hills for a day's march. The present military arrangements might perhaps be ultimately modified, with a considerable saving to the State. The police, under the system now in progress, having been well organized, and effectively disposed, and supported by good irregulars, might be able to hold the valley with the aid of a comparatively small regular force. The nature of the force may be changed, not its numbers. The bridges now being constructed on the Swat and Kabul rivers will preserve the communication between Peshawur and its outposts; but until a permanent bridge is constructed over the Indus at Atok, the Peshawur valley will ever be an object of anxiety.

57. South of Peshawur lies Kohat, a valley thirty-five miles long, and averaging four miles broad, girdled by hills.

Kohat. To its south is Bunoo; to its west the Wuzcerees and the Bungush country; to the east the ridges which overhang the Indus. It is an expensive incumbrance, but politically indispensable to the British Government, as connecting Peshawur with our other Trans-Indus possessions. Kohat is only approachable from Peshawur by two passes, both passing through the Afreedee Hills; the shortest and the most practicable is a dangerous defile of fourteen miles, with little water; the second is a more difficult and more circuitous pass, held by the Janekhel Afreedees, and called after their name. From the Indus it is also approached by two passes, that of Khooshalgur, and that of Kalabagh, both running through the Kutuk Hills. A like number connect it with Bunoo; the Soorduk Pass, seven miles long direct, between Bahadur Khel and Lutumur, and the Koonhee-gao, a circuitous but safer route from Nuree to Kuruk.

58. The revenue is fixed at a low rate, as the villages are refractory, and if pressed, betake themselves to the hills.

The Kutuks and their chief. Those portions however which are held by the hill-tribe of Kutuks are usually quiet. The Kutuks indeed have, in their neighbourhood, been uniformly faithful and obedient; and their chief, Khwaja Mahomed Khan, who holds in farm the southern hill portion, deserves well of the Government for various acts of fidelity and good service.

59. The valley is famous for its salt-mines, the chief of which, at Bahadoor Khel, is guarded by a fort. At Kohat itself there is also a force, with a cantonment and a fort.

60. In continuation of the Kohat Valley there runs the valley of Hungoo, twenty miles long by two or three broad, **Meeranzaee.** which opens into the plains of Meeranzaee. This latter plain, about nine miles square, and bounded on the south-west by the Khoorum river, scarcely twenty miles distant from where it emerges into the Bunoo plain, is held by seven fortified villages, which, by order of the Most Noble the Governor General, have been taken under British protection; each village is an independent commonwealth, but unfortunately, the communities have ranged themselves under two opposing factions. This internal strife is fomented by the Wuzerees and other tribes, who, by interference and encroachment, have contrived to appropriate some of the choicest lands in the valley.

61. Kohat was formerly attached to Peshawur, but it has recently been separated, and placed in charge of Captain Coke.

62. South of Kohat lies the valley of Bunoo, accessible by the two dangerous passes just mentioned, namely, the **Bunoo.** Soorduk, and the Koonh-ee-gao. This valley has been so truly and completely described by Major Edwardes that a brief notice will suffice. The lands are chiefly rich and fertile, intersected by the Khoorum, and irrigated by water-cuts. The only uncultivated portion is the "thul," or pasturage ground at the base of the hills. During the winter months, the Wuzerees pasture their flocks and herds, and erect patriarchal huts of skins with wooden framework. In the summer months they retire to the cold mountain-heights, taking their cattle and dwellings with them. This tribe formerly wrested a portion of the cultivated lands from the Bunoochees, and have been confirmed in their possession. The villages are well built, and were

once walled in, but all fortifications have been now dismantled. There is a substantial fort at Dhuleep Ghur, the capital, and a military road leading to it. A cantonment has lately been added. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made for their amelioration, the people are still evil-disposed and indifferent to

Condition of the human life, though some improvement in their Bunoochees.

habits is certainly perceptible. However, much of their demoralization is owing to the injudicious combination of weakness and severity with which the Sikhs used to treat them ; a specimen of this regime has been given in the description of Yoosoofzaee. A strong force was despatched by the Resident, in 1847, under Lieut. Edwardes, but being interdicted from their usual tactics of rapine and plunder, the Sikh soldiery were somewhat unsuccessful in the collection of revenue. The next year, another force was sent under the same officer on a mission of peace, humanity and civilization. In four months the Bunoochees, and even the Wuzcerees, were taught to pay revenue, strongholds were dismantled, and a foundation was laid for the administration of justice.

63. The next valley, of Murwut, with its thirsty land and fine people, is the very opposite of Bunoo with its rich Murwut. harvests and vicious inhabitants. There are indeed two streams,* but no wells or water-courses. However, the grateful soil yields a comparatively prolific return for every precarious shower. The men neither rob nor stab, but they are high-spirited, and if provoked, will turn and rend their persecutors. In 1846, they rose *en masse*, and for some days besieged the Fort of Lukee.

64. Adjoining Murwut, is the Valley of Esa Khel, containing forty-five villages ; a narrow oblong strip, between Esa Khel. the Indus and a long spur of the Kutuk range, that runs southward into the plain. Some of these villages used to pay little revenue, *because* they were periodically plundered by the Kutuk mountaineers ; they have now no such excuse, but are able to pay at the rates of their neighbours.

65. To the south of Bunoo lies the Tânk Valley, connected with Murwut by the Paezoo Pass, and with Bunoo by Tânk. that of Muleezæe. In richness, beauty and political position, it resembles Bunoo. Above it rise the Wuzceree and

* The Khoorum and the Gomul.

Butane Mountains, and as several passes afford a ready approach, the inhabitants are exposed to assault and encroachment from one of the most oppressive among the hill-tribes. That no raid or foray has occurred since annexation is most creditable to Shah Nawaz Khan, a local chieftain, who farms the government revenue. He belonged to an ancient family beloved by the people. He was expelled by the Sikh officials, but Major Edwardes re-instated the exile, who has, since annexation, been confirmed in his position, with equal advantage to the people and to the Government.

66. From Tānk down to Sind, the most important features in the range of hills are the three "Tokes." These Defiles of the Soolemanee range. Tokes are the narrow precipitous defiles separating the outer from the inner range. In places their gorges are so confined as to resemble fissures in the rock, not more than ten yards wide. The passage is most difficult, being interrupted by rocks running right athwart the defile; occasionally it widens out, and the bed thus formed is choked up with sand. These glens, almost impassable to strangers, can be easily footed by the mountaineers and their horses. They afford shelter and concealment to robber parties, who pass along them unobserved, to muster for an inroad into the plains. Here the marauders will assemble at a great distance from their usual haunts, and emerge at distant points from their own homes into the plain. For water they depend on the earthy strata, whence, by scratching up the soil, they can obtain a few draughts of brackish liquid. From these defiles, running parallel with the outer range, there are numerous outlets opening into the plains. The base of the hills is skirted by a "Mera," or open uncultivated plain from ten to twenty miles broad, having however a few villages on either side; it becomes contracted towards the south, near Dera Gazee Khan. In this vicinity it is overgrown with brushwood, but elsewhere it is generally a naked waste, without any sign of life or vegetation.

67. The villages adjoining this sterile strip are far apart and more or less fortified. Their cultivation is scattered, Champaign of the Derajat. and depends for irrigation not on wells, but on tanks, and on the mountain-torrents rudely trained to descend in steps and terraces. But the element, not being sufficiently under command, often floods, instead of irrigating, and the

disappointed villagers find that they have introduced a destroying enemy within their limits. Throughout this tract a skilful regulation and husbanding of the water is urgently required. If no arrangements are made, the land is parched up; if inadequate arrangements are made, it is swept by a deluge. The scientific management of these unruly streams will be alluded to hereafter.

68. The alluvial line of the Indus differs little from that of the other rivers, except that the floodings are more wide-spread and more impetuous. On the right bank are the Derajat, or encamping grounds of Ismael, Futeh, and Gazee Khan, all chiefs in the great Afghan invasion of the last century. Dera Gazee Khan is a lovely spot, surrounded by luxuriant date-groves. Besides these, are Kalabagh at the termination of the Kutuk Hills, and Mitunkote at the confluence of the Five Rivers. Their commercial importance has increased since annexation, and will be still further augmented whenever the navigation of the Indus may be fairly opened.

69. In the foregoing description of the Hazara and Trans-Indus Frontier, many of the most marked peculiarities of the inhabitants have been touched upon. Still, on account of the political notoriety to which many of these hill-tribes have attained, and the large armaments which have been employed against them, it will be not amiss to group the several races under one view, and thus to complete the portraiture.

70. The two main denominations are firstly of mixed tribes, chiefly of Afghan and Turkish descent, and secondly Belooch tribes.

71. The mixed tribes hold the mountains from Hazara and Peshawur to Dera Futeh Khan, and consist of the following subdivisions: *Turnoulees*, *Momunds*, *Afree-dees*, *Kutuks*, *Patans*, *Bungush*, *Orukzaees*, *Wuzzeerces*, *Sheoranees*, and *Butanees*. The Beloochees tenant the hill-ranges from Dera Futeh Khan to the south-western extremity of the Derajat, and to the borders of Sind; their subdivisions are the *Ooshteranees*, the *Bozdars*, *Ligharecs*, *Boogtees*, *Murees* and *Ghoorchanees*.

72. The Turnoulees chiefly belong to Hazara, but they hold lands on both sides the Indus; leagued with the Jadoons of the Mahaban, and with the Chugerzaees, Hoo-

Course and banks
of the Indus.

Inhabitants of the
Frontier.

Classification of
hill tribes.

1. Mixed tribes of
Afghan and Turkish
descent.

2. Belooch tribes.

Turnoulees.

sunzaees and other northern Patan tribes, they proved most formidable opponents to the Sikhs. It was in their country that Mr. Carne, the Collector of Customs, was recently murdered.

73. West and south-west of Peshawur, the most important tribe are the Afreedees. They hold the Khaiber and Kohat Passes. The numerous sections of the tribe (Khels), each headed by its chief, have been usually split up into factions, and united only to oppose the sovereigns of the Punjab and Kabul, and to levy "black-mail" from travellers and merchants. All the great invaders and the supreme potentates of Northern India have successively had these Afreedees in their pay. Ghengiz, Taemoor, Babur, Nadir Shah, Ahmed Shah, the Barukzaees, the Sikhs, and lastly, the British. To all, these unmanageable mountaineers have been treacherous. In each Khel, some will receive money from a Government, and will connive with the remainder in stopping its convoys, plundering the baggage, and murdering stragglers. Their hills near the Khaiber are difficult for military operations; but the high lands of Turee, which stretch back into the interior, and in which the Afreedees, together with the Orukzaees and others, take up their summer abode, are accessible from Kohat, and possess a climate congenial to Europeans. In their plain settlements, they are merely squatters, who have won their acres by the sword, and pay revenue with the utmost unwillingness and irregularity. They are not deficient in aptitude for husbandry. Men descended from the same stock with them, farm some of the most highly cultivated garden lands in Furukabad.

74. They are brave and hardy, good soldiers, and better marksmen. The best shots in the Guide Corps are Afreedees. Perhaps 200 of them may be found scattered among the Punjab regiments. If placed as escort or sentries over treasure, they are not to be trusted; but in action they are true to their salt, even when fighting against their own brethren. In this fidelity, they are not singular. Fanatic Mahomedans everywhere will fight against men of their own creed on behalf of the infidel, Hindoo, Sikh or British.

75. The Momunds have of late gained a notoriety by their desultory skirmishing with the British troops. They inhabit the hills north of the Khaiber, and hold both banks of the Kabul river. Their capital, Lalpoorah, is situated

just beyond the north-western extremity of the Khaiber. They have encroached upon the plains, and now possess some of the richest lands in the Doaba, from Michnee, where the Kabul river debouches from the hills, to Muta on the Swat river. They have also extensively colonized south of the Kabul river. In many points of character they resemble the Afreedees, but are inferior as soldiers.

76. The Yoosoofzaee Patans, their martial qualities and social re-
Yoosoofzaee Pa- formation, have been already mentioned. At the
tans. Battle of Teree, which gave the sovereignty of

Peshawur to the Sikhs, the Yoosoofzaee formed the strength of the Mahomedan army, which, numbering 30,000 men, withstood a Sikh force of equal numbers, supported by guns and headed by Runjeet Sing himself. On another occasion they surrounded and attacked a body of Sikh irregular cavalry, 8,000 strong; the Maharaja was absent, but Huree Sing, Nulwa, and 40 other Sirdars, the flower of the Sikh chivalry, were present. These chiefs, feeling their position to be desperate, charged with the utmost gallantry, and cut a way through their assailants, a heterogeneous mass of undisciplined fanatics.

77. The Kutuks dwell in the hills south of Peshawur, and the
Kutuks. plain which lies between the base of these hills
and the Kabul river. In the Kohat Valley, also, they are the predominating tribe. They hold the Khooshalgur Pass, leading from the Indus into Kohat, and offering the easiest entrance to the valley. Their pacific behaviour has been already commended.

78. Of these four great tribes, the Afreedees and Momunds have
repeatedly appeared in arms against us since an-
Character of the nexation, while the Yoosoofzaee and Kutuks
four great tribes. have never fired a shot, except on our side, yet neither of the two latter are inferior to the former in manliness or spirit. Even during Avitabile's reign of terror, they never abated their resistance to Sikh authority. This relentless ruler never ventured into the Kutuk valley, or the Yoosoofzaee plains.

79. The Orukzaees are to be met with to the north-west of
Orukzaees. Kohat, near the Hungoo Valley.

80. The Bungush tribe inhabit the enclosed plain of Meeranzaee,
Bungush. and also the Khoorum Valley, within the Kabul limits.

81. The Wuzcerees have their abode in the hills south-west of

Wuzeerees.

Kohat, overlooking the Bunoo Valley. The internal history of this remarkable tribe is fully set forth in the volumes of Mr. Elphinstone and Major Edwardes. They occupy numerous passes opening into the Tânk and Bunoo Valleys. The hill which overhangs the western face of the Soorduk defile is also held by them. The British Government is peculiarly interested in the guarding of the Soorduk Pass, as it forms the direct line of communication between Bahadur Khel and Bunoo. The nomadic habits of this tribe have been previously touched upon; they are both graziers and robbers. Commanding the main channel of commerce from Kabul and Ghuznee to the Punjab and Hindoostan, they strive to levy contributions (with more or less success) from the Povindeas, those warrior-merchants whose hardihood and perseverance command a passage from Ghuznee to Derajat.

82. Between Tânk and Bunoo, the Ghubur Mountain, a large mass protruding into the plains, is infested by a predatory tribe, named Mitanees, who are perpetually at feud with the Wuzeerees.

83. On the mountainous border of Dera Ismael Khan, the most formidable tribe are the Sheoranees; they have frequently descended to rob and murder. On one occasion they surprised and cut up a small British outpost; on another, a gallant police officer, with a handful of men, pursued a retreating party, killed the chief and two of his sons, and lost his own life in the conflict. The third remaining son recently applied for service in the military police. The Board deemed it politic to comply with this request, but with the fickleness of a savage he retracted his offer. It is not impossible that he may again attempt a raid, to avenge the blood of his father and brothers.

84. Previous to annexation, these Sheoranees had made themselves the terror of the border. They used to carry off not only cattle, but men and women, whom they never released except for a rich ransom. They once sacked the town of Drabund, though defended by a small Sikh garrison with a Kardar at its head. In 1848, Major Edwardes testifies that for miles the border was laid waste by their depredations, or deserted through fear of their attacks.

85. The Ooshteranees are considered one of the most warlike tribes

E

Ooshteranees. in the Sooleeman range. Within the last few years they have colonized in the skirt of the hills, where they hold perhaps 20,000 acres of arable land. They have been constantly engaged in feuds with the Kusranees, a tribe less warlike

Kusranees. than themselves, but still by no means contemptible in spirit and enterprize. Not only was the border rife with raids and forays, but also fortified villages were beleaguered, and pitched fights were attended with considerable loss of life. The Ooshteranee lands were in the jurisdiction of the Kardar of Dera Futeh Khan, but he collected nothing, except what he could grasp by violence or surprise. The Kusranees have recently signalized themselves by an audacious act. A fugitive village chief brought down 600 of them from the hills, by a night march, and partially plundered the town of Dera Futeh Khan, 20 miles distant. A party of Punjab Cavalry, mustering 45 sabres, and a brave old police officer (he had previously lost an arm in action), accompanied by 20 followers, gave chase to the free-booters, who eventually took up a strong position behind an embankment. There, the cavalry gallantly charged them; but were ultimately repelled with the loss of several men.

86. Lawless Belooch tribes cluster thick in the hills opposite Dera Gazee Khan. In the Sunghur Division **Bozdars.** of this district, the Kusranees re-appear, but the most powerful tribe are the Bozdars. Under the Sikh rule, the Fort of Mungrota was erected to check their depredations. Sawun Mul and General Ventura were obliged to purchase peace from them.

Ghoorchanees. Hurund is infested by the Ghoorchanees; one of them having been insulted by a Hindoo Kardar of Sawun Mul, the whole body besieged the official's house and murdered him. After that the Government built a fort there, south of

Dera Gazee Khan: the Boogtees and Murees **Boogtees and Murees.** carried their arms up to the very walls of Rojhan.

The desolate state of the country in that vicinity is chiefly attributable to their depredations. Since annexation, however, they have been partially overawed by the British force, and partly conciliated by Mr. Cortlandt, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gazee Khan. But as thieves, they are still daring and expert. They are favored not only by the mountain defiles, but also by hill-skirts, which have been already described as swampy and overgrown

with sedge and brushwood. But it is hoped that order may be introduced by police organization, by the location of an European officer at Mitunkote, and by concert with the Sind authorities.

87. The country inhabited by these Belooch tribes closely resembles that described by Sir C. Napier in his Trukee campaign. Indeed, that locality cannot be more than 50 miles from Rojhan; and the tribes, which the Sind Horse hold in check, are brethren of those that occupy the Dera Gazee Khan border.

88. By way of counting our foes, the following rough estimate may be given of the number of fighting men which these hill tribes (extending from Sind to Peshawar and Hazara) could turn out:—

Estimated strength
of the tribes.

Turnoolees,...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Afreedeas, ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Momunds, ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Kutuks, ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Yoosoofzaees, ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Wuzeerees,...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Kusranees, ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Belooch tribes, ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
Sheoranees,...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Butunees, ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000

89. Thus there are more than 100,000 men who might be arrayed in opposition against us, in a country most difficult for military operations. They are priest-ridden fanatics, and bigoted followers of the Prophet. They are without discipline, and have no guns, but they are well armed, and often well mounted. Of the whole number many are our own subjects; but previous to annexation, even these had recognized no lord, and paid little revenue. And this shows what they might again become, if temptation offered, or circumstances favoured. From their past history omens may be gathered for the future. It has

Their power for
mischief.

been shown that they have, at various times, stopped trade, paralyzed agriculture, murdered governors, sacked towns, and having wrought these deeds, have enjoyed impunity in their fastnesses; some have even fought pitched battles, and several have ventured to attack British outposts. The sense, which our predecessors entertained of their prowess, is attested by the forts now standing, and by the tumuli at short

intervals all down the Derajat, on which military posts were probably placed 1,500 years ago to oppose them. They are not capable of combination ; but they could make desultory attacks in ceaseless succession. It is clear that, if unopposed, they would devastate the champaign country down to the Indus, and threaten our Cis-Indus districts. Thus to guard the line of the Indus, a greater force would be required than that now employed.

90. The physical features of the frontier, and the character of the hill-tribes, have been described at some length, in order that the reasons may be set forth which demand the extensive military arrangements lately sanctioned by the Government, and to be detailed in the sequel.

Reasons why the condition of these tribes has been detailed. The Board's correspondence, for the last three years, will have shown that their policy towards the mountaineers is pacific. They have striven to conciliate those who dwell beyond our boundaries, and to reason into submission, and rule with forbearance, those who cultivate within our territory. Notwithstanding this, the British authority has been occasionally defied by both classes. Still, it is hoped that, by the perfecting of defensive measures, and by the effect of prompt retaliation, these outbreaks may cease in future. But the Board are persuaded that a defensive attitude alone will not secure the peace of our borders. If

British policy towards them. Pacific efforts to be tried. But if they fail, offensive as well as defensive measures necessary. the hill-tribes commit aggressions, they must be punished in their own homes. Those who have lands and villages must lose them ; those who have neither will yet have flocks and herds which may be confiscated ; and if possible, all must be made to feel that their persons are never secure from our vengeance, and that no retreat can protect them from the skill and courage of our troops. It may be occasionally advisable to compromise a collision with aggressive tribes, by overtures and concessions ; but this policy must be tempered by the consideration that such examples may incite other tribes to attack, in the hope of being bought off also. It was by *offensive* operations, as also by employing one against the other, that the governors of Mooltan and the Derajat restrained their depredations. General Ventura made one incursion into the hills ; Dewan Sawun Mul entered them five separate times ; and Moolraj, during his short career, twice retaliated their attacks.

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Detachments of two or three thousand men, supported by the yeomen of the low lands, were found sufficient for such incursions, involving a stay of a week or ten days on the hills.

SECTION III.

INTRODUCTION OF BRITISH RULE.

91. Such was the country which, by the Governor General's proclamation of March 1849, was constituted a portion of the British Empire in India. The machinery of Government was set in motion by the appointment of a Board of Administration, consisting of a President and two Members. At the same time, the main principles were described, on which the administration was to be conducted. The executive Staff was to consist of Commissioners, on salaries of Rs. 2,750 per month, Deputy Commissioners on salaries of from 1,000 to 1,600, Assistant Commissioners on salaries of 500 to 700, and Extra-assistant Commissioners on salaries of from 250 to 500. While the three first grades would consist of Covenanted or Commissioned Officers (Mr. Cortlandt and Captain Tytler excepted) to the fourth might belong both Europeans and natives, especially such natives as might have filled offices of trust under the Durbar. All Officers were, in their various degrees, vested with triple powers, criminal, civil, and fiscal. The Board were entrusted with plenary authority to control and supervise all Departments. They were to wield the powers usually conferred on the Sudur Courts of Judicature and the Sudur Board of Revenue at the Presidencies. The Commissioners were to be Superintendents of revenue and police, and to exercise the appellate powers of a civil, and the criminal powers of a Session's, Judge. The Deputy Commissioners were to be Magistrates and Collectors of revenue, and to try all civil suits, exceeding in value 1,000 Rs.; Assistant Commissioners, subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners, were to exercise various gradations of power, according to their standing and fitness. But they might be vested with such powers as would enable them to dispose of any portion of the fiscal or criminal work, which the Deputy Commissioners might

Board of Administration constituted.

Civil Staff.

Detail of official grades.

Functions and powers.

think proper to entrust to them ; and they might try civil suits up to 1,000 Rs. The Extra-Assistant Commissioners were to perform the duties assigned to Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, and subordinate native Judges. The ranks of the official subordinates were to be filled, as much as possible, by natives of the country.

92. In the fiscal department, the first object of attention was to be the inquiry into rent-free tenures, that is,
 Investigation of rent-free tenures. what lands were to be exempt from taxation, and on what terms ; at the same time, a set of rules for release and resumption were laid down. Existing settlements of the revenue, made during the Resident's regency, were to be upheld as a temporary measure. In tracts not previously settled a quinquennial settlement was to be made. But
 Fiscal system. all summary settlements were liable to such modifications as might be introduced when the regular settlement should come on. The confirmation of settlements was to rest with the Board. In the management of the revenue, the maintenance of village communities, and the demarcation of boundaries, the rules in force throughout the north-western Provinces were to be observed. The arrangements regarding the abolition of the customs and of the transit duties, and the establishment of an excise on the single article of salt were to be upheld.

93. For civil judicature, the rules current in the Sutlej Provinces were to be observed, as they were calculated to ensure substantial justice, unfettered by technicalities.

94. The penal code of the Residency was to guide the administration of criminal justice, subject such deviations
 Penal code. as experience of the people and country might from time to time dictate.

95. Preventive measures of police were to be adopted. The wooded wilds of the Central Doabs, the haunts of
 Police. thieves and plunderers, were to be intersected by roads ; the people were to be disarmed ; the forts and strongholds were to be dismantled.

96. The resources of the country were to be developed ; trade, agriculture, and commerce were to be fostered ;
 Development of resources. canals were to be cut, levels taken, roads constructed. The mineral resources of the Alpine

regions, bordering on the Himalayas, were to be explored. River navigation was to be promoted.

97. One main object of this Report will be to show how the principles then inculcated have been carried out, and what has been done by the Board in fulfilment of the high trust reposed in them.

98. The newly annexed territories were divided into four main circles or Commissionerships. The most important Division was that of Lahore, comprising the upper portions of the Baree and Rechnah Doabs, and containing both the political and the commercial capitals of Runjeet Sing's kingdom. It was divided into five districts, Lahore, Batala, (now Goordaspoor,) Umritsur, in the Baree Doab, Wuzerabad, (now Seealkote,) Shekhopoora, (now Goojranwala,) in the Rechnah Doab. The second division was that of Jelum, comprising the Chuj Doab, and the country of the Salt range south of Hazara in the Sind Sagur Doab. The third Division is that of Mooltan, which embraces the lower portions of the Baree and Rechnah Doabs, and is divided into three districts, Mooltan and Pakputun (now Futehpore Googaira) in the Baree, and Jung in the Rechnah Doabs. The fourth Division is that called Leia, which comprises that portion of the Sind Sagur Doab which lies south of the Salt range, and all the Derajat and Trans-Indus Tracts up to the latitude of Kalabagh on the Indus. It forms four districts, Leia, Khangur in the Sind Sagur Doab, and Dera Gazee Khan and Dera Ismael Khan, including Bunoo, on the right bank of the Indus. At first, the Provinces of Peshawur (with its dependency of Kohat) and Huzara were constituted two separate districts, immediately under the Board. But recently, the three districts, Peshawur, Huzara and Kohat have been erected into a separate Commissionership, styled the Peshawur Division.

99. By the time that annexation was proclaimed, a numerous staff of civil officers had been summoned from the north-western Provinces, and placed at the Board's disposal, as also some selected officers from the Army, and several of the most experienced officers from the north-west Frontier. All were directed to meet at Lahore, as a central place of rendezvous. The number of covenanted and commissioned officers was at first 74, which was afterwards increased to 84.* Lately

* Exclusive of Settlement officers.

the Hon'ble Court's orders have limited the Covenanted Establishment to the following schedule, including the Cis and Trans-Sutlej states :—

7 Commissioners,	... ..	@ 2,750 per month.
11 Deputy Commissioners of 1st grade,		@ 1,500 ditto.
6 Ditto	... .. 2nd ditto,	@ 1,200 ditto.
12 Ditto	... .. 3rd ditto,	@ 1,000 ditto.
19 Assistants of 1st grade,	... ..	@ 700 ditto.
6 Ditto	.. ... 2nd ditto,	... .. @ 600 ditto.
18 Ditto	... .. 3rd ditto,	... .. @ 500 ditto.

79* Total number of officers.

The number of uncovenanted judicial officers is 42. Of the subordinate Native Establishment, one portion, viz. the Police, will appear in a subsequent section. The Revenue Establishment, and the staff of writers, Native and Europeans, for the various offices at the central stations of districts, were formed on a lower scale, but on the same principles as in our older Provinces. The cost will be seen in the financial statements.

100. The rough outline of the districts and Divisions above described having been formed, no time was lost in despatching the officers to their respective jurisdictions, in order that they might make tours through their districts, organize something like a police control, take possession of Forts and public buildings, and arrange for the collection of the spring revenue, before the harvest, then standing ripe in the fields, should be disposed of by the agriculturists. All these introductory measures were carried out with as much rapidity as the inclement season of the year permitted.

101. Attention was immediately directed to those political matters which affected the public peace. The Punjab disarming proclamation was placarded everywhere, and the munitions of war were seized or surrendered in all directions. The dismantling of strongholds was vigorously commenced, those only being reserved which might be required for military or political purposes.

102. A general muster was called of the Sikh soldiery, together with all military retainers of the late Government and its chiefs. The men were chiefly col-

Preliminary proceedings in the Districts.
Settlement of political affairs.
Disarming proclamation promulgated.
Forts dismantled.
Sikh soldiery disbanded.

* Exclusive of Settlement officers.

lected at Lahore and there paid up and disbanded. The most promising among them were taken into the British Service. All those whom we could not admit received gratuities and pensions. The infirm and the superannuated were also pensioned. The ease and quiet with which this measure was carried out is worthy of remark. That large bodies of brave men, once so turbulent and formidable as to overawe their Government and wield the destinies of their country, should lay down their arms, receive their arrears and retire from an exciting profession to till the ground, without in any place creating a disturbance, is indicative of the effect which had been produced by the British power, of the manly forbearance which characterizes the Sikh, and of the satisfaction felt at the justice of the Government.

103. In pursuance of the injunctions conveyed by the Most Noble the Governor General, in the letter of the 31st March 1849, the inquiries into feudal jageers and other privileges and immunities, were at once set on foot. In order that his Lordship's wishes might be carried out without delay, a special Officer was appointed for the work. These proceedings involved not only a consideration of the grants themselves, but also the discharge, the employment or the pensioning of the feudal levies, and other contingents no longer required for the military service of the State.

104. An armed Police Force, foot and horse, was raised, and partially organized, both for the protection of the Police organized. Frontier and the preservation of internal peace.

105. Arrangements were made for the public sale of the Lahore State property. All personal effects and jewels having been entrusted to his guardians, the young Maharaja was conducted from the capital towards the North-western Provinces. These measures, which, though of political necessity, were calculated to have a moving effect on the feelings of the people, were yet carried into effect without any ebullition.

106. The administration of the country was set in train; civil and criminal courts were established; offenders were apprehended; and during the course of the year no less than 8,000 convicts were lodged in custody. The village Police were appointed.

107. In the fiscal department summary settlements of the land revenue were made, in those districts not previously settled under the regency. A new system of excise and customs was matured and submitted to Government; municipal and conservancy arrangements were made; some attention was paid to public improvements. **Miscellaneous improvements. Settlement and survey.** Scientific surveys were conducted, both for the great road to Peshawur and for the Baree Doab Canals, and cross roads were commenced in all directions. Thus ended the first year of British rule. **Conservancy.** **Roads.**

108. The commencement of the second year was signalized by currency reform. A great variety of coinage had prevailed in the Punjab, producing mercantile confusion, disadvantageous exchanges, and facilitating fraud. These dead currencies were gradually withdrawn; large bullion remittances of the old coin, aggregating about fifty lakhs, were transmitted to Calcutta, and also down the Indus, to be returned from the Bombay Mint with the British stamp. The old coinage has been to a great extent absorbed and re-called. Three-fourths of the revenue are now paid into the Treasury in British coin. In two or three years more, the Nanuk Shahee Rupee, the symbol of the Sikh religion and power, will be numbered with the things of the past. **Withdrawal of dead currencies.**

109. Detailed plans and estimates were framed for the Baree Doab Canal; some progress was made with the Peshawur road, and with some of the main lines of commercial and military communication. The revenue survey and the regular settlement were commenced in the Baree Doab, and preliminary operations in the Rechnah Doab. The new excise establishment was arranged. The entire British system and its institutions were thoroughly introduced. The Frontier Force was organized. The erection of public buildings at all the chief stations was taken in hand. **Baree Doab Canal projected.** **Excise arrangements effected.** **Frontier Force organized; public buildings commenced.**

110. The two first years were years of *originating*, the third year has been rather one of *perfecting*. But the steps by which the general administration has advanced up to its present point, and the progress which may have been made in the details of each department, will be seen from the ensuing sections of this Report. **Summary of two years' administration.**

SECTION IV.

PACIFICATION OF THE PROVINCE—MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE INDUS FRONTIER.

111. By the orders of Government the Board were bound to maintain the internal peace of the Province, and to guard the Western Frontier, from the northern borders of Sind to Atok, as also the whole of the Huzara territory. The nature of these important outskirts of the Empire, their physical peculiarities, the nature of their people, have been already described in the second section of this Report. The military measures for their defence have yet to be detailed.

112. Soon after annexation, the Board were empowered to raise ten Regiments, 5 of cavalry and 5 of infantry, for the protection of the whole Western Frontier line, with the exception of Peshawur, which important position was to be held by the regular army. The infantry regiments were to consist of 4 European Officers, 16 native Officers, 96 Non-commissioned Officers and 800 Privates. The cavalry regiments of 588 sabres each, with the same proportion of European and native Officers.

113. It was an object to employ natives of the Punjab in these Regiments, but political reasons, restricting, in the first instance, the number of Sikhs that should be admitted, and other classes not readily coming forward; there is in most of the regiments a large admixture of Hindoostanees; but latterly, recruiting has been stopped until the number of Sikhs shall amount, in a cavalry regiment, to 100, and in an infantry regiment to 200.

114. Before describing the distribution of this force, and the operations in which it is engaged, a brief notice will be given of each regiment.

115. The First Regiment of Cavalry was raised at Peshawur, under the direction of Colonel George Lawrence, by Lieutenant Daly, a distinguished and excellent Officer of the Bombay Service. The men mostly belong to the fine race of Yoosoofzaee Patans, and several of the native Officers are young men of family. Within a year the corps was brought to a high state

of discipline. It was employed against the Afreedees, the Swatees in Raneezaee, and in the Kohat Pass, where its discipline and appearance attracted Sir Charles Napier's favourable notice. It is now stationed at Kohat, with a detachment at Bahadur Khel.

116. The Second Regiment is composed chiefly of Hindoostanees ;
2nd Regiment. it was raised at Rawul Pindee, by the late Major Keiller, an old and meritorious Officer. Soon after its formation, the corps was moved up to Yoosoofzaee. It suffered from unavoidable exposure, and among others lost its Commandant. Major Keiller's successor was his second in command, Lieutenant S. Browne, an active and intelligent Officer who had served with credit during the war. The regiment is now stationed at Duleepghur, in Bunoo, with a detached troop on the Khoorum River.

117. The Third Regiment is also more than half composed of
3rd Regiment. Hindoostanees ; it was raised by Captain Prendergast, at Lahore, an Officer of ability and great zeal. Its present station is Asnee in the Dera Gaze Khan district.

118. The Fourth Regiment was raised at Pind Dadun Khan by Cap-
4th Regiment. tain Dowson, who had earned distinction during the Kabul campaign in the irregular cavalry. He has been succeeded by the 2nd in command Captain Jacob, a zealous Officer. The corps is stationed at Dera Gaze Khan, and is employed on Frontier duty. The troopers are chiefly Punjabees, Musulmans and Hindoostanees.

119. The Fifth Regiment was raised at Mooltan and Leia ; soon
5th Regiment. after its formation it crossed over the Indus to Dera Ismael Khan. It is commanded by Captain Fitzgerald, a highly accomplished, zealous and gallant Officer, well known as Adjutant of the Sirid Horse, and Commandant of the Sind Camel Corps.

120. Of the infantry arm, the First Regiment was raised at Peshawur, by Captain Coke, who had served with credit
Infantry.
1st Regiment. during the Punjab campaign, and has since won well-merited distinction. As with the First Regiment of Cavalry, its ranks are chiefly filled by Patans of Yoosoofzaee. Its steadiness and bravery secured the admiration of Sir Charles Napier in the Kohat Pass, where, though not a twelve-month raised, its conduct on the heights was held up as an example to the Bengal Army. The corps has

since fully maintained its reputation at Kohat, and more recently in the actions in the Raneezace Valley under Sir C. Campbell, where its gallant spirit was most conspicuous though acting against a kindred tribe, and many of the men having brethren in the ranks of the fanatic enemy.

121. The Second Regiment was raised at Lahore by Captain Johnstone, an officer of merit. It is commanded by
2nd Regiment. Captain Walsh, a Madras Officer of zeal and experience, who served in Afghanistan. After one year's unavoidable exposure at Shahpore, it was moved to Kohat, whence all the European Officers were driven away by sickness, owing to the fatigue and exposure they had undergone. The men are mostly Hindoostanees and Punjabee Mahomedans. Two companies of a Durbar regiment that had remained faithful were transferred to this corps. Aided by Sooban Khan's Police regiment, they built the fort of Bahadur Khel, (in the Kohat District,) and during the whole of this operation, their conduct was exemplary, though stationed in a country most barren and uncongenial, and exposed to the desultory attacks of surrounding tribes. They now garrison the fort.

122. The Third Regiment was chiefly raised by Lieutenant Henderson, the second in command, in the absence of
3rd Regiment. Lieutenant Moorcroft, a Madras Officer selected for Commandant as having distinguished himself in Afghanistan. Lieutenant Moorcroft's health having shortly afterwards obliged him to resign his post, he was succeeded by Lieutenant Henderson, who thus reaped the reward of his zealous exertions. From Husun Abdul the corps moved to Huzara, whence after another year it marched to Yoozoofzaee to join Sir Colin Campbell's force, and has since been located at Kohat. The materiel is similar to that of the First Regiment, with a mixture of Mahomedans of the Huzara, Gheb, and Rawul Pindee borders. In limb, muscle and bearing, no corps in India is superior to this and the First Punjab Infantry.

123. The Fourth Regiment is temporarily commanded by Lieutenant Wilde, an Officer of merit of the Madras
4th Regiment. army. It was raised at Lahore by Captain Denniss, of the 1st European Regiment, and now garrisons the Fort of Duleepghur, in Bunoo. A detachment is posted beyond the river Khoorum to watch the Gomul Pass.

124. The Fifth Regiment was raised by Captain Gastrell at Leia.
 5th Regiment. One wing is stationed at Dera Gazee Khan, and
 the other wing at Asnee in the same district.
 The present commandant, Captain Vaughan, an Officer of zeal and ability, has greatly improved the discipline and appearance of the corps. The men in this, more than in any other Punjab regiments, are Hindoostanees.

125. Attached to the Brigade are also three horse field batteries,
 Artillery. each with six nine-pounders and an available twenty-four pounder howitzer in store. The gunners both ride and drive, as was the Sikh fashion; there are no extra drivers.
 Three H. F. Batteries. The nucleus is formed of the artillery men of three Sikh batteries who remained faithful to us, completed by Punjabee recruits. The 1st battery is at Kohat, under the command of Lieutenant Sladen; the 2nd at Bunoo, under Lieutenant Hammond; the 3rd at Asnee, under Lieutenant Bruce; the three commandants are all Officers of merit, who have seen service. There is also an irregular company of gunners for garrison duty under Lieutenant Stokes at Bunoo, formed from the debris of the Sikh Artillery, and a company of regular golundauzes at Kohat. Lieutenant Stokes is also Commissary of Ordnance to the Punjab Irregular Force, and was selected for his experience and ability.

126. Two companies of Sappers and Miners, who formerly belonged to General Cortlandt's Brigade under the
 Sappers and Miners. Durbar rule, and who had behaved with distinguished gallantry at the siege of Mooltan, have been temporarily continued in the British service. One company is stationed at Asnee, the other at Kohat; both have been usefully employed on military roads and frontier posts.

127. There are two corps, which cannot be included in any of the three branches of the service just noticed, viz. the Sind Camel corps, and the Guide corps.

128. The Camel corps, stationed at Dera Ismael Khan, under the
 Camel corps. command of Captain Bruce, an Officer of experience, is attached to the Punjab Irregular Force, in support of the frontier posts. For a dry open country, a Camel corps is doubtless a very valuable arm, affording the means of throwing a regiment at an hour's-notice fully equipped, fifty or sixty miles with-

in the day ; but, for the Derajat, intersected as it is in parts by ravines, and crossed by numerous mountain streams which a few hour's rain may swell into torrents, much of its value is lost.

129. The Guides are an interesting and remarkable corps. They are formed, so that in the same body of men **Qualities of Guide corps.** shall be united all the requisites of regular troops, with the best qualities of guides and spies, thus combining intelligence and sagacity with courage, endurance, and soldierly bearing, and a presence of mind which rarely fails in solitary danger, and in trying situations. To ensure the combination of so many diverse qualities, the corps has been composed of the most varied elements ; there is scarcely a wild or a warlike tribe in Upper India which is not represented in its ranks. In raising this corps, although soldierly qualities were chiefly regarded, the other qualifications were not overlooked. Men, habituated from childhood to war and the chase, and inured to all the dangers of a wild and mountainous border, were freely admitted to its ranks. To whatever part of Upper India the corps may be marched, it can furnish men conversant with the features of the country, and the dialect of the people. It is calculated to be of the utmost assistance in the Quarter Master General's department as intelligencers, and most especially in the escort of reconnoitring Officers. In champaign country also the corps is fully equal to regular troops ; it has won applause in the Manja, at Mooltan, in the Chuj Doab, and at Peshawur. Indeed during the last Sikh War, though one of its two companies was chiefly formed of Sikhs, it mainly maintained the peace of the Rechnah Doab, and on two occasions defeated large bodies of Sikhs.

130. The corps was raised at the suggestion of Colonel H. M. **Raising of Guide corps.** Lawrence, Agent Governor General North-western Frontier, by order of Lord Hardinge, soon after the conclusion of the Sutlej Campaign, in March 1846. Its original strength was one troop of cavalry of 96 sabres, and two companies of infantry, each of 92 bayonets ; this number was trebled by the Marquis of Dalhousie, so that three troops of cavalry and six companies of infantry, in all 840 men, is the present strength. The pay is somewhat better than the ordinary scale. A private receives 8 Rupees per month, and a trooper 24, but all carry their own equipage, receive no batta, and have hitherto literally been always in the field.

Four European officers and a surgeon are attached ; the commandant is

Its Officers. Lieutenant Lumsden, a first-rate soldier, and an

adept at partizan warfare, who, aided by Lieutenant Hodson, a young but gallant and accomplished soldier, raised the corps. They are stationed in Yoosoofzaee, and formed a part of Sir Colin Campbell's Field Force during the recent operations against the Momunds in Raneezaee. The 2nd in command, Lieutenant Miller, is an energetic and gallant Officer ; as are Lieutenant Hardinge, the commandant of the cavalry, and Lieutenant Hawes and Lieutenant Turner, the past and present adjutants. All the Guide Officers have magisterial powers to enable them to be employed, if needful, in police duties : indeed, Lieutenant Lumsden had civil charge of all Peshawur for a year after Lieutenant Colonel G. Lawrence's departure, and has since continued in civil and military charge of Yoosoofzaee.

131. The whole Punjab irregular force, aggregating in all its branches 8,896* men, has been inspected by the Punjab Irregular force inspected by the President of the Board. President of the Board, during his tour of last winter. The arms, equipments and appointments are in good order, and the discipline of the whole is creditable to Brigadier Hodgson and to the Officers of the Brigade and Guide corps. The officers generally have been chosen for their soldierly qualities, and have generally done full justice to their selection.

132. The cavalry is armed, dressed, and equipped in a style equal to that of the best irregular cavalry : all have Equipment of the cavalry arm. carbines ; the horses are strong and hardy ; they are purchased from a Subscription Fund. No regimental banks have been established, and consequently none of the regiments (except one) is in debt.

133. Aided by 400 infantry, the cavalry detachments, in all 800 strong (of which the troopers receive only 20 Their duties, compared with those of the Sind horse. Rupees per mensem,) almost entirely hold and protect the Derajat frontier line, 300 (three hundred) miles long, and distant, on an average, only six miles from the hills, whence the robber hordes come pouring down ; while the Sind horse, 1,400 strong, (of which each man receives 30 Rupees per men-

* From this are excluded the 1st Sikh Local Infantry and the Sind Camel Corps.

sem) guard a frontier only 70 miles long, and that distant generally 30 miles from the hills. The Yoosoofzaee Frontier, from Toongee on the Swat river, down to Pehoor on the Indus, is of the same length as the Sind line from Kusmore to Khangur, and yet the former is patrolled and defended by the Guide corps, 800 strong including both cavalry and infantry. In neither case are the supports taken into consideration. Our Derajat line is supported by the cavalry of Dera Ismael Khan, Asnee, Dera Gazee Khan and Bunoo, and the Sind line by those of Sukur and Shikarpoor. The duty thus imposed upon the Punjab cavalry is arduous, and several commandants have expressed their opinion that the present high state of efficiency of their regiments cannot be maintained under such constant toil and exposure.

134. The infantry are most fully employed in garrisoning the forts and protecting the frontier cantonments; they also hold, in small detachments of from 4 to 10, the entrenched frontier posts in aid of the cavalry parties, of 20, 30 and 40, so as to enable them in full strength to take the field at a moment's notice.

135. In their dress, arms and equipments, the infantry resemble the regiments of the line; they have percussion muskets, except the first regiment, which has rifles. Their uniform is red, except the first, who are dressed in green, and the third in brown, as also are the Guides. The brown dress of these two corps resembles the colour of the ground, and renders them undistinguishable from a distance. The Board would wish to be permitted to dress the whole Brigade in that colour; on the whole, they equal any irregular infantry in India. The first regiment is the best; the second, third, fourth are good working corps; the fifth is inferior to the others, but the Board doubt not that, under its present commandant, it will speedily attain to at least an average degree of excellence.

136. The following are the forts, posts, and stations in which this force is located; in the first class forts are, or will be, mounted eighteen-pounder guns.

137. Towards the north-west extremity of the Punjab is the cantonment of Barookote, in Hazara, commanding the approach from the Indus to Hureepore, the capital of the valley from which it is seven miles distant. It is

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The 1st regiment of Sikh local infantry. held by one regiment of Sikh local infantry, the first of the four regiments raised by order of Lord Hardinge as the Frontier Brigade ; six mountain guns are attached to the regiment. The site of the cantonment, though remarkably salubrious, has not perhaps been judiciously selected, and it is a question whether some alteration might not be made. This regiment, raised and disciplined by Brigadier (then Captain) Hodgson, a first-rate regimental officer, is equal to any corps of the Punjab Brigade. More than half the men are Sikhs ; they displayed great fidelity during the late war, though tried by frequent temptations. The corps was originally raised for service between the Bceas and Ravee, and when the terms of service were suddenly altered, and it was required to move on Hazara (a district long dreaded by the Sikhs,) the men were allowed the option of discharge, but ten only of them took advantage of the offer, and not one deserted ; the present commandant, Captain Gordon, is a zealous and deserving officer. One company of the regiment, with some Sikh guns and disciplined policemen, garrison the Hureepoor fort. The district being intersected and subdivided by ridges, there are no border posts except three on the Indus, but the police, numbering more than 1,200 men, carry arms, and are stationed in entrenched positions at commanding points.

138. The fort of Kohat was found by the British in a crumbling state, and not capable of bearing the recoil of a nine-pounder ; with the sanction of Government, on a plan of Colonel Naper's, it is now being enlarged, greatly strengthened, and barracks for an infantry regiment, with store-rooms, are being erected inside. The site for the cantonment was in the first instance badly selected, but it has now been brought within the range and the protection of the fort guns.

139. To guard the great salt mines at Bahadur Khel, there is a fort (erected as already described, by our own troops) on the plan of a strong pentagonal field-work, with a good profile and ditch. While it has accommodation for a whole regiment, this fort can be held temporarily against the hill-tribes by two companies with two field-pieces. The Board consider that there should never be less than three months' provisions in store, as, in any emergency, the procuring of supplies would be most difficult.

140. The fort of Duleepgur in Bunoo, capable of giving shelter to four regiments, is to be held by one regiment of infantry ; but a cantonment is being built for the artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and a police battalion under the protection of the fort guns.

141. In the same district there are several minor forts and entrenched posts, guarding the points most vulnerable from the hills. Among the principal is the Khoorum post, beyond the river of that name, opposite the Gomul Pass, whence the Wuzerees have repeatedly, during the last four years, come down into the plains, on one occasion to the number of 7,000. Formerly there was no post on the Khoorum, and Major Taylor's vigilance and activity were sorely taxed to preserve Bunoo from plunder. That he did succeed is greatly to the honor of that excellent young officer. The Lutumur fort is another and scarcely less important post, situated on the southern side of the Soordak Pass, capable of holding from 150 to 200 men, watching the paths and keeping up the communication with Khuruk and the road to the Koonh-ee-gao Pass.

142. The Muleezzae and Paczoo Passes, the first leading from Bunoo to Tânk, the other to Dera Ismael Khan, are watched near the outlets by posts garrisoned by police, the first near the northern, the other on the southern side of the Pass. There are several other fortified posts, watching passes, or covering exposed villages, and completing with those already mentioned a chain around the exposed portions of the Bunoo Valley.

143. The fort of Lukee, in Murwut, is of considerable strength, and is held by a police detachment of 120 men. There is a police party in the old fort of Tânk, to support the native chief appointed by Government to farm the revenues. The fort has been allowed to fall into ruin, but the police occupy a sufficiently strong position in a gateway retrenched for their protection.

144. Two miles from Dera Ismael Khan there is a strong masonry fort called Akalgur, which has been considerably strengthened, and put into thorough repair, by Captain Fitzgerald under the orders of Government. Being on the Indus, and centrally situated, it is deemed desirable to establish here the main frontier magazine, under the superintendence of Lieutenant

Stokes. Three months' supplies for the garrison should be stored here, as also at Bunoo and Kohat.

145. As the Indus cuts off Kohat and the Derajat for several months in the year from support, and as at all seasons the passage of the river is tedious, it is indispensable that there should be a good base of operations on the right bank of the Indus,—that the forts of Kohat, Duleepgur, and Dera Ishmael Khan should be perfectly secure against ordinary attack,—and that they should have the means of furnishing the minor forts, and the troops and police, with all needful stores and supplies.

A good base in the Derajat necessary.

146. At Dera Ismael Khan, or at least at Leia on the left bank, the Board would desire to have two extra regiments.*

Two regiments required.

147. We now come to the cordon of frontier defensive posts, which stretches in a continuous zig-zag line from Dubra in the Tânk estate to Shakwala, fifteen miles from Kusmore in Sind, by the posts a distance of 300 miles.

Frontier posts.

Strengthened by second class forts.

This chain, with twenty-four posts as its links, is strengthened by four forts, one at Dubra in the upper frontier opposite to Tânk, and three in the lower at Hurund, Mungrota, and Mahoree in the Dera Gazee Khan district. These are old established forts, and of larger extent than is required; but by cutting off as citadels the highest portions, strong posts with accommodations for increased numbers are cheaply obtained, and afford means of supporting the weaker stations on their flanks.

148. The other frontier posts are enclosures of thirty to sixty square yards, fortified by a strong breast-work, five feet thick and seven feet high, with a ditch. In one angle each has a tower, about twenty-five feet high, capable of being held by four men. They are placed at intervals of ten to fifteen miles apart, and are garrisoned by parties of from twenty to fifty men, of which eight should be infantry and the

Fortification of the posts.

* The Board have the the less hesi- opinion five or six regiments of the line
tation in making this suggestion, inas- can be spared from the Punjab.
much as the time has come when in their

Military roads. rest cavalry. There is a military road connecting all the posts with each other; other roads communicating with the river are in progress.

149. The southernmost stations are those of Dera Ghazee Khan and Asnee. The Dera Ghazee Khan cantonment was in the first instance badly laid out, the cavalry, infantry and civil lines being scattered far apart from each other. But during the President's last tour, Colonel Napier made arrangements for the concentration of the whole cantonment into a compact space near the town. Asnee is situated in a bare dismal position. It is ten miles in front of Mitunkote, and protects that thriving emporium from the depredations of the hill robbers. Water is scarce and brackish, and fodder scanty. But the cantonment has been well arranged by Major Prendergast, and the lines are compact. A military and topographical survey of the Derajat Frontier has been nearly completed, exhibiting the main lines of road and the openings of the principal passes.

150. Most of these posts during the year 1849 and a part of 1850, previous to the formation of the Punjab corps, were held by the police battalions and Major Edwardes's levies. They performed this duty most satisfactorily. The Trans-Indus Police indeed have done good service, and have invariably behaved with gallantry and fidelity. The regular force arrived during the early part of 1850, and Brigadier Hodgson assumed the command under the Board's orders in December of that year.

151. The nature of the country, and the character of its wild and martial inhabitants, have been already described in a previous section but it may be well to recapitulate the chief local features with reference to military operations.

152. The great difficulty of the west and the north-western frontier is the immediate proximity of warlike tribes to our villages. In Sind, a desert thirty miles broad lies in front, and altogether separates the inhabited tracts from the haunts of the Belooch robbers: whereas in the Derajat, the plain or "Mehra," stretching nearly the whole length, is peopled on both edges; the lands on one side being irrigated by the mountain streams, and on the other by the Indus, while

Cantonments of
Dera Ghazee Khan
and Asnee.

Frontier held for
first year by police
battalions and Mool-
tan levies.

Military difficulties
on the Frontier.

its centre interposes a great waste, and thus the western or advanced villages are isolated and disconnected from those behind, and have no barrier between them and the hills; as the frontier line of posts are necessarily often in their rear, so also in Hazara, the river Indus, passable at all seasons and at any point by men with the aid of inflated skins, alone divides our territory from the wildest tribes. To the northward again, our proper territory is so inaccessible as hardly to admit of garrisons, except at a great cost. Many villages of Peshawur and Yoosoofzaee are within two and three miles of hostile races. Those of Kohat are even nearer, and some of these very villages are communities as likely, in difficult times, to be arrayed against us as on our side, and thus our troops are liable to attack from the very people they are defending. The valley of Bunoo, and that portion of the Derajat which skirts the Sooleemanec range, are similarly circumstanced, except that the people of the plain are generally less inclined to make common cause with the mountaineers.

153. The "Mehra," or great plain which intervenes between the hills and the Indus, though usually quite open, is yet often broken up by deep ravines, and after falls of rain is swept by floods, which subside into marshes that would impede the hardiest troops; while the irrigation-dams, which extend over the surface of the sloping plain in steppes and terraces, seriously hinder the action of cavalry. Parties of horsemen, galloping towards the hills, are often stopped by a series of these embankments, several feet high, and rising one above the other. Even on the chief military road, the passage is often interrupted by similar obstacles. To the southward, tangled masses of thorn and brushwood embarrass the movements of disciplined troops, and harbour marauding bands.

154. The Mountaineers can both attack and fly with the utmost rapidity, all of them being active footmen, and many being mounted on small hardy cattle, capable not only of making extraordinary marches in the open country, and threading the rough narrow glens and passes of the hills, but also of ascending their sides, and literally passing over rocks, hillocks, and ridges that a mere denizen of the plains would not dare to face.

155. The power for mischief which the hill-tribes possess has been

already estimated. Their depredations create alarm far beyond the localities actually devastated. When the Kusranees plundered Dera Futeh Khan, in March last, the alarm spread to Leia across the Indus. The general attitude of the tribes is at present neither peaceful nor submissive. They take advantage of any differences which

may exist among the plain villages to raise up factions of their own. They seem to hope that

Their present attitude.

they may make themselves troublesome enough to be bought off. The location of posts along the frontier perhaps makes them anxious to strike some blows before the chance of impunity shall be gone for ever. Towards the north they attack in large parties; towards the south, in small: they have made several descents in sufficient force and with sufficient energy to show what they might become if emboldened by success. Within the last year, two of our posts have been surprised, and partly cut up. But these disasters arose from cavalry detachments unsupported by infantry having been, contrary to orders, exposed close to the hills on the open plain, and also to the want of due vigilance; all the posts have been visited by the President of the Board and the Civil Engineer during the last season, and it is confidently expected that when the works have been completed and the parties organized, and a thorough communication established between the various posts, all marauding bands of ordinary strength will be intercepted or driven back.

156. On the whole, the Board cannot but feel satisfied with the degree of internal and external peace which has been maintained on the Trans-Indus Frontier.

Peace on the Frontier.

That not a single emeute from within should have occurred is a matter of congratulation. That occasional attacks from without should have been made, only proves the propriety of the preventive measures which have been adopted, and it is hoped that the presence of the force now collected, the enlisting of the sympathies of our own subjects, the over-awing and ultimately the conciliation of our warlike neighbours, may lead to the establishment of comparative quiet.

157. This portion of the report may conclude with the following abstract, showing the disposition of the Frontier

Distribution of the force.

force :—

Stations and Districts.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total No. of Men.
	Regts.	Men.	Regts.	Men.	Guns.	Men.	
Peshawur (Yusoofzade),....	$\frac{1}{2}$	576	$\frac{1}{2}$	306	0	0	882
Hazara,	1	910	0	0	6	72	982
Kohat,	3, and 1 Co.	2,872	1	584	15	212	3,668
	Sappers.						
Bunoo,	1	928	1	584	26	195	1,707
Dera Ismael Khan,	1	1,072	1	584	9	33	1,689
Dera Ghazee Khan and Asnee,	1, and 1 Co.	1,016	2	1,168	8	116	2,300
	Sappers.						
Totals,....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 Comps.	7,374	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,226	64	628	11,228

158. It will be in the recollection of the Most Noble the Governor General, that when the defence of the Frontier was under the consideration of the Supreme Government, his Lordship distributed the subject into the following sections :—

- I. The formation of posts along the centre Frontier line ;
- II. The construction or repair of frontier forts ;
- III. The armament and garrison of such places of defences ;
- IV. The construction of roads ;
- V. The aggregate amount of troops requisite for the secure defence of the whole Frontier ;
- VI. The establishment of cantonments for the troops.

The foregoing paragraphs will, the Board believe, have shown that upon all these points the orders of the Government have been carried out.

SECTION V.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. PART I.—POLICE.

159. In the contemplation of this subject, attention is naturally turned to the preservation of public order, the prevention of crime, the detection and capture of offenders, the trial and sentence of prisoners, the infliction of punishment.

Arrangement of the subject.

Following this train of thought, the Board will treat, *firstly*,—of police organization,—*secondly*, principles of criminal law and procedure,—*thirdly*, prison discipline.

Part I. Police.
 „ II. Criminal law.
 „ III. Prison discipline.

160. The police establishments of the Punjab may be ranged under two heads, namely, the Preventive Police with a military organization, and the Detective Police with a Civil organization.

Police, Preventive,
 Military, Detective,
 Civil.

161. The military Preventive Police consists of six regiments of foot and twenty-seven troops of horse; four out of the six battalions are regiments who remained faithful to us during the war.* Each regiment has its own native Commandant. The troopers have been selected from among the horsemen of the late Durbar. Sikhs predominate in one infantry regiment and Mahomedans in the other three, and also among the horse.† The whole force is superintended by four British Officers as Police captains. Its numerical strength is 8,100 men, 5,400 infantry, 2,700 cavalry.

Preventive.

Horse and Foot.

162. Both arms of the service are regularly armed and equipped. The infantry furnish guards for jails, treasuries, frontier posts, and city gates, escorts for Civil Officers, and for treasure in transit. The cavalry are posted in detachments at the Civil Stations, and smaller parties, stationed at convenient intervals along the grand lines of road, serve as mounted patrols. Both foot and horse are ready at an instant's notice to reinforce the Civil Police, the former to crush resistance, the latter to expedite pursuit.

Their respective
 duties.

Detective: 1. Regular Police; 2. City Watchmen; 3. Rural Constabulary.

163. The Detective Civil Police may be thus detailed. The regular establishment paid by the State; the city watchmen, and the rural constabulary, paid by the people.

* The cost of the military Police is as follows:—

	Per annum.
Foot,.....	Rs. 7,97,040
Horse,.....	„ 6,10,416

Total,Rs. 14,07,456

† See post, Appendix E, Section X.

H

164. The whole territory is portioned out into 228 Police jurisdictions. In each of these is stationed a Police Officer with one or two deputies of various grades, and on the average about 30 police men. The salary of the Police Officer has been fixed on such a scale (50 Rs.) as may, it is hoped, preserve him from ordinary temptation. In cities and other central localities, the chief Inspector of police is a well-paid Officer on rupees 80 or 100 per mensem. The total strength of the establishment may be estimated at 6,900* men of all grades.

165. For the control of these establishments, an important machinery has been provided. The Board are anxious that the local influence and knowledge of the native collectors of land revenue (Tehseeldars) should be used for this purpose. Each Tehseeldar has been accordingly invested with police powers within his jurisdiction. The Police are subordinate to him, but he is not to supersede them. He is to animate them when negligent, to overawe them when corrupt; he is responsible that they are faithful to the State, and unoppressive to its subjects. He is to infuse vigour and honesty into their functions, without usurping them. He is not to concern himself as a rule with individual cases, unless they be of a heinous nature, or unless an affray be anticipated, especially if the dispute relate to land; our fiscal arrangements will eventually strike at the root of these disputes. In the mean time the Tehseeldar, with his revenue experience, is the fittest man to handle them.

The Board have promulgated a code, defining the mutual relations of the Tehseeldar and the Police, and distinguishing the Tehseeldar's Police capacity from his other capacities, fiscal and judicial.

166. The Police and revenue jurisdictions are so arranged, with respect to each other, that two or more divisions shall fall within one Police fiscal division, and under one Tehseeldar. There being 75 fiscal divisions in the whole Province, it may be said that 75 superior divisions are subdivided into 228 subordinate divisions.

In the interior of the latter divisions, second class Police posts are

* The total cost of this establishment is Rs. 5,89,014 per annum.

Detached Police posts. stationed at convenient spots. With a view to afford prompt protection to traffic, the main lines of road are included, as much as possible, within the same Police jurisdictions, and the great channels of communication are lined at short intervals with Police stations, occasionally strengthened by mounted patrols.

Duties of Police. 167. The general duties of the police need not be detailed. Besides the reporting of crimes, the tracking and arresting of criminals, the serving of processes, they collect supplies for troops, and boats for the passage of rivers, they guard ferries, and they escort prisoners. A complete system of records and diaries is rigidly maintained.

Peshawur Police. 168. The extent of Police jurisdictions, and the relative strength of the establishments, are of course very variable. They fluctuate not only with the density or scarcity of the population, but also with the circumstances of the locality. In the central wastes of the several Doabs, where a criminal population resides, where cattle lifting is the inveterate habit of the widely-scattered inhabitants, the Police establishments are altogether disproportionate to the number of people and the amount of revenue. So also with Peshawur, a valley tenanted by a warlike race, and menaced on all sides by intractable and predatory tribes, where the Civil Police alone absorbs more than one-fifth of its revenues ; in such localities, numerical strength alone will not suffice. The Police agents must have physical and martial qualifications, and that intimate local knowledge which is rarely acquired by any, except men of the neighbourhood. These qualities, indispensable in some districts, are more or less important in all.

Location of Police posts. 169. But besides the demand for a Police body of unusual strength and qualifications, other arrangements have been or are being effected in Peshawur, which are in a measure peculiar to that valley. Arrangements have been made, so that the whole tract may be intersected by lines of road, bridged and fortified by Police stations, and radiating from the city of Peshawur as a centre, and also, a line of posts has been established round the circumference of the circle at the base of the amphitheatre of hills. Immediately round the centre has been drawn a line of posts, to protect the suburbs of the city, and the environs of the cantonment. Formerly, the ground was broken up with ravines

and hollows, which harboured robbers and assassins. This rough surface has now been levelled into an esplanade, and minute charts, exhibiting all local details, have been prepared.

170. The bonds of mutual and reciprocal responsibility between the members of the clans have been drawn tighter here than elsewhere. The heads of tribes and of villages (who, by the customs of the border, are invested with patriarchal authority) are responsible not only for their clansmen, but also for those who pass through their jurisdictions, or alight in their villages, their inns, convents and places of public resort, (hujras.) The disarming proclamation indeed has not taken effect here, but the use and the carrying of arms are restricted; the keeping of arms, however, is not only licensed but enjoined. The villagers must be taught the art of self-defence, and with this view they are ordered to fortify the plain villages.

171. Precautions are taken to prevent unknown and suspicious characters from prowling about. A species of Curfew penalties is enforced against those who are found wandering outside the villages between sunset and sunrise, especially if they have arms, but this restriction does not apply to agriculturists, who may be tending their flocks at night; all parties not registered as public workmen, or camp-followers, found within cantonments, are punished; armed travellers must deposit their arms at the Police station near the mouth of the pass, to be restored to them on their return. All large bodies of travellers are watched, and wayfaring men, who put up in the village hotels (hujras,) must report themselves to the village chief; any hotel proved to have sheltered enemies to the public peace will be destroyed.

172. The stringency of these rules is justified by the unsettled state of the valley, in which the insecurity of life and property has so long been notorious; but it will be observed that this severity is directed, not so much against our own subjects, as against aggressors from without.

173. On the Indus Frontier, of which the military defence rests with the Board, many of the most arduous duties of the Police, such as the protection of life and property from hostile inroads, are performed by the irregular force

Heads of tribes and villages responsible.

Additional precautions.

Vagrancy.

Trans-Indus Police.

many posts in Peshawur, Hazara, Kohat and Bunoo, however, off the main line, and immediately adjacent to the hills, are held by Police parties, and some few are held by them in conjunction with the military. They also aid in garrisoning some of the forts and stations. But the Police command, and the military command are distinct; the movement and conduct of the Police are regulated by their own responsible Officers. The alacrity and obedience evinced by the Police under trying circumstances, and their spirit of co-operation, are creditable to them.

174. From this digression, we now turn to that important class of the Police, which, paid by the people, form a link between them and the executive.

175. The city watchmen first demand notice. They are paid by a tax levied for this purpose. The method of raising this tax has given rise to some discussion. City watchmen. Two methods have been prominently brought forward: one, the assessment of houses according to their value, commonly called the "house-tax;" the other, imposts on import articles of trade, generally known as "town duties." The former is best in theory; the latter, in practice. The house-tax proceeds on the equitable principle, that those parties shall be taxed whose property receives protection from the watchmen, in proportion to the amount protected. But it is hated by the townsmen and burghers, a class possessing the power and the will to clamour and agitate. It is also difficult of distribution in such a manner that the poor shall be fairly taxed. The town duties, on the other hand, are less fair, but they are eminently popular. They are in part paid by the agriculturists and traders from without, who are not interested in the city Police; the burden is thus partially removed from the right shoulders, and thrown upon a class not inclined to murmur. The cess falls indirectly, and is imperceptible when incorporated with the market value of commodities; moreover, these duties are based on prescription, and contain the germ of an indirect taxation which it may some day be politically advantageous to revive. Under native rule, town duties went on progressing hand in hand with the prosperity of trade. It is but yesterday since the imposts were abolished, which yielded two lakhs from Reason why town duties are popular.

the banking metropolis of Lahore, and four lakhs from the busy and splendid mart of Umritsur, the seat of an European and Asiatic commerce.

176. The house-tax was at first introduced into our great cities; but to pacify discontent, the Board have permitted the watch and ward funds to be raised by town duties.* This plan is now extensively in vogue, but it has never been introduced except at the urgent request of the townsmen; care has been taken that, as much as possible, the articles taxed should be luxuries, and not necessities. The measure has been carried out with eminent facility and success. It is surprising to see how a tax, not the most equitable that could be devised for this particular purpose, and repugnant to our system, may yet be made to work admirably through the power of popular sympathy.

177. The Hon'ble Court, in their despatch of 16th July 1851,† having been pleased to call for further information regarding town and village cesses, the Board take occasion here to insert an abstract of such information as they have acquired.

178.—There are three cesses, which, being sometimes confounded together, require a precise definition. The Dhurut, Wazun-kushee and Choonghee cesses. rut was a tax paid by the merchant, who brought grain from small villages to sell it in a large one. It amounted to something less than one per cent. on the market price, and fell upon the consumer. But the grain of the village, in which the market might be situated, was exempt from taxation. The proceeds of the cess were received by the land-holders when there were no merchants of influence, and by the mercantile community when their number and strength was considerable; the Wazun-kushee, or weighment cess, was levied indiscriminately on grain, which might be weighed at the shop or in the market, if there was one. It amounted to about two per cent. on the grain, and was the personal remuneration of the weighman. Where the landholders had full command of the Dhurut collections, they frequently farmed the cess to this functionary. Both these taxes then were levied on grain, and were customary in villages. Now the Choonghee was levied on all articles of merchandize,

* See Commissioner's Report, Lahore Division.

† Para. 4.

both in transit and in the market, and was current in towns or cities. The English equivalent for the expression is town duties ; it was included in a long category of taxes collected by the Sikh Government. Its abolition, as an item of the public income, formed a part of the fiscal reform introduced under the regency. It has now been resuscitated for municipal purposes. With regard to the two other taxes, the Board would maintain the weighment cess, it being the remuneration of one of the village office-bearers, but the Dhurut they would discontinue. If a tax of this nature be needed for village municipality, they would prefer to introduce the Choongee, which is more capable of adaptation to the various grades of rustic society.

179. The rural constabulary form the lowest, but perhaps the most important, grade. They are the rank and file of the Police force. Here, as in most regions of Upper India, their office is co-eval with the institution of village society. Under the late Government their functions were often nominal, their remuneration scanty and precarious. One of the earliest measures after annexation, was the organization of this important body throughout the villages. The arrangements then made have been generally retained, but in places modified. It has been found that, like the townsmen, the villagers are often on this head sensitive and jealous. The Board, however, are fully alive to the importance of conciliation ; measures of this kind, however good in themselves, will not succeed, unless they are made acceptable to the people.

180. There are several principles which the Board wish to see carried into effect. The office of watchmen forming a portion of the village community, there should be at least one such Officer to every collection of houses. The number may be exceeded when the size of the village may require it. The remuneration of the watchmen must be adequate to support them, without recourse to any other mode of livelihood. The situation should be worth not less than three rupees per mensem. It is better that the salary should be paid in cash, but if the villagers prefer, it may be paid in kind. In small villages, where regular payments in cash or kind might be burdensome to the establishment, the Board do not object to assignments of land. On the occurrence of vacancies, the nomination should rest with the land-holders, the

confirmation with the magistrate. These watchmen are of the people, and should continue to mingle with them, while they look up to the regular Police, and obey the behests of the European superiors. They should be sufficiently under the control of the Police so as to become trusty servants of the State, and sufficiently under the control of the land-holders, so as not to become rustic despots.

181. Such then, in its various springs and compartments, is the Police machinery wielded by the Board. But in connexion with the preservation of the peace and the prosecution of crime, several other important steps have been taken, besides the formation of establishments.

Other Police measures besides the formation of establishments.

182. Among these, the foremost was the disarming of the people ; such a measure, though impracticable and inexpedient before the restoration of peace, became highly advisable when order had been established.

Disarming of the people.

The late Government would neither have wished nor dared to carry it out. The edict prohibiting the possession, sale, or manufacture of arms and munitions of war, from the Sutlej and Beas to the Indus, was notified to the people by proclamation. The orders were further explained to the headmen of every large village. The Trans-Indus and Hazara population was exempted from this prohibition, inasmuch as without arms they would be at the mercy of plundering hordes, who could at any moment pour down from their mountain fastnesses upon the defenceless villages of the plains and the valleys. But in the territories bounded by the two Frontier rivers, the measure was carried on calmly and systematically, without creating any serious annoyances.

183. In the whole Punjab Proper, the arms seized and surrendered of all kinds numbered 119,796. It is beyond doubt that the execution of this measure has tended to the pacification of the Province ; violent crimes have of course been subsequently committed ; but their number will not appear great when the circumstances of the country and the recent history of the people are considered. It is worthy of remark, that the robbers and murderers, subsequently captured, have never been found with effective weapons. Their arms were either rudely manufactured, or worn out and rusty with age.

Execution and effects of the measure.

184. The employment of professional trackers has resulted in the

Employment of professional trackers.

detection of crimes otherwise inscrutable. Those wild tracts of low forest and brushwood, which embrace the middle and lower portions of our Doabs, harbour a thinly scattered population, who were wont to subsist chiefly by cattle-stealing. Thither were carried thousands of cattle, never again to emerge from the impenetrable wilds. The Board have systematically endeavoured to bring these deserts under the influence of civilization; police detachments of mounted patrols have been stationed there, and roads have been cut through. The effect, however, of these measures must be remote and prospective. The employment of trackers has been attended with immediate advantage. The acuteness of external sense displayed by these men, themselves denizens of

the wilds, approaches almost to an instinct. Although the ground is overgrown with grass, and

is, from its hardness, unsusceptible of impressions from footsteps, yet these human bloodhounds have been known to follow the thief and his stolen cattle for fifty, eighty, and even one hundred miles.

185. To secure the co-operation of the people for our Police measures, is a point of obvious importance. In the Government letter, dated 31st March, 1849, it was intimated that the land-holders in the Punjab were to be vested with the same Police responsibility as in our older Provinces. In some parts this duty has not been fulfilled, but in many localities the people have lent zealous and effective aid to the Police. Their Indian experience suggests to the Board an apprehension that this co-operation may cease, or become diminished, when the people begin to feel the inconvenience and delay, to which witnesses and prosecutors are too often exposed in attendance on our courts. But this result the Board will strive to avert. They know that the remedy is in our own hands; that if our Officers are accessible and assiduous, if over-sized districts are reduced, if the native local authorities are rendered competent to exercise judicial powers, the vexation of long journeys and protracted attendance will, to a great extent, be avoided. Commissioners have also been empowered in sessions trials to proceed on the record, prepared by the Magistrate, and to dispense with the attendance of the parties and the witnesses in cases involving imprisonment up to seven years.

186. In no respect has the power of our Police been more conspicuous than in the extinction of gang robbery (Dakoitee). The origin and growth of this overt crime will be discussed subsequently. During the first year after annexation, it rose to an alarming height in some districts, and especially Umritsur. Some of the great roads were scoured at night by bands of armed and mounted highwaymen. Houses of native grandees were sometimes assailed in the open face of day; but most of these daring criminals have suffered the penalty of death or of outlawry. Their gangs have been dispersed; they have been captured with courage equal to their own; they have been hunted down with perseverance greater, and with horses fleetier, than their own. Those who have escaped the gallows have been chased into perpetual exile, among the fastnesses of Bikaneer and Rajasthan, or the wilds of the great desert. At this moment, no part of Upper India is more free from dakoitee than the Punjab.

187. This *resumé* of our Police arrangements may be concluded by a brief notice of the discovery and suppression of Thuggee. It had been previously imagined that Thuggee had not spread West of the Sutlej; but towards the close of last year, the discovery of sundry bodies near the Grand Trunk Road led to inquiry, which disclosed that Thuggee, in some shape or other, existed in the Punjab proper. The track was instantly followed up, and a separate establishment was appointed under the directions of Mr. H. Brereton, who was known to have a natural turn for detective operations: eventually, the services of Captain Sleeman were obtained, much proof has been collected, and many criminals captured. The nature of the crime and the general habits of the criminals have been ascertained. The Punjabee Thugs are not so dangerous as their brethren of Hindoostan. The origin of the crime is of comparatively recent date. These Thugs have none of the subtle sagacity, the insidious perseverance, the religious faith, the dark superstition, the sacred ceremonies, the peculiar dialect, the mysterious bond of union, which so terribly distinguish the Indian Thugs. They are merely an organized body of highwaymen and murderers, rude, ferocious and desperate. They nearly all belong to one class of Sikhs, and that the lowest. The apprehension of these desperadoes has ensured

Suppression of Dakoitee.

Thuggee, as practised in the Punjab.

Arrangements for its suppression.

greater security than heretofore in the desolate localities of the high roads, and has caused a decrease of violent crimes.

188. The general results of that part of the administration which has been treated of in this section, may be thus summed up:—

189. It has been previously shown that, with a force of 11,228 men, a difficult Frontier has been guarded, 500 miles long, inhabited by a semi-barbarous population, and menaced by numerous tribes of hostile Mountaineers. Attacks have been rare: the few that were made have been generally repelled.

190. With a Police force of 14,000 men, internal peace has been kept from the borders of Sind to the foot of the Himalayas, from the banks of the Sutlej to the banks of the Indus, and this when a disbanded army of 50,000 men had mingled with the ranks of society, when countless adherents and servants of the late Government were wandering unemployed about the country, when the most influential section of the population were still animated with a feeling of nationality, of revenge against the conquerors, of dislike to a change of institutions; so thoroughly have sedition and turbulence been laid asleep that no single emeute or riot has anywhere broken out. Even on the Frontier, the few disturbances which have occurred arose from without, and not from within. Nowhere has resistance been offered even to the meanest servant of the Government. All violent crimes have been repressed; all gangs of murderers and robbers have been broken up, and the ringleaders brought to justice. In no part of India is there now more perfect peace, than in the Territories lately annexed.

General results of
Police management.

Preservation of in-
ternal peace.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE,—(*Continued.*)

PART II.—PENAL LAW ; AND PART III.—PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Penal Law.

191. The Board have received criminal returns, more or less perfect, from each division, for both the years under review. Too much reliance will not be placed on the returns for the first year, and no comparison between the two years will be attempted. Amid the confusion consequent upon a change of Government, after external war and civil convulsions, it is impossible to take an exact note of crime with the exception of open outrages ; all other offences, however black their dye, may occasionally remain unheard of ; such being the case, it would not be fair to draw conclusions from statistics regarding any particular district or division. It may happen that the districts, which by the returns show the smallest amount of crime, are just those where criminals have most successfully baffled the vigilance of the Police ; and that those districts, which are seemingly the most rife with crime, are just those where the authorities have been most assiduous in searching for and discovering offenders ; nor will any positive deductions be drawn regarding the decrease of any particular crime, except open robbery. By the returns, several crimes, which in all probability have decreased, are shown to have increased. Such results would really show an increase, not of the crime, but of detection. Indeed the fairest test of increased vigilance and energy in the magistrate, is often exhibited in an increased return of crime. But with respect to the second year, the Board have not as yet received any information which would lead them to discredit the returns. For this year, the following abstract is given, which will exhibit the salient points of our criminal statistics, with reference to the entire population :—

	Population.	Number of reported crimes.	Number of detected crimes.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of detected on reported crimes.	Percentage of convictions on apprehensions.	Proportion of detected crimes to population, one to —	Proportion of convicted criminals to population, one to —	Number of Committees to Sessions.	Proportion of commitments to total number of detected crimes, one to —	Number of capital punishments.	Remarks.
1849-50, ... Lahore, 1850-51, ...	... 24,70,817 ...	7,816 7,982 ...	4,824 5,398 ...	9,004 9,998 ...	5,144 5,423 ...	61.71 67.62 ...	57.13 54.24 ...	512.18 457.72 ...	480.32 455.67 ...	387 424 ...	12.46 12.73 ...	61 22 ...	
1849-50, ... Jelum, 1850-51, ...	... 11,16,035 ...	3,285 3,235 ...	2,496 2,496 ...	4,661 4,661 ...	2,029 2,029 ...	77.15 77.15 ...	43.51 43.51 ...	447.12 447.12 ...	55.04 55.04 ...	432 432 ...	577 577 ...	19 19 ...	No returns.
1849-50, ... Mooltan, 1850-51, ...	* ... 5,00,000 ...	3,584 3,330 ...	1,226 1,915 ...	3,062 3,304 ...	1,535 1,758 ...	34.27 57.50 ...	50.13 53.20 ...	407.83 261.9 ...	325.73 284.81 ...	207 174 ...	592 11.0 ...	8 5 ...	* Estimated population. † D. G. Khan blank ‡ Khangur and Leia blank. § Exclusive of D. I. Khan for 1850.
1849, ... Leia, § 1850, ...	* ... 10,00,000 ...	† 613 2,535 ...	† 337 2,080 ...	1,023 2,790 ...	536 981 ...	54.97 80.7 ...	35.16 35.16 ...	2,967.35 492.61 ...	1,865.64 1,019.36 ...	22 191 ...	15.31 10.62 ...	9 14 ...	
Peshawur and Hazara,	No returns.												

192. The Hon'ble Court of Directors, in their despatch of the 17th December, 1851, expressed their regret at the Crime in the Manja. apparent prevalence of crime in the Lahore division. This opinion was based on the statements embodied in the criminal reports for 1849-1850. In these reports it was indeed set forth that the population of the Manja, being of warlike habits, large numbers of them having been lately thrown out of employ, and their lands being unproductive for want of water, were disposed to crime. It was further represented that certain violent crimes were of not unfrequent occurrence, and that the people, generally, were less peaceful than the inhabitants of the adjoining Doab of Julundhur, where the jails were much less crowded. On these grounds, the necessity for an effective Police organization was urged. But it was not meant to be inferred that the proportion of crimes and criminals, was excessive, when considered with reference to the aggregate number, and to the social history of the population; nor was it supposed that the criminal statistics of the Lahore division would suffer from a comparison with those of large and populous districts in Hindoostan. And the local authorities have repeatedly testified to the suppression of violent and overt crimes since annexation. On the receipt of the Court's despatch, the Board desired the present Commissioner of Lahore to submit his criminal report for the current year, with special advertence to the remarks of the Home authorities. That Officer states his decided opinion that crime is not excessive in his division, and he fortifies his opinion by a comparison with the criminal statistics of the North-Western Provinces.

The census returns, published by the Agra Government, are of course very accurate. The Punjab statistics have not Compared with crime in the N. W. P. as yet been equally elaborated, and are not, therefore, entitled to an equal degree of confidence. But the Board would draw attention to the following comparative proportions, which will show the amount of crime in the Lahore division to be moderate.

	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Proportion of detected criminals to population, one to —	Proportion of convicted criminals to population, one to —	Remarks.
Lahore division, 1849-50,.....	9,009	5,144	274.41	480.32	
Ditto ditto, 1850-51,.....	9,998	5,423	247.13	455.61	
Delhi district, 1849,	2,179	1,653	140.68	186.66	
Agra ditto, 1849,	4,079	2,313	203.3	358.6	
Alahabad ditto, 1849,	3,476	1,424	204.33	498.78	
Benares ditto, 1849,	3,620	1,776	204.81	423.10	

193. Our criminal procedure is based upon the code which obtains in the other Provinces of this Presidency. But, while the spirit is retained, modifications of the letter have been made to suit the circumstances of the Punjab, in accordance with the tenor of para. 13 of the Government letter of the 31st March, 1849. In making these deviations, the idiosyncrasy of the people has been studied; crimes not denoting great depravity, and not subversive of society, which are regarded by the public as venial, have been treated with unusual lenity; crimes, in themselves destructive of morality and socially dangerous, which are regarded by the public with peculiar abhorrence, and which lead to crimes of deeper complexion, have been treated with unusual severity; crimes perilous to order, and to the common weal, which are nevertheless regarded with a spurious sympathy, have been punished with as much rigour as if they had been generally viewed with their due degree of detestation. Each of the most remarkable crimes in the calendar will be noted in turn, and the mode of its judicial treatment will be described.

194. *Gang robbery* (Dakoitee).—In the Punjab, Gang robbery is a national crime, and is characteristic of the dominant race. It is associated with historic remembrances, and allied with rude virtues. It is but too often dignified

with qualities which command some respect even for criminals in civilized countries. In the days when the Sikhs rose into power, they were the Condottieri of Northern India. The greater the chieftain, the greater the bandit. The violent seizure of property, of villages,

Reasons why it was prevalent in the Punjab.

or of territory, was the private and political aim of all Sikh chiefs, mighty, petty or middle class, according to their several capacities. The robber of to-day, becomes the leader of armies to-morrow. Even when their power assumed a distinct form and concentrated itself under one head, still the Sikhs frequently practised that rude art, by which the tribe had risen from obscurity to empire. When this political ascendancy suddenly passed away, when warriors and adherents of the conquered Government were wandering about unemployed, recourse was had to the favorite crime, which furnished the restless with excitement, and the disaffected with the hope of revenge. The preventive and detective measures adopted, have been already noticed. It was deemed necessary to treat the captured robbers with exemplary severity; when murder or serious wounding had occurred, the prisoners, or at least all the ringleaders, were in many cases capitally sentenced; and, even when death has not ensued, yet the fact of a robbery with violence having been committed by men armed with lethal weapons, was considered to warrant capital punishment. The rapid suppression of the crime which ensued on the combined measures of detective vigilance and judicial severity, proves the sad necessity which existed for stern example.

195. *Highway robbery.*—The face of the country being marked by alternations of waste and cultivation, nearly all the great thoroughfares, during some part or other of their course, pass through desolate localities, or through miles of uncultivated brushwood. That many of these places should be infested by highwaymen, is not surprising. That wayfarers were exposed to this danger during the first twelve month after annexation, is certain. But it is believed that the steps taken for the guarding of the roads, such as the location of police, regular patrolling by footmen and horsemen, have rendered this crime comparatively rare.

196. *Violent offences against the person.*—Under this denomination will be included murder, homicide, affray and wounding. These crimes are most prevalent towards the Frontier, and in those Territories which

Offences against the person.

are chiefly tenanted by Musulmans. This section of the population are more hot-blooded and vindictive than the Sikhs or the Hindoos. It is feared that, during the earlier months of our rule, many murders were concealed from the Police. Conjugal infidelity, and disputes regarding women, have often resulted in deeds of blood. The measures which have been taken to prevent the injured parties having recourse to this wild justice, by facilitating the attainment of regular justice, will be described hereafter. Affrays regarding land are happily rare. When our fiscal arrangements shall have been perfected, this crime will disappear from the Calendar. That particular kind of wounding, known as mutilation, though not uncommon under the native Government, is not known to have occurred since annexation.

197. *Infanticide.* It is regretted that the Punjab is not free from this crime, which disgraces so many noble tribes in Upper India. The Government are doubtless aware that, in the North-western Provinces, its eradication has been found most difficult, and has frequently been the subject of grave deliberation. The Board fear that the task will prove even more difficult here. This crime has become associated with the Rajpoot name. But the Rajpoots of the Punjab have escaped the taint. The dreadful distinction chiefly belongs to the Bedees or priestly class among the Sikhs. Other tribes must, however, bear a share of opprobrium, such as some of the Musulman sects, and some subdivisions of the Kutree caste. Their inherent pride, and the supposed sanctity of their order, make the Bedees unwilling to contract alliances for their daughters, who are consequently doomed to an early death. Now, the Rajpoots of Hindoostan and Central India murder their daughters, not because they are too proud to give them in marriage, but because they cannot afford the customary dowry and wedding expenses. In this case, the incentive to the crime may be destroyed by the enactment of sumptuary laws, such as those now proposed to be established with the popular assent in the North-western Provinces. But what law can be framed to touch the origin of Punjab infanticide, to humble the remorseless pride of birth, station and fancied sanctity? And yet, the Board are persuaded that, by carrying the people with us, by destroying the motives of the crime, by making its commission profit-

Its prevention. less and unfashionable, and by the gradual diffusion of morality,—by such means, alone, can the vice be effectually put down. In our older territories various preventive designs have been tried, but not always with good effect such as the registry of births, the periodical mustering of the children, and general surveillance. But it may be doubted whether such means (unless most discreetly applied) are not more susceptible of abuse than of advantage. The Board will give the subject their best attention, until a solution of the difficulty shall have been arrived at.

198. *Offences against property.* (Theft, burglary and arson.) The criminal returns do not show any decrease of theft in the second year over the first; but this fact is owing to the increase of detective vigilance. In some localities, it is declared by the people at large, that theft has decreased since our rule; petty larceny, however, has a tendency to increase at first under a civilized rule, while mild penalties are dealt out to trivial offences. But, without coloring the statement too highly, it may be fairly credited that, owing to the united operation of Police management and favorable circumstances, many descriptions of crime against property have been greatly diminished. Seasons so abundant, and prices so low, as to darken the prospects of the agriculturists, have prevented any of the lower orders from being driven by destitution to crime. It is notorious that the poorest ranks of society have been able, for the last two years, to purchase a meal cheaper than at any previous period. Many influential classes have indeed been partially thrown out of employ; but the vast number of public works in progress has given occupation to that class which is most inclined to petty crimes. The punishments have been similar to those awarded in our old Provinces, except in cases of cattle stealing. This offence is, by the Regulations, visited with great severity, chiefly because it is regarded with general dread and dislike. But in the Punjab, it is regarded as almost venial. Its chief localities are the grass and jungle tracts in the centre of the Doabs. The nature of the country affords cover for the thieves, and pasturage for the stolen cattle. The inhabitants are cattle-lifters by birth and by profession; the normal habits of a population are to be corrected by gradual civilization, by the removal of temptation, rather than by penal enact-

ments. It would be neither just nor politic that a cattle-lifter, who might not be a depraved member of society, should be condemned to herd with felons in a jail. The Board, therefore, have directed the Magistrates to inflict corporal punishment for cattle stealing, not accompanied with any aggravating circumstances.

Burglary.

Regarding burglary, the Board have no special observations to offer, except that the burglarious offences, noted in the

Arson—social of fences.

returns, (like burglary all over India) have not that violent and desperate character usually attached to the crime in Europe. Arson, they are glad to find, is rare.

199. Child stealing still exists, but not to any remarkable degree,

Child stealing.

when its great prevalence under native rule is considered. Slavery in the Punjab was domestic, not predial. Children of both sexes, especially females, were openly bought and sold. It is not surprising that human property, which might be made an article of public traffic, should become an object of secret theft. The crime is rigorously punished with ten or fifteen years' imprisonment.

200. The men of the Punjab regard adultery with a vindictiveness

Adultery.

only to be appeased by the death or mutilation of the parties. Yet, in no country are instances of female depravity and conjugal infidelity more frequent. The injured parties, accustomed under native rule to exact the most fearful retribution, are apt to hate any system of law, which shall not give such a redress as their revenge may demand, and resolve that the adultery shall be expiated by murder. The Board are, therefore, anxious that such offences which are in themselves socially dangerous, and which, if not promptly and exemplarily punished, will assuredly lead to a series of other crimes, should be assailed with all the rigour and power of the criminal law. Interference in all cases of open adultery is imperative. All cases of seduction, which lead to domestic infidelity, however mitigated the circumstances may be, are still to be visited with criminal penalties. The Magistrates have been empowered to summarily punish these offences in their own courts, while they possess a discretionary authority to commit the offender to the sessions. Married women, under age, who may have fled from their husbands' homes, are compelled to return to their parents or relatives. In cases of proved adultery, the injured husband may recover, by civil action, the

sums expended in the dowry and wedding ceremonies : and copy of the criminal sentence filed in Court constitutes sufficient proof. In the Civil code of instructions, prescribed for the guidance of the subordinate judicial officers, the processes for the recovery of damages have been greatly simplified. If any rigour should be apparent in these rules, the justification is this, that any exhibition of indifference would soon make the administration odious in the eyes of its subjects. Even now, it may be questioned whether the punishments satisfy the public. But it is hoped that a scale of punishment, sure but rational, may tend to heal wounds that would otherwise rankle, and at the same time may humanize the people, and teach them to temper revenge with moderation.

201. *Fraudulent offences.*—Coining, perjury and forgery. Several notable cases of coining have been brought to light, exhibiting much system and organization. It is believed that under the native Government, the manufacture of vitiated coinage was secretly encouraged by the local kardars, who levied a tax from the coiners ; but it is probable that this surreptitious trade has been rigorously prosecuted into all its ramifications, and there is hope that, for the future at least, society may be released from these monetary frauds. The numerous investigations into rights and property of all descriptions, the constant search for authentic documents, may perhaps have unavoidably increased the temptation to forgery. The Punjabees, however, are not expert at this art. Perjury is one of those evils which must attend the establishment of courts of justice. The Board would be glad to see a law introduced, by which this offence may be punished summarily, as a misdemeanor, with a short term of imprisonment by the court before whom it is committed. The penalties at present attached render conviction difficult, and frustrate the intention of the law.

202. *Resistance of public process.*—This offence is happily almost unknown. A solitary Policeman may execute processes in villages which used to be nurseries of rebellion, and furnish numerous recruits to the Khalsa armies.

203. *Prison Discipline.*—The perfection of prison discipline being mainly dependent on the construction of good jails, is necessarily a work of time ; and on the first establishment of our rule in a new country, its attainment has been retarded by many inevitable disadvantages. The accommodation consisted of old forts and native buildings, such as chance might offer. Fatal epidemics have appeared in several stations. Our officers have, in many instances, been inexperienced in jail management, and in all cases burdened with a variety of other work. Until the system had worked for a short time with all its roughness and crudity, the Board could receive no general returns which might enable them to discern what faults would have to be remedied,—what deficiencies supplied. There has consequently been a want of central control. The Board therefore, conscious that while the past management has been unavoidably imperfect, a foundation of future improvement has yet been laid, will not shrink from pointing out existing evils, and will also suggest the measures best calculated for their cure.

Prison discipline ;
disadvantages enu-
merated.

204. The fundamental measure is of course the construction of new jails. Of the twenty-five districts (exclusive of Simla) under the Board, new jails have been proposed and sanctioned for twenty ; and, for the remaining five, it is intended to repair and set in order the buildings at present in use. The jails are divided into three classes. The 1st and 2nd classes are central, and the 3rd class are ordinary jails. To the first class there only belongs one jail, *viz.*, the Grand Central Jail at Lahore, calculated, in two separate but conterminous circles, to hold 2,000 prisoners. The 2nd class comprises three provincial jails, centrally situated, at Mooltan, Rawul Pindee and Umbala respectively. They will receive convicts from the district in their several vicinities, and can each of them accommodate 800 prisoners. The 3rd class jails, twenty-one in number, are being constructed, one at each of the district stations, except the four stations just mentioned ; they will accommodate 258 prisoners each, with space for enlargement by one-third.

Construction of
new jails.

205. In the plan of the first class jail at Lahore, the chief features are two circles, each surrounded by iron palisades, with compartments (also walled), radiating from the centre to the circumference. Within these

Principles of con-
struction.

compartments are the wards, both for male and female prisoners, workshops, and solitary cells. At the centre, a lofty watch-tower rises so as to command a view of all the compartments. In the enclosure, between the circular walls and the outer walls (which form a square,) are situated the hospital and the residences for the Governor of the jail and his subordinates. The second class jails are constructed on the same principle, except that there is one circle instead of two. In the ordinary third class district jails, there is no circle. Within the enclosure formed by the four walls, the wards are portioned off into two ranges, with the workshops adjoining. The hospital, the female wards, and compartments for the guard and establishment, are separate. The whole outlay and accommodation will be as follows : 21-third class jails, at about 7,000 rupees each, will cost 150,000 rupees, and will accommodate, at 258 each, 5,418 prisoners ; 3-second class jails, at rupees 60,400-10-8 each, will cost rupees 1,81,202, and will accommodate, at 800 each, 2,400 prisoners ; 1-first class grand central jail, will cost rupees 1,42,000, and will accommodate 2,000 prisoners. Thus : total No. of jails 26 ; total outlay 4,73,000 ; total accommodation, prisoners 9,800.

206. Great importance is attached to the central jails. They offer greater facilities for the introduction of economy, for the regulation of labor, for the distribution of punishment, for sanitary arrangements, for moral reformation, and for the attainment of security. It is hoped that the three provincial jails being erected, one in each of the three main circles may, in respect of climate and situation, prove congenial to prisoners of various castes and tribes.* They will receive convicts from the adjacent districts sentenced to long terms, less than fourteen years. The central jail at Lahore will admit convicts sentenced to more than fourteen years' imprisonment, or prisoners whose custody may be a matter of special importance or difficulty.

These buildings are all in progress, and the Board are sanguine that, on their completion, most of the existing evils will be removed.

207. Among these evils, the mortality is most to be deplored. During the year 1850 it averaged eight per cent., double that of the North-Western Provinces. Doubtless, one though a minor cause has been insufficiency of accom-

Mortality.

* See Hon'ble Court's Despatch, No. 4, dated 5th March, 1851.

modation, of which defective ventilation and crowded space are the natural consequences. The too indiscriminate enforcement of hard labor has also operated injuriously. In many stations also, epidemics at the fall of the year, which were especially virulent at Lahore, broke out also in several of the healthiest localities, such as Kangra, Hoo-sheerpore and Simla, and have greatly swelled the lists of casualties.

208. The sad amount of sickness and death has not in any way resulted from deficiency of diet, clothing or hospital management. The diet, though not excessive or luxurious, has been plain and solid. The Inspector of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, has borne testimony to the liberality of the hospital diet, as evinced by the returns of 1850. The cost of native medicines has generally been exorbitant, and there can be no doubt that they have been copiously administered.

209. The Board have lately laid before Government their views regarding last year's mortality in the Lahore jail. The facts then adduced need not be re-stated.

Mortality in Lahore jail. But it may not be amiss to state, in recapitulation, that the inquiries of an independent Committee proved that the mortality resulted from local and incidental causes, and not from mismanagement. The general ventilation and the cubic space allowed to each prisoner, were found to exceed the allowance prescribed by the highest European authority.

Its real causes. The general arrangements of the jail were pronounced to be excellent. The buildings, though of native construction, were better even than the accommodation ordinarily provided at Lahore for the troops. And even the rate of mortality, though, as must be expected, it exceeded that of the whole forces cantoned at Lahore, yet did not exceed that of some regiments, and among them, that of the European regiment at Anarkulce.

210. The system of out-door labor, which has been mentioned as a provocative to disease, the Board wish to abolish. Its evils are manifold. A great cost is incurred for the safe custody of the gangs dispersed over the roads for miles, and the numerous precaution when taken, sometimes prove ineffective. The escape of convicts has not unfrequently occurred. It becomes almost impossible to distribute the parties, so that the weak shall not be put to work with the strong; the desperate and hardened, with those that are capa-

Out-door labor

Its disadvantages.

ble of reform ; those who are inured to toil with those of inactive habits. However complete the classification of the convicts may be within the prison precincts, its effects are nullified by indiscriminate labor beyond the walls. The exposure entailed by the system is unquestionably injurious. Hard labor is relative, not absolute ; what is light to one frame, is hard to another. It is obvious that labor should be apportioned to individual capabilities. All these ill effects would be obviated by the in-door system, which the Board wish to have introduced.

In-door labor. The health of the prisoners is hereby preserved from many risks. The labor can be rendered more thoroughly penal to the incorrigible, and more merciful to those not hardened in crime, whose lingering feelings of right are spared the demoralization of public disgrace. It can be made productive. It can be adapted to all classes of prisoners, whatever their previous trade, profession, or habits may have been ; it can be well controlled and preserved from the extremes of favoritism or oppression.

211. On the whole, it is certainly not more, perhaps less, expensive than the out-door system. In the first instance, it may involve an outlay for the construction of workshops ; but ultimately, a great saving is effected in the reduction of guards. Whatever aid may be withdrawn from the road-making department, will probably be compensated for to the State by the produce of prison labor.

Classification of prisoners. 212. The classification of prisoners, which has not yet been adequately effected through want of accommodation, will be thoroughly carried out, as soon as the new buildings with their various compartments shall have been erected.

Solitary confinement. The Board are favorable to the principle of solitary confinement. Cells will be constructed for this purpose in all the new jails.

Stocks and night chains abolished. 213. The use of stocks and night chains, which at the commencement of our rule was sometimes indispensable to security, has been strictly prohibited. The guards now allowed are ample for the safe custody of the convicts ; but in this establishment, the Board hope to effect great retrenchments. It is feared that those guards have often been entertained without ne-

cessity, without rule, and without a proper adaptation of means to the end.

214. In many other respects there is room for economy ; in none

Economy. more than in the supply of native medicines.

The average annual expenditure per head (including all items), is at present sixty rupees, while that of the North-Western Provinces, is only thirty-three rupees. By the issue of Circulars the Board have impressed upon all their district officers the necessity of economy ; and such instructions have been given as will lead to extensive reductions. The total cash expenditure of all descriptions for the year 1850 amounted to Rs. 3,39,770-1-10½.

215. Lastly, with a view to give effect to all this reform, sanitary,

Central control. moral, and economical, the President, and Junior Member of the Board, are anxious to establish a

central controlling authority, by which the returns submitted from various parts of the country, both regarding discipline and expenditure, may be tested and compared, and the entire jail management of the Province may be subjected to the most intelligent scrutiny. They therefore anxiously desire that a Superintendent of the Lahore jail be appointed with certain powers to supervise the district jails, or, at least, to check the accounts and reports. Mr. Woodcock's salary was more than repaid to the State, in the North-Western Provinces, by the savings he effected.

216. With reference to prison discipline, the Board desire to commend the zealous exertions of Dr. Hathaway,

Services of Dr.
Hathaway in Medical
charge of the Lahore
jail.

who has, since annexation, been in Medical charge of the Lahore jails which he successfully superintended during several trying seasons, and amidst the distractions of other pressing duties. To his knowledge and energy as a medical officer and jail reformer, they are mainly indebted for the improvements which have been effected in this department.

SECTION VI.

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

217. Soon after annexation, this department was relieved of its most difficult branch by the Board's orders of January 1850, which practically interdicted the hearing of cases relating to landed property, and transferred them to the settlement. It is presumed that those Revenue officers who are brought most in contact with the agricultural classes, who must necessarily acquire much local experience, and great familiarity with tenures, will decide suits regarding landed property in a manner accordant with the wants and sympathies of the people. The Board believe that the union of fiscal and judicial functions in the same set of Officers is calculated to confer many benefits on the landed community. But as settlement officers have not as yet crossed the Chenab, this injunction has been followed in the Lahore division only. And, it being found that landed disputes were in some places accumulating to the inconvenience of individuals, the complication of tenures, and the disarrangement of village communities, and as the prospects of a regular settlement seemed remote, the Board resolved to vest the ordinary Civil Courts with power to entertain all such cases, relating to real property, as might require immediate decision. At the same time, provisions were made to secure strict control on the part of Commissioners over the exercise of this power. However, during the period under review, no cases of this nature came under trial; and it may be considered that the Civil returns now under review comprise cases relating to personal debts, contracts, and such like transactions.

Cases connected with landed property, referred to the settlement courts.

But under certain conditions, may be entertained by the ordinary civil tribunals.

218. The total number of suits decided during the two official years 1849-50, and 1850-51, amount in the Divisions shown below, 23,378, which when compared to an estimated population of 50,86,852, show a considerable amount of litigation: there has been one suit to every 217.51 persons.

The Board do not wish to encumber this report with figured statements, but they would draw attention to the relative number of suits

instituted in the several divisions, because such numbers supply a test of the degree of civilization and wealth, to which the several portions of our territories have attained :—

Division.	No. of Suits in 2 years.	Area.	Population.
Jelum, 1849-50, 1850-51,	1,342	Square miles. 13,959	11,16,035
Lahore, ditto, ditto,	20,072	13,248	24,70,817
Leia, 1849-50,	1,964	30,000	15,00,000
Mooltan, .....	...	14,900	5,00,000
Peshawur, .....	...	No return.	...

219. This disproportion, both relative and absolute, is great, but not greater than might be expected from the diversities, physical, social, and political, which characterize the several regions of the Punjab. The Lahore division, with its vast emporia of thriving commerce, stands at the head. In the district of Umritsur alone, the civil business is double that of the Jelum division, and eight times that of the Leia division. Of the total number of suits the greater portion are trivial, and do not exceed the value of 300 Rs. From this fact, perhaps, there might flow one deduction of practical importance. The mass of suitors are not wealthy and intelligent persons who can help themselves, but persons in the middle rank of fortune and intelligence, who, if not protected by a good system, may easily fall victims to fraud, and a prey to the designing.

Suits mostly of trivial value.

220. The judicial machinery of Deputy Commissioners and Assistants, both covenanted and uncovenanted, need not be detailed. Suffice it to say, that, with a view emphatically to provide justice, cheap and easy, for those who cannot procure it on higher terms, the Commissioner has been empowered to vest the local Tehseeldars with authority to try suits up to the value of Rs. 300. The Board are sanguine regarding the success of this measure. It has hardly yet had a full and general trial, but, where tried, it has answered

Local Revenue officers vested with judicial powers.

admirably. The relief has been decided, both to the superior tribunals and to the litigants, and the adjudication has given satisfaction.

221. Without making further analysis of the Statistics, the Board proceed to point out those abuses which may be expected to arise, and may already have arisen, in our Courts, and to note the plans they propose for the correction of the past, and for prevention in future.

The Board desire that substantial justice should be plainly dealt out to a simple people, unused to the intricacies of legal proceedings. Their aim is to avoid all technicality, circumlocution and obscurity, to simplify and abridge every rule, procedure and process. They would endeavour to form tribunals, which shall not be hedged in with forms unintelligible to the vulgar, and only to be interpreted by professional lawyers; but which shall be open and accessible Courts of Justice, where every man may plead his own cause, be confronted face to face with his opponents, may prosecute his own claim, or conduct his own defence.

222. The introduction of pleaders has, in many instances, been attended with baneful effects, and is on the whole to be discouraged, though not of course prohibited. At all events, matters should be so regulated that it may never, directly or indirectly, become imperative on any suitor to employ an Agent. It is our business so to simplify the system that any man may comprehend and apply it. If, after this has been done, parties choose for their own convenience to entertain legal advisers, no harm will result from the practice.

223. Private arbitration is a potent means of popular justice. The attribute of divine discernment, which the people of India fondly ascribe to their cherished institution, is no less associated with arbitration in the minds of the Punjabees.

From the first, the Board have been anxious that public disputes should be referred to that rude tribunal, whose voice is all-powerful in the regulation of private affairs, where individuals are most vitally concerned, and of those social and family interests, which are dearest to mankind. These native assessors are especially useful in ascertain-

ing the truth, in questions relating to intricate accounts, local usages,

and social practice. But it has been found that, unless vigilance and discrimination be exercised, abuses will arise in the working even of this institution. The selection and appointment of the arbitrators, the conduct of the inquiry, the mode of recording the award, must be scrupulously and jealously guarded. In England, from the time that a jury is empanelled and sworn, their every movement is observed, their place of sitting and of consulting, the delivery of their verdict, are all matters of the strictest rule. So must it be with these Indian juries; otherwise the very thing, which should have been for our guidance, will become an occasion of stumbling, and a bye-word; and if discredit should be thrown on the system of Panchaets, and the faith of the people in this their best institution should be broken, their morality will thereby be weakened. Impressed with these convictions, the Board have drawn up a detailed code of rules, to regulate the proceedings of arbitrators.

224. *Resumé of rules regarding arbitration :—*

1st.—The presiding Officer must see that there is a proper case to go to the jury, and must define the precise issue which they are to try ;

Rules regarding juries and assessors.

2nd.—Either party has the right of challenging any arbitrator who may be nominated ;

3rd.—Arbitrators must be nominated by the parties themselves, and not by their attorneys. But persons of rank, or females, may nominate through their relatives or private agents ;

4th.—Any evidence which the arbitrators may take must be placed on record ;

5th.—The arbitrators must record the grounds of their award. Any member differing from a majority must also record the reasons for his dissent ;

6th.—The arbitrators must attend and decide in Court. They may consult the records of the case in the Court-house, but they may not take any public documents to their private residences ;

7th.—The award must be presented in the presence of the parties, either of whom is at liberty to urge any objection he may entertain ;

8th.—No decision, passed by arbitration, shall be considered final unless it shall appear to the presiding officer just and proper. Any award can be set aside when its illegality or injustice may be apparent, or when partiality may be suspected.

If these instructions are faithfully carried out, it is hoped that the institution will be preserved in all its vigour and usefulness.

225. Still it is manifest that when complete orders have been framed, the most important part yet remains, viz. their execution. With good Officers, good rules are almost superfluous; with bad Officers they are almost ineffective. If the Judge be apathetic, then either a sufficiency or an insufficiency of rules, is equally conducive to mischief: in the one case, means are afforded for the technical perversion of justice; in the other case, there is a risk of reckless decisions. And in a system distinguished by absence of formality, much is left to the unfettered discretion of the Judge. With this view, the Board have urged the Commissioners to control the district officers, and the district officers to control their subordinates, and especially the Tehseeldars. The Deputy Commissioners are enjoined to send for the files of cases disposed of by the Tehseeldars, and without an appeal having been preferred, to scrutinize the decisions.

226. With the same view, the Board have directed that young European officers shall submit to their Commissioners monthly statements of the cases decided by them, with the grounds of the decision briefly recorded. From this statement, the Commissioner will select for his own examination such cases as he may deem proper. By repeating this process from month to month, the Commissioner exercises a more effective control, and in a short time ascertains more, regarding the actual conduct of the administration, than he would in a series of years, if he confined himself to the mere hearing of appeals.

227. Among minor abuses which have needed remedy, several descriptions of misconduct on the part of plaintiffs have been checked. It has not been uncommon to bring antiquated claims within the term (twelve years) of the limitation statute, by adding fictitious entries to show that a regular money account has been kept up from the date of the original transaction. Frequently, also, defendants have been terrified or cajoled into compromising unjust claims, by giving bonds for gradual payment, on which the plaintiff may subsequently sue.

In the execution of decrees, while immediate payment from moneyed defendants is enforced, an opportunity is given to poor defendants of paying by instalments, and care is taken that landed property shall not unnecessarily be brought to the hammer.

228. On the whole, the Board can hardly consider that civil justice has advanced as satisfactorily as the other branches of the administration. Indeed, they are not sure that it will ever be very successful. There is no part of the British system so difficult to popularize. The remedy lies not so much in the promulgation of rules, as in the personal attention of the Judge. The burden of the Board's injunctions has always been this, that the presiding officer should throw his whole mind into the case, and should thoroughly realize to himself the position and feelings of both the plaintiff and defendant, the credibility of the witnesses, the authenticity of documents, and the probabilities of the case.

SECTION VII.

PART I.—REVENUE.

229. In the public accounts, the revenues of the Punjab are classed under five headings—

Chief heads of Revenue.

I.—Land Tax;

II.—Excise, Stamps, &c.;

III.—Tribute;

IV.—Post Office;

V.—Miscellaneous.

I.—Land Tax.

II.—Excise, Stamps, and canal water rent.

III.—Tribute.

IV.—Post Office.

V.—Miscellaneous.

Those revenues, which are included in the first four categories, are ordinary; those in the fifth, are extraordinary.

230. But, of these five headings, the two first only will be treated of in the present section. The third, namely Tribute, and Post Office revenue summarily disposed of. Tribute, is an insignificant item, and represents the subsidies paid to the State by the Feudal Jageerdars, either in lieu of service or acknowledgment of nominal vassalage, or of grants conferred. The fourth, namely, Post Office revenue, need not be treated of in this Report; and the fifth, not being of a permanent nature, will be sufficiently explained in the Financial section.

231. The present section, then, will comprise, firstly, the Land Tax, its accessories, and also the tenures, on which the assessed lands are held; secondly, the Excise and certain other taxes; and thirdly, certain temporary alienations of the revenue, in the shape of landed assignments and cash annuities.

First, then, the Land Tax.

232. The term "accessories of the land tax," is applied to the grazing-tax, the proceeds of gardens and forests, gold washings on the sands of the Indus, iron mines in the Sind Sagur Doab, and the rents of lands of which being alluvial deposits of the rivers, or having been inherited as the property of the late Government, or having been abandoned by the proprietors, the State has assumed direct management. It is not, however, the policy of the State to undertake the farming of any land when any parties can be found to accept engagements for the revenue. The grazing-tax consists of dues levied from the owners of camels and cattle, in return for the right of pasturage in the central wastes of the Doabs. It is most productive in the Mooltan and Leia divisions, where it amounts to about 1,30,000 Rs. The following rates are not uncommon for the different kinds of cattle, camels, Rs. 1 and 1-8 each; goats and sheep, Rs. 3-2 per hundred; buffaloes, 10 anas each.

Vast herds of camels, which sustain the trade of the country, are, at certain seasons turned loose to browse on the leaves of the densely growing trees and brushwood. But it is not usual to collect from individual owners, inasmuch as, in these unfrequented tracts, the herds of the wandering cattle cannot easily be counted, nor even the precise number of graziers be ascertained. There being much clanship and social organization among the camel owners, the Chiefs are frequently allowed to contract for their clans. But, of course, the amount of such contracts varies greatly, and would be dependent on local circumstances, and on the personal qualifications of the party selected to engage. The representative Chief pays into the State Treasury the amount engaged for, and distributes the burden among his constituents. Under the former Government, the collections were made with

Present section to comprise land tax, excise, &c. and grants in land and in cash.

Land tax, its accessories.

Grazing-tax.

Method of realization.

reference to the residence of the contractor. A party might pay into the Lahore Treasury tribute money on account of camels which had grazed near Mooltan; but as a public and private property in the land of these tracts (hitherto undefined) are distinguished from each other,—when the estates belonging to Government, and those belonging to individuals are marked off at the settlement, and when the boundary lines of districts and local sub-divisions are precisely laid down, it will probably be necessary to collect the tax on the same principle as all other taxes, that is, with reference to the place where the cattle may graze, rather than to the place where the owner may reside. The forest dues relate to tracts which,

being unoccupied by private parties, are claimed by the Government as manorial domains. The collections are realized from the sale of timber, or of licenses to fell or cut. The garden proceeds are chiefly derived from patches of land belonging to the late Government, or subsequently confiscated. The way has now been cleared for a detailed exposition of the land tax itself.

Land Tax.

233. To form a correct estimate of the land revenue in the Punjab, as it now exists, it will be expedient to review, briefly, the system which obtained under Sikh rule. By that system, the Government share of the gross produce was assumed, as a matter of right, to be a clear half; and there is no doubt but that, from lands of peculiar fertility, with great facilities for natural irrigation, and where, therefore, the capital and labour necessary to work the soil were very moderate, even more was taken. Instances are not uncommon, where as much as 54 per cent. of the actual produce is recorded as the share collected on the Government account. In practice, however, this proportion was not often demanded. Whenever the revenue was collected in kind, a deduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. must be made for fraud, waste and expenses. For this reason, also, all money estimates founded on grain collections are below the proportion of the crop recorded as the Government share. As a rule, the public demand may be said to have varied from two-fifths to one-third of the gross produce. This proportion prevailed in all the districts which the Sikhs had fully conquered, and which were fairly cultivated,

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and may be said to have been in force in all their Cis-Indus possessions, except the Province governed by Dewan Moolraj. Beyond the Indus, owing to the distance from control, the less patient character of the population, the insecurity of property, and the scarcity of population, the revenue system pressed more lightly on the people. For the last reason, also, the rates which prevailed in the Province of Mooltan were equally light. In all these tracts, except the peculiarly rich lands round Peshawur, the Government share never exceeded one-third, and usually averaged one-fourth or one-fifth, and fell even, lower down, to

Money rates.

one-eighth of the crop. For certain descriptions of produce, however, such as sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, tobacco and vegetables, money rates were always applied and taken. Where the Government demand consisted of a share of the crop, whether by actual division, or by appraisement of the harvest's produce, the officials sometimes disposed of the grain themselves, but, more commonly, obliged the agriculturists to pay for it in cash, at prices rather higher than those quoted in the ordinary markets.

234. However, the system of collection in kind, though nominal and general, was not always invariable or universal. Some local Governors and Jageerdars, not wanting in vigour or foresight, have preferred to assess their revenue in money, and towards the close of Runjeet Sing's reign, a portion of the kingdom was thus assessed. But this plan would be more usually adopted in localities where the land was rich, and the yield secured by irrigation against vicissitudes of season; while in poor lands, exposed to calamity, the division or appraisement of the crop would still be resorted to.

235. Where the country was too poor, the people too warlike, and the collections too uncertain for the Government officials to engage in detail for the revenue, whole districts were farmed out to contractors, who were authoritatively empowered to make their own terms with the people, only making good a fixed tribute to the Government. This tribute, during the interregnum of anarchy which preceded 1846, was often unpaid and unaccounted for during several years.

236. In September 1847, Raja Deena Nath, Chancellor of the Lahore Exchequer, furnished the following abstract of the mode in which he considered the land revenue of the Punjab to have been collected:—

Abstract of Punjab revenues prior to annexation.

Lahore Exchequer, furnished the following abstract of the mode in which he considered the land revenue of the Punjab to have been collected:—

No. of District.	Mode of collecting the Revenue.	Amount of Revenue.
8	Farmed out to Kardars,.....	25,49,873
8	Assessed, the engagements being made with the heads of villages,	18,23,556
43	The Revenue collected by division and appraisement of the crop,.....	89,44,658
	Total estimate of Land Revenue,...	1,33,18,087

During the winter of 1847, a general money assessment was commenced of all the districts immediately under the Durbar. During that season, it was completed in the four Doabs, and Hazara, and some portion of Peshawur. There was no survey or measurement. The officers, entrusted with this duty, were aided by the production of Durbar accounts of past collections, and by the local knowledge of the Kardars. But the papers did not furnish a clue to all the additional items which may have been levied. Our officers took rapid tours through the districts about to be assessed, thus gaining a general idea of the country and the condition of the people. Finally, they assembled, at central spots, the headmen and accountants of villages, and tested the accuracy of the Durbar returns by their accounts. The payments of three, five, and ten years were assumed as data for the new assessment; but the calculations formed on this basis were modified by the general aspect and condition of each district.

237. The assessments were all fixed in money, and included all payments in one aggregate sum. They were unavoidably made with great expedition, and generally by officers who possessed but little previous knowledge of the subject, and who, therefore, committed many mistakes. But in spite of such defects, the settlements conferred a boon on the people, by the fiscal relief they at once afforded, by the definition and consolidation of the public burthen, and by the cessation of vexatious and inquisitorial processes.

238. The reduction of land revenue was considerable. In the four Doabs, the Baree, the Rechna, the Chuj, and Sind Sagur, the revenue was reduced from Rs. 74,44,244 to Rs. 53,69,930, giving an abate-

Reduction of assessment in the Baree, and Rechna Doabs.

ment of Rs. 20,74,309, or about twenty-eight per cent. In the Baree Doab, the revenue had been 15,45,635; it now fell to Rs. 12,48,278. Of this reduction, 2,97,356 Rs. was a direct relief to the land, and Rs. 63,536 a reduction of extra cesses, such as imposts on village artisans, capitation taxes, fines, and the like. The total reduction in this Doab was equal to twenty-three per cent.

239. Hazara was settled during the same season. The Durbar had lately taken it in exchange from Maharaja Gool-
 Settlement of Ha- ab Sing. Major Abbott, who carried out the
 zara. exchange, has estimated that, previous to 1847, full 3,85,577 rupees were annually exacted from the country, in the shape of land revenue alone, but that of this sum, no more than Rs. 2,39,935 found its way to the coffers of the State. The difference consisted of the profits realized by the various revenue officials. The public revenue Major Abbott reduced to Rs. 1,87,879, equal to twenty-two per cent., but the entire relief from the change of system equalled fifty-three per cent. The customs, also, which yielded Rs. 25,000, were reduced to one-third that sum in 1847, and the remainder was abolished after annexation. Hazara contains 1,089 villages, of which 231 are held in jageer by its various chiefs, who enjoy a revenue of Rs. 59,678 per annum: lands also, equal to Rs. 14,571 per annum, are held free of taxation by the heads of villages.

240. In the Province of Peshawur, previous to annexation, but little was done to reform the revenue system. Dis-
 Peshawur partially tricts, yielding about two laks of Rupees in revenue,
 settled. appear to have been assessed, though no financial result is on record. But, the important district of Yoosoofzaee, which had hitherto been in a normal state of rebellion, was settled, and has hitherto remained tranquil. Its revenue was almost nominal, and is now not much higher. At annexation, these settlements were continued, both because the public faith was virtually pledged to their maintenance, and also because the fact of so much of the land revenue having been definitively determined, was a great advantage and relief to our officers, burdened as they were with a mass of details of every description.

241. Where, however, in spite of the moderation of the demand, the assessments turned out excessive, or calamities or accidents of seasons had occurred to render them so, relief was granted. Thus, in the
 These summary settlements sometimes modified.

Shekhopoora, now the Goojranwala District, large reductions were made in the second year, in consequence of a failure of the crop and a murrain among the cattle. In the Rawul Pindee District, also, the people complained of over-assessment, which was greatly aggravated by the remarkable fall of prices in the commencement of last year ; but here relief was not granted with that promptitude which the occasion demanded, and much discontent and distress was, in consequence, experienced. This, however, was at once remedied, when brought to the Board's notice.

242. The remainder of the country, not assessed in 1847-48, consisted of a large portion of Peshawur, the Upper Derajat, and all Dewan Moolraj's charge, comprising the present districts of Mooltan, Khan-gur, Dera Gazee Khan, and the greater part of Leia, with two small tracts in Pak Patun, and Jung.

243. The settlements of all these districts were rapidly completed, except that of the Upper Derajat (Dera Ismael Khan), where Major Taylor was so much absorbed with the defence of the frontier, and the superintendence of the military details, all of which for the first two years fell to his lot, that he found it impracticable to assess the land-tax. Out of some five lakhs of revenue, only two were assessed : the remainder of the revenue was collected mainly in kind. But the settlements are now rapidly progressing under Major Nicholson and Mr. Simson.

244. In the important Province of Peshawur, (with the exception of the large district of Yoosoofzaee, which the Sikhs never effectually subjugated, and where, as has already been observed, the land-tax was nearly nominal,) the Government demand absorbed a large portion of the produce. But the people being fierce and warlike, it was found expedient to farm out the country to middlemen, whose expenses and profits were added to the Government demand. The extreme fertility of the rich clay soils, perennially fertilized, as well as irrigated, by the waters of the Kabul, Bara and Swat rivers, enabled the agriculturists to give up half the actual produce. These lands produced annually two crops, without the expenditure of any capital, or much labour beyond a superficial ploughing. It would hardly appear possible, that lands

Districts not assessed previous to annexation.

Dera Ismael Khan.

Peshawur settlement completed.

Its heavy taxation in former times.

would continue for ages to pay such a proportion of the crop in the shape of revenue; but such is doubtless the case, both in this valley, and others similarly situated. Thus, in the Kangra and Riloo villages, in 1846, we found the people paying annually a fixed grain revenue; equal to ten and twelve rupees per acre; and thus the inhabitants of the Kashmeer valley are able to farm the land, and surrender a proportion of the crop, which would appear incredible to those unacquainted with it or similar localities.

245. In Peshawur, however, the unirrigated lands were comparatively lightly taxed, and in some places, such as the District of Hushtnugur, were thrown into the account free of all tax: thereby greatly mitigating the severity of the Government lien on the irrigated soils. As a general rule, the tax on irrigated lands was a clear half the produce, exclusive of cesses, and that on unirrigated land was one-fourth; the fact being that the crops of the latter are wholly dependent on the winter rain: if the showers are not abundant, the yield is most scanty, the stiff clay soil requiring much water.

246. The Peshawur valley and Kohat district, under the Sikh rule, were estimated to yield Rs. 13,39,000 per annum. This estimate excluded petty jageers and rent lands, but included the large jageers of the Barukzaee family, which alone absorbed Rs. 5,15,000, as well as other grants, to the extent, in all, of Rs. 6,20,000. The net revenue which remained to the Government was but 7,80,000 Rs., of which at least 3,00,000 Rs. may be set down to the town and transit duties, and the import and export customs, all of which have been abolished.

On the other hand, all the Barukzaees and many of the other jageer-dars joined in the late war against us, and having lost their fiefs, have retired to Kabul, the native country of the majority. A deduction of two lakhs of Rupees for the whole revenue of Kohat, and three for the Customs and Town duties, would leave a land revenue of Rs. 8,40,000. Yoosoofzaee now yields from the land-tax Rs. 1,34,000, out of which large payments are made to the Khans or heads of clans, and the eight districts round Peshawur now pay but Rs. 5,63,000. The reductions, in various ways, are affirmed to have been equal to a relief of 30 per cent., on the total amount paid by the people under the former regime, including the extra imposts and the profits of the middlemen.

The official report, however, of the most recent reductions, has not yet been received.

247. Kohat formed part of the Barukzaee Chief's jageer, and its land revenue was equal to Rs. 1,51,884 per annum. This has been gradually reduced, until it is now no more than Rs. 96,679, which is equal to a relief of 30 per cent. The Government share of the produce was estimated as equal to half on irrigated lands, and a quarter on unirrigated soils, except in Teeree, which is a wild and sterile tract, and here it varied from a quarter to one-eighth.

Teeree is held by Khaja Mahomed Khan, its Chief. He paid 31,000 Rs. per annum as tribute to the Barukzaees, which sum has since been reduced to 25,000 Rs.

248. The remainder of the Punjab, under the Durbar's immediate control, consisted of the Upper Derajat, which comprised the districts of Bunoo, Murwut, Esa-Khel, Tânk, Kolachee, Drabund, Dera Ismael Khan, Girang, and Kala Bag, all Trans-Indus; the revenue of which may now be set down at five lakhs of rupees. In Bunoo the revenue was fixed at one-fourth, the gross produce from the mass of the people, and one-sixth from the Wuzerees of the hills, and the Saiuds of the plains. It was estimated by Major Edwardes, who brought Bunoo under control in 1847, that it would yield one and a half lakhs per annum. It has hitherto given a gross revenue of about one and a quarter lakhs, out of which the Maliks, or heads of villages, received a considerable allowance. This valley has not yet been assessed, and the revenue has been collected in kind.

249. Murwut, under the Sikhs, previous to 1847, paid one-fourth its gross produce, besides a heavy capitation tax, which was peculiarly obnoxious to the people. In 1847, Major Edwardes estimated that it yielded one lakh of Rupees per annum. In that year, at the request of the inhabitants, Major Edwardes abolished the capitation tax, and raised the proportion of the crop, demanded by Government, to one-fourth. The average collections, under this system, have equalled, during the past four years, about Rs. 1,30,000. Major Nicholson is now assessing Murwut, in which the Government revenue has been collected hitherto by a bien-nial appraisalment of the crops. In Bunoo, the majority of the lands are

well irrigated : while in Murwut, the cultivation is altogether dependant on the rains.

250. In Esa Khel about one-third the land is irrigated. In 1847, Major Edwardes estimated that the annual collections by the Sikhs were equal to Rs. 63,744, besides the revenues enjoyed by the Khan, or hereditary chief. It has yielded since that period about Rs. 40,000, collected by the same system as that which has prevailed in Bunoo and Murwut, namely, appraisement of the crop. Major Nicholson has lately assessed it at Rs. 32,000, equal to twenty-five per cent. below the former collections. He describes both Murwut and Esa Khel as in rather an impoverished condition. The Government demand, probably, does not now exceed one-sixth the produce in these two districts.

251. Tānk.—In 1847, this district was estimated to be worth a lakh of rupees per annum in land revenue and customs, and was held as a fief by certain expatriated chiefs of Mooltan, who kept up a body of three hundred horse. Some twenty years before this period, it was estimated to yield one and a half lakhs of rupees. In 1847, the administration of the Mooltanee Patans being unpopular and oppressive, the district was taken from them, and transferred to Shah Nuwaz Khan, the exiled son of the last chief. He was allowed Rs. 25,000 for his personal expenses and the cost of management, and paid Rs. 75,000 revenue to Government. Since this arrangement was made, the customs have been abolished, and the land revenue reduced to 65,000 Rs.

252. Kolachee.—Previous to 1847, the Sikh Government collected, on an average, Rs. 60,000 per annum from this tract, one-sixth of which was customs. This left a land revenue of Rs. 50,000 per annum. Major Edwardes fixed the assessment at Rs. 45,000, which was calculated to be equal to two-fifths of the crop, but which cannot be equal to this proportion. Out of this, the hereditary chiefs were to receive 13,825 rupees, and the heads of villages ten per cent. Much of the land, for many years, has been mortgaged, and the continued struggle between the two parties, the debtors and creditors, has injured the cultivators. This district is now being assessed by Mr. D. Simson.

253. Drabund.—This district, when leased to a farmer by the Sikh Government, yielded as much as 25,000 rupees

per annum. The Government share of the crop is said to be one-fifth. The assessment since annexation has been rupees 17,900, which has lately been reduced to 13,500 rupees.

254. Dera Ismael Khan.—A large section of this district, with the whole of the adjoining one of Chondwan, is held in jagheer by the ex-Chief and ruler of Dera Ismael Khan and Munkhera. That portion retained by Government yields a land revenue of Rupees 62,422, of which about three-fourths is a money-assessment, and the remainder collected in kind. In this district alone, the customs lately repealed used to yield 1,60,000 rupees per annum.

255. Girang, (as it was called by the Sikhs from the fort they built, or Dera Futeh Khan, its ancient name,) is a poor district, the majority of its lands being dependent on the autumnal rains, and not more than one-twelfth being irrigated. In 1848, it paid Rs. 22,051, and is now assessed at Rs. 19,940 per annum.

256. The revenue of Kala Bagh has been relinquished in favor of its Mulik, or Chief, in lieu of the customs and town-duties recently abolished.

257. Dewan Moolraj's late Government comprises the rest of the Punjab. Under that designation may be recognized the districts now known as Mooltan, Kangur, a large portion of Leia, all Dera Gazee Khan, and some small strips of land in Pak Putun and Jung. Previous to 1846, the territories administered by the Dewan were, according to the Durbar records, estimated to yield a revenue of 34,95,542 rupees, for which he paid a tribute of 21,66,585 rupees, the difference being allowed for the expenses of management and his own profits.

In that year, districts estimated at 7,92,465 rupees were severed from his charge, and the tribute on the remainder raised to Rs. 19,65,000 per annum. By this calculation, he retained lands recorded as yielding 27,03,077 rupees ; of this sum, three lakhs of rupees per annum may be deducted for customs.

258. Dewan Moolraj and his father Sawun Mul had held the above charge, under the name of the Province of Mooltan, for twenty years, and during that period accumulated a large fortune. When Sawun

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Mul* was entrusted with the viceroyalty of the country, a large portion of it was little better than a desert: war, rapine, and general insecurity had decimated a population, which for a long period, per-

Physical improve- haps for more than a century, had not been
ments effected by Sa- numerous. He dug canals, and induced the
wun Mul. people from neighbouring states to settle under

his auspices. The whole cultivated area of Mooltan proper, with the exception of a low tract of limited extent, which is annually under water during a portion of the year, is dependent on artificial irrigation, without which no crops are raised. In this district there are no less than fifteen canals, of an aggregate length of 325 miles, the largest of which are from six to seven feet deep, and from twenty to thirty feet wide, and the smallest from two to five feet deep, and from six to ten feet wide. They irrigate the lands of 410 villages. In the progress of years, tracts, for which Sawun Mul paid a mere trifle, yielded a large revenue. But assuming his land revenue as that which

General revenues of the Province. the Durbar records give, and which Moolraj himself admitted, it exceeded slightly Rs. 24,00,000 per annum. These districts, however, have been assessed at no more than Rs. 19,42,000. This is equal to a reduction of upwards of eighteen per cent., or Rs. 4,58,000.

259. If however, instead of this general comparison, we review the past and present land-tax in each district in
District of Mooltan. detail, it will appear that the difference in favor of the agriculturists is fully equal to this proportion. The Commissioner, Mr. Edgeworth, writing of the fiscal arrangements of that tract of country which now forms the district of Mooltan, states that it yields a land revenue of Rs. 5,65,755; whereas Dewan Moolraj derived a land revenue of no less than Rs. 8,51,025, or Rs. 2,84,269, in excess of our present demand. This is equal to a reduction of thirty-eight per cent.

Lieut. James, who made the assessment of a large portion of the Mooltan and a part of the Kangur Districts, declared that, besides giving up all fees, fines and similar petty but numerous demands, made by the late Government, he reduced the land-tax, on the average

* Sawun Mul originally went to Mool- 1823, Runjeet Sing gave him half the
tan, as the head of one of the offices of Province. In 1829, he obtained the whole,
account in 1820, under Hazaree Mul. In and was assassinated in 1844.

of the former four years, by fifteen, twenty and twenty-five per cent., on the following principles :—where irrigation was abundant, without danger from flooding, with a market in the vicinity, and cultivators

numerous, he gave a reduction of fifteen per cent. In villages bordering on the great central waste, which characterizes the Doab, at the extremity of canals, where the supply of water was uncertain, and where markets were distant or cultivators scanty, the remissions varied from twenty to twenty-five per cent. Again, in villages where the land was higher than the canal, so that the husbandman could not rapidly conduct irrigation over the fields at pleasure, but had to raise the water by artificial means, in some instances both tedious and expensive, in such cases the reductions also varied from twenty to twenty-five per cent. Thus, Lieutenant James remarks, there are villages where two wheels are required, the lower one conveying water to a reservoir, whence, by means of the highest one, it reached the upland. Besides the abandonment of half the grazing-tax in Mooltan, the tax on date-groves was diminished. In the Mooltan district, the Government demand in Moolraj's time never appears to have exceeded one-fourth of the gross produce ; it was often one-fifth, and sometimes as low as one-sixth. But to this should be added the various cesses ; whereas the present demand, as has been already shown, was based on the above proportions, while the extra imposts were repealed. However, notwithstanding this reduction on the amount entered as having been demanded and collected by the former Government, still representations of over-assessment have been made by the local authorities, and many complaints were presented to the President of the Board during his last tour. The Board have taken steps to ensure the concession of whatever relief may be required.

260. The revenue of the Kangur district, which adjoins Mooltan, amounts to Rs. 4,95,343 ; a part of it was settled in 1849-50 by Lieut. James, and the remainder by Mr. Wedderburn. This district comprises the lower portion of the Rechna Doab, and possesses great facilities for irrigation. In it, the Government share of the gross produce never exceeded one-third, and was usually one-fifth or one-sixth ; on indigo and sugar cultivation, it was always calculated at one-sixth. In Moozufurgur, one of the largest sections of the district, Lieutenant James's reductions were

Its summary settlement.

Kangur.

equal to twenty-three per cent., and he calculated that the Government demand, as fixed by him, could not then exceed one-eighth of the produce. In other tracts, it was reduced seventeen, and nineteen, and twenty-one per cent. below the former demand. The present demand, on the average, is probably less by twenty per cent. than that of the former Government. The District of Kangur abounds in date-groves, and on the revenue derived from this source, a large reduction was given.

261. The Leia District extends from the confines of Kangur, on the South, to the boundaries of the salt range, on the North. It occupies the whole of the Sind Sagur Doab, and in superficial area is perhaps the largest district in the Punjab. Its revenue does not exceed Rs. 5,43,571. All the Northern portion was administered by the Durbar, and was included in the general settlement of 1847. All the Central and Southern parts, having been under Dewan Moolraj's jurisdiction, were settled by Captain Hollings, who evinced great zeal in the execution of this work. From his report, it does not appear what proportion of the gross produce Moolraj was in the habit of collecting, but it could not have exceeded that of the adjoining District of Kangur.

In the Leia District, the rate of assessment varies from 15 *anas* to rupees 1-4 per cultivated acre; while from one-fourth to one-third of the cultivation is irrigated. This is an extremely low rate of assessment. The grazing-tax in this district is very productive. The various tracts in Leia, formerly under Moolraj, now yield a revenue fully equal to that which they paid to him.

262. The lands of the Dera Gaze Khan District are in places watered from the river Indus, and in other places are dependent for irrigation on the flooding of the hill-streams. In Dera Gaze Khan, there are alone twelve canals, the aggregate length of which is equal to 291 miles. These are repaired annually under the direction of the Government officers; the occupiers of the land subscribing half the cost, and the State paying the remainder. In Mitunkote, the canals are all under the exclusive control of the agriculturists. The proportion of the produce taken by Dewan Moolraj varied from one-third to one-fifth: something less than one-fourth may be assumed as the average of his demand, exclusive, however, of many cesses. The latter have all been abolished, and the revenue reduced from 5,02,106 Rs. to 4,56,287

Rs., equal to nine per cent. ; but still the complaints to the President were loud and numerous, as he passed round and through the district in April last.

263. From the above rapid sketch of the past and present history of the land-tax in the Punjab, it may clearly be seen that reduction has taken place since 1847, when fixed money-assessments were substituted for the system we found in existence. It is not easy to estimate the exact amount of this relief, because the revenue was continually fluctuating, from the alienations which were constantly made, and from the lapse and confiscation of jageers, which from time to time occurred. It must also be recollected that many items of revenue, not actually derived from land, were mixed up in the accounts of its revenue. At the close of the assessment of the land in 1847-48, the revenue of the Punjab proper did not exceed ninety-eight* laks (£980000,) of which eighty-two may be set down to land revenue and to customs. It probably did not realize this estimate. After the war of 1848, there was a large increase to the land-tax, from the difference between the tribute formerly derived from Mooltan and its gross revenue, from the resumption of assignments on the revenue in favor of Durbar officials and dependants, (for which pensions were substituted,) and from the confiscated jageers of the insurgent chiefs and officers. This was further considerably added to, by subsequent lapses, and the resumption of large jageers held in lieu of Military contingents. On the other hand, the country had suffered much from war and devastation. In Mooltan, Shapoor, Goojrat, Rawul Pindee and other places, large defalcations on this account occurred : but this was fully

Nevertheless from certain causes the revenue increased.

* District.	Land Tax.	Customs.	Total.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Four Doabs,	54	0	54
Mooltan,	16	3½	19½
Hazara,	2½	½	3
Dera Ismael Khan,	5	0	5
Peshawur,	4½	3	7½
Salt and Customs,	0	9	9
Total ..	82	18	98

compensated by the recovery of arrears due from Kardars and other officials.

264. For the first year after annexation, the entire collections under the head of "land revenue" amounted to Rs. 98,12,425, in which are included the receipts from pasture lands, Government gardens, canals, and similar items not usually borne on the rent-roll. In the second year 1850-51, it amounted to Rs. 1,01,85,043, for the whole of the annexed territory. In 1851-52, the third year, it reached Rs. 1,06,09,757. Assuming it to have been Rs. 82,00,000* at annexation, it increased by Rs. 19,85,043† in the second, and by Rs. 23,89,757‡ in the third year. No portion of the enhanced revenue was derived from increased taxation of the land. On the contrary, in all the resumed and confiscated estates, the Government demand was lowered in proportion to the reduction, which the public lands had already received. The relief thus granted fully

General percentage
of reduction.

equalled thirty per cent. In the whole of the Punjab, the reduction of the land-tax may be estimated to be equal to twenty-five per cent.; exclusive of any extra items which may have been levied. This increase of revenue, obtained in spite of reduction in assessments, has been explained in para. 263 to have occurred through confiscations, lapses and resumptions of jageers, and the difference between the tribute and revenue of Mooltan.

265. That such is no extravagant estimate, may be gathered from the preceding analysis; and, if any confirmation of this fact be wanted, it may be obtained from the jageerdars now in the Punjab in the enjoyment of their estates, who, in consequence of the general reductions in the land-tax, have had to reduce their revenues also.

266. In despite, however, of these large reductions, the complaints during the past year on the part of the agricultural relief, discontent has prevailed. tourists have been loud and general, and there can be little doubt but that, to a certain extent, there has been cause for this discontent.

* £ 820,000	0	0
† £ 198,504	6	0
‡ £ 238,975	14	0

For the three first years after annexation, the harvests, with a few isolated exceptions, were remarkably favorable.

Causes of distress.

For twenty years, the agriculturists declare they had never witnessed such crops of wheat and barley. Not only did the unirrigated lands, usually under cultivation, yield a particularly large return, but cultivation was greatly extended. Lands, which in ordinary seasons were seldom sown, gave large returns. These circumstances, joined to the general peace and security of the country, and the fact that large bodies of disbanded soldiers and discharged employees had to turn their attention to agriculture for a subsistence, all contributed to cause so great an increase of produce, as to reduce prices to an unprecedented extent. The result of these different causes has doubtless

Production in excess of consumption, and fall of prices.

been that production has exceeded consumption ; and hence that, while an abundance of food exists, there is not a sufficient market to secure its sale at remunerative prices. No countries surround the Punjab to which

Agricultural produce not exported to any extent.

any great quantity of grain could be exported. To the West the disturbed state of Afghanistan, and the difficulties and cost of transit, must prevent the exportation of food. To the South, are Sind and Bahawalpore ; the former producing more than it consumes, the latter a poor and thinly peopled tract. To the East, is the Julundur Doab, densely peopled, but so fruitful in its own soil as fully to support the inhabitants. To the North, are the hills, whose inhabitants have not the means of purchasing our surplus produce.

267. The demand for food has not decreased ; it has probably

Still home consumption large.

increased ; for although the army of the late Government have been disbanded, there are not, between the Sutlej and the Khaeber, less than 60,000 fighting-men, with perhaps five times that number of camp-followers. Hence there is a larger demand than before for food over the country generally, though the market round and about Lahore is more limited. The labor employed on canals, roads, cantonments, and other public works that have been undertaken, must cause the circulation of large sums of money, and increase the demand

Vast sums of money spent in the Punjab.

for food. The pay of our army, within the limits above quoted, has been estimated to be equal to 165 laks (one million, six hundred and fifty thousand pounds). The

expenditure by the various civil establishments, the commissariat and executive departments, and the different works in progress under the Board, are probably equal to another million ; so that nearly double the Punjab revenues are at present spent in the country. But it must also be admitted that much of this money is now very differently distributed. Large sums which, under the Sikh

But employment
differently distributed.

rule, found their way direct to the villages of the Manja, now flow into the Oude territory. A vast amount formerly expended on wood, lime, and iron, is now carried to a distance, or goes to enrich our neighbour, Maharaja Goolab Sing. The laborers employed on our public works do not belong to the agricultural classes ; whereas, under the Sikh rule, the service of the State was chiefly recruited from the land-holding community. The expenditure of so much revenue, however, doubtless does much good, and tends to mitigate the social evils inseparable from so great a change as that which took place at annexation.

268. The effect of a very large and sudden increase of production, even where prices do not fall in a greater ratio, must have a tendency to derange money assessments. (Rich and highly irrigated soils produce no more, in a favorable season, than in one of actual drought. In the great famines of 1834 and 1838, the agriculturists in the villages along the canals of the Delhi territory, made enormous profits. Their produce, in a year when grain was selling at seven seers for the rupee, was equal to what their lands yielded when it averaged thirty seers, and the revenue paid by them was the same. Exactly the reverse has occurred in the Punjab.) Villages, with great capabilities of soil and irrigation, are proportionately highly assessed ; and with the average amount of produce, prices have fallen a half. To these villages, a season of abundance and low prices is manifestly an evil.

269. But much land in the uplands below the hills in the vicinity of Jumoo and Jusrota, and extensive tracts in Shapoor, Jung, Saekapoor, Leia and Pak Putun, have been broken up since annexation. Such lands pay little or no revenue ; and this untaxed produce floods the market, and competes with the gain of the more highly taxed lands. The peace and security which have prevailed in the Yoosoofzaee country, however beneficial to its inhabitants, and politically advan-

Illustrations of this
derangement.

tageous to Government, have injured the agriculturists of the Chuj valley on the left bank of the Indus ; and the effects have probably extended down to Rawul Pindee. The people of Yoosoofozaee have a fertile soil, which, though chiefly unirrigated, is pretty certain to bear good crops, from the vicinity of the hills, which usually ensures rain. They have lately doubled, perhaps trebled, their cultivation. The greater part of this surplus produce crosses the Indus into the Rawul Pindee District. The land in the one district is fully taxed ; in the other, it pays but a nominal revenue ; and from political considerations, we could not equalize the demand.

270. The cry of over-assessment has been very general throughout the country, but more particularly so in the Rawul Pindee and Jelum Districts of the Sind Sagur Doab, Dera Gazee Khan beyond the Indus, and in Mooltan. There has been a very general demand, among the agriculturists, for a return to grain payments, to a division or appraisalment of the crops, every season. The Board have resisted this call, but have directed the suspension of revenue wherever it appeared desirable, and have urged on the local officers the necessity for a new settlement, where the old one had expired, or the current one was manifestly excessive. The reduction and equalization of revenue, it is hoped, will afford the necessary relief.

271. There can be no doubt that, however much has been the reduction of the land tax in the Punjab generally, since 1847, the country, in particular parts, requires still further relief, and that the result of a new settlement must have that effect. In the Jelum division, such has been the case with the summary settlement. The revised assessments, now in progress in both the Baree and Rechna Doabs, which are founded on an accurate measurement of every field, and a careful, but liberal, estimate of the productive powers of the soil, have produced the same result. The revised settlement, just completed in the Trans-Sutlej territory, in which the reduction in the land tax in 1846 was considerable, has also produced no increase in the Champaign country of Hoosheearpoor and the Julundur, but a considerable reduction in the hill country. In the Cis-Sutlej states, similar operations have been attended with the same results. The history of the fiscal system, in force under Sikh rule, unquestionably proves that,

where the country was thoroughly subjugated and densely populated, the State exacted a larger proportion of the produce than could be permanently realized without impairing the resources of agriculture. But, under these circumstances, it will be the policy of the British Government to reduce the demand, in order that the people may flourish and capital may be accumulated.

272. The Board annex to this paper a return* showing the prices which have prevailed in various districts in the Punjab since annexation. The last spring crop, as regards grain, was an unfavourable one. The stalk was abundant, but the yield of grain was scanty, and prices have been rising during the last two months. Molasses (goor,) in particular, the produce of sugar-cane, has risen nearly fifty per cent. in price in the Umritsur market, but this has probably occurred, not so much from an increased demand, as from a temporary decrease in the supply, in consequence of the agriculturists throwing their lands out of this description of cultivation, in the hope of better terms in the settlements now in progress. The Board feel confident that, with due consideration and liberality, the present distress will prove but of a temporary nature. One of the marked effects of money prices and a limited land-tax, is a desire on the part of the agriculturists to extend their cultivation where land is fertile and abundant. Having once obtained a lease of the village lands, the increased cultivation lightens the general rate of taxation, and the most usual form of doing so, is to grow such cereals as wheat, barley, Indian-corn, and joar. But this tendency, with the fall of price, will gradually be corrected. The same desire to improve their circumstances will continue; but more remunerative crops will be substituted; and cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco and market vegetables, will supersede, to some extent, corn and barley.

273. The effect, also, of the abolition of customs and town duties has doubtless been to reduce prices. The producer, therefore, has not suffered to the whole extent of the fall of prices, even where produce has not increased. Indigo formerly paid eight rupees (sixteen shillings on the Punjabee maund of 105 lbs.: sugar, four shillings, on the same quantity. Moolraj always made the agriculturists pay for the grain

* See Appendix A.

the Government share of the crop, at a price from four to eight pence the maund of 105 lbs. in excess of the market price. This, however, was not taken into consideration in estimating the value of the average produce on which the assessments were made. In Mooltan and Pak

Putun, some of the tracts which have suffered Partial failure of crops. most, have been those in which the water in canals has failed, from the heads being choked up with sand. Such causes, unless promptly remedied, are sufficient to ensure the failure of the whole harvest. But it is necessary to distinguish these results from those arising from over-production. No regular rent-roll for 1849-50 was prepared. The land-tax for 1850-51 and 1851-52 may thus be detailed.

274. Abstract rent-roll of "the Punjab" for the year 1850-51 and 1851-52 :—

Division.	District.	Revenue. 1850-51.	Total.	Revenue, 1851-52.	Total.
Lahore,	Lahore,.....	3,80,598 8 0	35,51,133 3 0	4,06,142 8 0	38,94,680 4 5
	Umritsar,.....	8,68,720 0 0		10,24,729 8 0	
	Deenagur,	8,99,269 4 0		9,40,407 0 0	
	Wuzerabad,	10,83,387 4 3		11,40,177 7 11	
	Sheekoopoor,	3,19,158 2 9		3,83,223 12 6	
Jelum,	Goojrat,	5,93,819 8 0	25,26,427 5 2	5,98,588 8 0	24,83,875 9 6
	Jelum,	6,95,480 0 0		7,20,908 0 0	
	Rawul Pindie,....	8,24,816 14 2		8,20,563 1 6	
	Shapoor.	4,12,310 15 0		3,43,816 0 0	
Leia,	Leia,.....	4,84,439 6 9	19,25,205 15 3	5,43,571 6 9	20,07,568 14 4
	Kangur,	4,95,343 5 6		4,81,628 3 6	
	Dera Ghazee Khan,	4,55,743 7 0		4,72,801 0 0	
	Dera Ismael Khan,	4,89,679 12 0		5,06,568 4 1	
Mooltan,	Mooltan,	5,64,301 0 0	11,00,643 6 3	6,03,569 3 11	13,36,334 15 7
	Jung,	2,78,776 6 3		3,49,621 6 2	
	Pak Patun,	2,57,566 0 0		3,83,124 5 6	
	Peshawur, .....	.....		.....
	Hazara, .....	.....		.....
	Total Rs.	1,01,85,023 11 2	1,06,09,898 2 7

275. A brief analysis of the prevailing tenures and of the operations in progress for the limitation and equalization of assessment, and for the definition of individual rights, will form a following supplement to the disquisition on the land-tax.

In a large part of the Punjab, the landed tenures are similar to those which prevail in the North-western Provinces.

276. Occupancy and conquest were probably the real grounds of property in land. The inhabitants of the Punjab are fond of appealing to the same evidence as that which Menoo, the ancient Indian lawgiver, declares to be the origin of property. The clearing of the land from jungle is often quoted as the valid and undeniable proof of proprietorship. The occupants rarely refer to any distant period. About the commencement of the last century, when the Mogul Empire was tottering to its fall, and the Sikh communities were acquiring power through plunder and violence, the country, torn by political and internal strife, became in many places a wild waste. Dense brushwood began to overspread the immediate vicinities of such towns as Umritsur and Lahore.

277. The present occupants of the soil may be divided into the following classes :—*First*, the descendants of ancient proprietors, who have gradually lost possession of the village lands and the privileges which property in them confers. Their main, if not sole, lien on the land consists in a species of head-rent, which, collected under several designations, is variable in amount, and precariously realized. Under the late regime this class were gradually retrograding, and in a few years would have been entirely extinguished. The Sikhs looked alone to the security and development of the revenue, and thus, the industrious and more frugal races gradually usurped the rights of those whose lands they had originally been content to cultivate.

278. In some instances, these proprietors still retain a portion of the land, usually that which their own husbandry could manage. But, more generally, these rights were limited to a seer, or even less, in the maund, at harvest time, from each cultivator. Tenures of this kind in all

their different phases are to be found. They have been recognized, investigated, defined and recorded ; and the class, which depend on them, have now a fair chance of no longer retrograding.

279. The second class in the Punjab are the present proprietors of the soil, the individuals or corporations in actual possession. Where the tenure belongs to a single individual, or a family of a few individuals, a portion of the lands is cultivated by their own ploughs ; the remainder is occupied by cultivators ; some mere tenants at will ; the others with right of hereditary occupancy, contingent alone on the payment of rent.

Under the Sikh system of taxation, the revenue absorbed the larger portion of the rent. The profits or rent of the proprietor varied in every holding. It was sometimes a trifling percentage, in grain or money. It was often the mere right to engage for the Government revenue, and the exemption from assessment of lands tilled by one or more ploughs. In some parts of the country, however, it represents a fair proportion of the crop. The rent of land varies from one and half per cent. of the gross produce up to full twenty-five per cent. In the province of Mooltan and the Derajat, where the revenue has hitherto absorbed but a moderate portion of the produce, the rent of land is highest.

280. The co-parcenary communities, the brotherhood of the same clan, and often descended from the same ancestor, are found throughout the Punjab, in all their integrity ; but they chiefly abound in the parts where the races of Hindoo lineage flourish. This tenure is perhaps found most frequently among the Jat race. Each co-partner occupies and cultivates his own farm, in his own way, and pays his proportion of the village assessment in the mode agreed on by the brotherhood generally. In such tenures, the greater part of the land is cultivated by the community ; where held by tenants, they cultivate either under each proprietor, or hold those lands which are the joint property of the community.

281. It is very remarkable how strong is the feeling of ancestral descent, and the rights which such claims confer, in co-parcenary communities. In those tenures, the public voice will admit the title of individuals to their ancestral shares, who have been out of possession for one or two generations.

Knowing that our courts will not recognize such claims, a compromise so usually made with the party in possession, who retains a half or a third with reference to his own and the claimant's relative influence in the community. In this way, large numbers of exiled proprietors have recovered possession of their land in Hazara, and other parts of the country.

282. It is not uncommon for these co-parcenary communities to re-distribute the village lands with reference to ancestral shares; but more commonly, each co-parcener retains the lands in possession, and co-shareers, advancing claims, are allowed to add to their farms by taking in portions of the common lands. In these communities, it is not possible to discriminate between rent and revenue. The public demand, with a sum added for village expenses, is divided, according to common consent, on the ploughs, the occupied lands, or the shares of the different co-parceners. The quota of each is collected by the village elders and accountant, who appropriate their own perquisites, and pay the revenue into the public treasury.

283. The hereditary cultivators compose the third class, and a very important one in many districts. Their tenure is often scarcely distinguishable from that of the proprietor. Where his clan is strong and industrious, he has often gradually usurped the right of the proprietor, as has already been described. Where land is abundant, and cultivators are scarce, the distinction between him and the proprietor will often be nominal. He will, in some cases, pay no more than an equal quota of the public demand. The main distinction between him and the proprietor is the inability to sink a well, to sell, mortgage, or transfer his land: but he can sub-rent it. The trees, which he and his ancestors have planted, became his own property; those of spontaneous produce, not growing in his field or hedge-row, belong to the proprietors. The right to sink a well is a question often warmly litigated, for, on its decision, will hinge proprietary title.

284. In the Province of Mooltan, a curious tenure has grown up, consequent on the desire of the ruling power to reclaim the waste land. It partakes of the rights of the proprietor, and of the hereditary cultivator. Where land was owned but not cultivated, Sawun Mul and Moolraj

were in the habit of granting patents to individuals to sink wells ; these people pay trifling head-rent to the proprietor. The well belongs to the patentee, as also the use of his land, for, without irrigation, there is no cultivation. The holders of these wells are termed *Chukdars*, from the *Chuk*, or frame of wood, on which the well is built. In some cases, the rent of the land, equal to one-fourth produce, will be divided between the owner of the well and the proprietor of the land, but more frequently, the latter will receive a mere trifle.

285. The fourth class are the tenants at will, who cultivate from harvest to harvest, or year to year. If they
 Tenants at will. reside in the village, their tenure is tolerably permanent ; if in a neighbouring one, more precarious. They usually cultivate on the condition of gathering half the crop ; and, as the proprietor is generally on the spot, and is himself a husbandman, he is able, by his knowledge and presence, to secure his full share.

286. Such may be briefly described as the most common forms of landed tenures, which are found in the Punjab. Under the general classification, however, isolated tenures may be met with, of infinite variety, arising from the various social circumstances of the people, and the past history of the administration of different parts of the country.

287. At present there are two settlement establishments, and three
 Proceedings connected with regular settlement. revenue surveys in operation, in the Baree and Rechna Doabs. It is not necessary here to describe the varied and important work, which is carried on with this machinery. The operations are statistical, fiscal and judicial. The boundaries of villages are defined and recorded, their areas surveyed, classified and mapped ; besides the scientific survey, which furnishes complete maps of every district and every village, there is a second survey executed solely by natives, which furnishes a faithful return of every field in each village. The scientific survey gives the interior areas, divided into cultivated, culturable and barren waste, with the site of the village, of wells, roads, marshes and other marked features. The field survey gives a complete return of the dimensions of every field, the name of the proprietor and cultivator, the character of the soil, and the nature of the crops. Formerly, this work was performed by hired measurers, who, from the nature of the duty, and the peculiar

facilities in a new country to abuse their opportunities, became very unpopular. There was no doubt but that they levied considerable contributions from the people, though the returns they furnished, when fairly supervised, were wonderfully correct.

288. Perhaps the most marked characteristic of the settlement operations in the Punjab, is that the old employes have been discarded, and the measurement and survey of the village area is now performed by the village accountants, and by the representatives of the communities. The estates are also portioned off into main circles, within which certain landholders of wealth and influence are made responsible for the conduct of the operations. Not only is the work thus rendered more economical, expeditious and popular, but the fact that the parties who execute it belong to the country, renders the control over them more complete. Under the former system, the hired measurer was here to-day and gone to-morrow ; but the village office-bearers are always to be found, and, therefore, will naturally be more careful in the discharge of their trusts. Formerly, also, the ignorance and indifference of the agriculturists themselves, were the greatest impediments to correct returns. So long as the measurements were in their minds satisfactory, they cared little for the other entries, and consequently it was often found that whole returns of occupancy were false, and had to be revised. Now, the preliminary step is to instruct the village elders and accountants, who, having to perform the work themselves, must learn how to execute it correctly. By the new system, the agriculturists are gaining valuable knowledge, which hereafter will enable them to assert and defend their rights without recourse to violence. This system has lately been still further extended, and the village officers will now be employed in the demarcation of boundaries. All these changes will effect considerable saving in the expense of settlements, and operate as an important educational measure for the agriculturists.

289. Under the statistical operations, a census of the entire population, with an elaborate detail of castes and professions, careful returns of agricultural produce and stock, are prepared.

290. In the course of the fiscal operations, the whole land of the country, whether paying revenue to Government, or held in free tenure

by jageerdars and other privileged classes, is carefully valued and assessed. The land-tax is fixed at a moderate money payment, determined with due consideration to former assessments, the condition and character of the people, the peculiarities of soil, the facilities for irrigation, the vicinity of markets and the past history of the district.

291. The judicial duties connected with the settlement operations, alone remain to be described. The comfort and well-being of the people, and the permanency of the assessment itself will much depend on the ability, care and judgment evinced in the disposal of the many complicated questions connected with the title to property, and the mode in which the land tax shall be distributed. In ordinary matters connected with civil justice, the parties interested are the litigants themselves, and their immediate relations. But, in disputes connected with the landed tenures, whole communities are interested, and large bodies of men sympathize. It is often in vain that an ignorant and unjust decision is forced on a village community ; the social principle rebels against it, and the parties who have suffered will again and again endeavour, by every means in their power, to re-agitate the matter.

292. Though the Sikh Government without doubt acknowledged the existence of a proprietary right in the soil, it has often been in the habit of setting aside such rights. From the absence of regular courts of law and justice, and from the circumstance that fiscal considerations were of paramount importance in its eyes, the Kardars, as well as the influential feudatories, were in the habit of dealing with the agriculturists, just as they found convenient. The control from Lahore, especially of late years, was nominal. In this way, there is scarcely a village in the country in which many landed disputes do not exist. The tendency, also, of the settlement operations is to revive dormant disputes, from the enquiries necessary to prepare correct records, as well as from the expensive and expeditious mode of procedure. Many questions, therefore, come before these courts, which, but for them, might never have been re-opened. But thousands are satisfactorily and rapidly disposed of, which, otherwise, in the ordinary courts, would have ruined the litigants.

293. In the North-western Provinces, it was usual to limit the

**Powers of Civil
Court conferred on
settlement officers.**

cognizance of all judicial questions to those in which the cause of action had arisen within one year.

In all other cases, the claimants were referred for redress to the Civil Courts of the district. But, one of the first acts of the Board was to obtain the sanction of Government to confine the decision of all questions connected with the landed tenures to the settlement courts, subject to two appeals, the ordinary one to the Commissioner, an especial one to the Board, to make such decisions final.

294. The term of limitation is twelve years ; and complete occu-

Statute of limitation.

pancy for that period confers a valid title. But it will often happen that the prosecuting party has still retained a lien on the acres he claims. He may have ceased to engage for its revenue. But he will have occupied and cultivated the paternal fields, or he may have lost the actual possession, but received payment of something in the form of rent. It is necessary to try all such cases on their merits, giving due consideration to the conflicting evidence, adduced by the adverse claimants.

295. The settlement officers are carefully selected ; they are usu-

**Method of judicial
procedure.**

ally chosen for their intelligence, zeal and energy. The native agency at their disposal is as complete as can be organized ; their form of procedure simple and well adapted to gain the confidence of the people, with whom the officers are in close communication. No settlement officer ever thinks of limiting his knowledge to formal proceedings placed before him ; he is the umpire as well as judge in the question at issue, and it is his duty to search out and ascertain its real merits. He confronts the litigants ; he closely and judiciously cross-examines them, places the point at issue, when necessary, before a jury of village elders ; and even adjourns to the village and to the disputed spot, in an intricate matter, for the purpose of eliciting the truth.

In this way a mass of cases will be disposed of, which, if brought

Amount of litigation.

before a more formal tribunal, would occupy the time of many judges. In the single district of Julundur, during the settlement operations extending over a space of five years, but where no more than one European officer was at one time employed, the number of judicial questions which came before

him, and his two native deputies, exceeded 28,000, of which upwards of 8,000 were disputes connected with the tenures and with the rights and interests in land.

296. The Board do not think they can do better than submit, with this minute, a copy of a very able and interesting report, by Mr. R. Temple, of the Julundur Settlement, which he has just completed. The report has been printed for circulation among the officers in the Punjab, and clearly elucidates the system now in force, and its importance to the happiness and comfort of the people.

PART II.—EXCISE, STAMPS, AND CANAL WATER RENT.

297. The second heading to be discussed, consists of excise, stamps and canal water rent. It must be premised that the ferry tolls, though kept separate in the public accounts as having been a fund devoted to public improvements, have not yet been included among the taxes now about to be described, owing to the circumstances under which they were instituted, which will be mentioned in the sequel.

298. The water rent is levied from those farmers who irrigate from the Government canals; the rent is fixed annually, according to measurement, by the canal officers. In the Huslee canal (the only Government canal at present open) the rate adopted per acre is Rupees 2-6-8.

From the Huslee canal the annual sum of Rupees 76,000 is realized. The amount which may be expected from the new canal, will be mentioned in the appropriate place. Besides the rent, there are other returns yielded by canals; such as the proceeds of timber, freighting and water mills. In order that the present status of the excise may be understood, it will be necessary to retrace the past history of indirect taxation in the Punjab.

299. Under Runjeet Sing, the whole country was threaded with a network of preventive lines. These lines were dotted with innumerable posts for the collection of every kind of tax, direct and indirect. At the same set of stations, excise and customs taxes, town duties, transit duties, capitation imposts, artizan fees, were all levied. The principle

was to extract taxation from every thing indiscriminately. No distinction was made between domestic and foreign industry, between articles of indigenous and extraneous production, between manufactures at home and abroad. The artizans of Lahore and Umritsur were taxed, together with the goldsmiths and ironmongers of Kabul ; the silks of Mooltan, and the cloths of the Punjab were no less dutiable than the cotton goods of Europe ; the shawls of Kashmere, the groceries of Kabul, the dried fruits of central Asia. The cotton, indigo and sugar of the Punjab had to pay an excise about equal in amount to the customs levied on the same produce imported from Hindoostan. Nor was salt the only necessary of life subject to taxation ; ghee, tobacco, vegetables, all the poor man's luxuries, were placed under contribution. Every Doab being intersected by these lines, no article, home or foreign, could traverse the kingdom in its length, or breadth, nor could enter any great market without paying duty a dozen times over. Those inequalities in price, which must always be created by distance, were aggravated by this perpetually recurring taxation. The inhabitants of the Sutlej states, if they wished to procure the products of Kabul,—or the dwellers on the Indus, if they wished to procure the products of Hindoostan,—had to bear not only the additional cost of transit, but also the burden of inland duties : in fact, the one increased *pari passu* with the other.

300. The taxes now treated of were of course quite distinct from the land-tax and its accessories. Yet, many agricultural commodities of domestic production were made excisable after having already paid their full share to the state, in the shape of land-tax ; but, on the whole, the taxation could not be called uneven, inasmuch as it embraced every thing, every class, from the richest to the poorest, every locality, every thoroughfare, every town and village, every article, wherever sold, imported or exported, domestic or foreign. That such a multiform system of taxation did not harass the people, fetter trade, and produce oppression, can scarcely be supposed ; but, still, commerce did somehow thrive, and a sturdy people grew and multiplied to a degree, which, under such disadvantages, European political economists would have thought hardly possible.

301 But, among the forty-eight articles liable to custom, excise,

Salt. town or transit duties, one article, namely salt, has been reserved for separate notice.

The famous salt range of the Punjab commences near the river Jelum, and runs thence, due west, right athwart the Sind Sagur Doab (separating the Doab into two divisions,) till it reaches the Indus. There, leaving at Kalabag a narrow channel for the river to pass through, it crosses the Trans-Indus region, till it meets, at right angles, the Sooleemanee ridge, which runs from north to south.

Extent of the salt range. This range, in its outward surface, is bleak, barren and inhospitable, not crowned with forests, nor adorned with verdure and agriculture ; yet, beneath its surface, is rich in mineral resources, in hidden treasures of iron ore, slate, coal, gypsum, limestone and rock salt. But it is from the saline mineral that the range has derived both its title and its celebrity. The salt is either found cropping out in all directions, or else lies in strata, commencing near the surface, and extending downwards in deep veins of inexhaustible fecundity. The mineral, when excavated, can be brought up to the mouth of the mine for less than two anas a maund.* For consumption, it requires no preparatory process, except pounding. It is of excellent flavor and purity, of transparent brilliance, and solid consistency. But it assumes a reddish hue, when, as is sometimes the case, veins of iron lie adjacent to the saline strata. It is in this latter respect, that the salt of the Cis-Indus portion of the range may be distinguished from that of the Trans-Indus. The latter species of salt has a darkish tinge, and is generally of inferior quality to the former. In the Cis-Indus range, there were seven mines worked, with an aggregate outturn of 7,91,700 Hindoostanee maunds per annum. The Punjab salt is chiefly derived from this division. The Trans-Indus mines have never, until lately, been brought under the direct management of the State, and their resources are not accurately known.

Cis and Trans-Indus salt mines. Besides the salt range excavations, there were no mines or manufactories of any note or importance in the Punjab territories. The common Bay salt might indeed be made in many localities, but not cheaply or

The common Bay and Munde salt.

* 80 lbs.

easily, and in all parts of the country the ground is occasionally impregnated with a saline efflorescence, resembling saltpetre. In the Alpine principality of Mundee, an impure salt is produced, but it is strongly mixed with earthy ingredients, and its consumption never extended beyond the limits of the principality, except on one special occasion, which will be mentioned hereafter.

302. The Sikh Government did not establish any systematic management for their salt revenue ; no scale of duties was fixed. The Cis-Indus mines were farmed out to individuals of rank and eminence. The farmer, as long as he paid in the amount of his contract enjoyed a monopoly of the sale. He was under no restrictions as regards time, place or price. He might sell, wholesale or retail, at the mine or at distant markets. He might regulate his proceedings by the state of prices, and markets, by the briskness or sluggishness of the demand ; or, if he preferred, he might hoard up the salt in depôts and entrepôts. Among the many eminent, men who grew rich on the profits of these leases, was Goolab Sing now Maharaja of Kashmere.

By degrees, considerable laxity crept into this system ; the farmers allowed the merchants to carry off immense consignments of salt at a nominal price, after giving bonds for the duty, which amount was to be paid up after the disposal of the commodity. Thus, the mercantile community fell heavily into debt with the state contractors, who, in their turn, eventually fell into arrears with the Lahore exchequer.

Also during the declining years of the Sikh supremacy, it became customary to grant assignments on the salt revenue, and the privilege of taking and disposing of salt, duty free, to court favorites and religious characters ; and this practice introduced still further derangement into the fiscal operations.

But the system, thus described, was prejudicial rather to the state revenue, than to the interests of the consumers. It certainly had a tendency to keep down prices. The farmers, for the sake of their own remuneration, watched the state of the markets, the rise and fall of prices ; and accommodated the supply to the demand ; and the device of special grants, just alluded to, brought a quantity of untaxed salt into

Sikh management
of the salt revenue.

Farmers and lessees.

Special assignments
to individuals.

Effect of the general
system on the markets.

competition with that which had already contributed to the farmer's revenue.

The Trans-Indus mines were managed differently, or rather were not managed at all. They were held by the fierce mountaineers of Kohat; no speculator would be rash enough to set up a concern there; and even the Government would have to collect its revenue with the sword; so, the matter was compromised by surrendering the mines to some local chieftain, on the payment of a small annual tribute; but the salt, when in transit, was liable to town duties at Peshawur and other cities.

303. Such then was the condition of the Sikh revenue (exclusive of the land tax) when the Government passed under British control after the Sutlej campaign. These taxes classified, as below, yielded in their several properties the following amount annually :—

Imports.		Exports, and Indigenous.		Imports, and Exports.		Miscellaneous.		Grand Total.	
Number of Articles.	Yield of Revenue.	Number of Articles.	Yield of Revenue.	Number of Articles.	Yield of Revenue.	Number of Articles.	Yield of Revenue.	Number of Articles.	Yield.
7	3,62,697 0 0	19	9,74,861 0 0	4	1,37,739 0 0	18	1,61,817 0 0	48	16,37,114 0 0

304. The British resident, considering that the system had a tendency to annoy the people, to depress trade, and to impair the resources of agriculture, proposed to the Durbar to remodel it. The reformation was planned on the principles that, while foreign and import trade was a fair object of taxation, internal trade should be set free; that the produce of the country should be sold in the country, without the imposition of duties; that the native-born subjects of the state should pursue their trades and professions, without the exaction of imposts; that agricultural produce, which had already contributed to the land

Principles of the reform.

revenue, should, as much as possible, be exempt from further taxation ; that those articles, which were to remain dutiable, should pay a consolidated tax on one line and no other ; that the whole country, instead of being cut up into endless fiscal divisions, should be encircled with a single line ; that the salt revenue should be placed on a more certain basis.

Duties were abolished on twenty-seven articles, chiefly the products of domestic industry, indigenous agriculture, or internal commerce. They were also reduced on nine articles, which were chiefly produced, partly at home and partly abroad, and which were both imported or exported, and, sometimes disposed of at, or near, the place of production. That portion of the duty which was retained, fell mainly on importation. The only exportation restricted was that on the Indus Frontier. All the interior lines were swept away ; and the town and transit duties were abolished. The three grand Frontier lines were kept up, one along the Indus, to intercept goods coming from the west, one along the Beas and the Sutlej, for goods, chiefly British, coming from the east, and the third, running along the base of the Himalayan range, to meet the imports from Kashmeer and Jumoo.

Financial effects of the change.

The Province of Mooltan was exempted from these arrangements, which might otherwise have interfered with existing pledges between Moolraj, the Governor, and council of regency. Thus, remissions and reductions being taken together, taxes, amounting to upwards of six lakhs, had been abandoned. To compensate in part for this deficit, three plans were adopted, namely, the imposition of one new duty and the remodelling of two existing duties. A moderate toll on ferries was to be introduced, and thus an extra lakh was to be gained. The excise on drugs and spirituous liquors was to be improved by a system of licenses ; and was thus to produce nearly a lakh in addition to its former yield. The salt revenue was to be reformed. The old wasteful and uncertain system was to be discontinued. The long pending demands were to be realized from lessees ; and all the confused accounts were to be wound up and closed. A fixed duty of rupees two on the Punjabee maund, was to be demanded from the merchants at the mines. But these duties were to be levied by a new contractor,

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who was to bear the cost of management and collection, and pay to the State an annual revenue of six lakhs ; thus on the former out-turn of four lakhs, an increase of two lakhs was obtained. Moreover, punctuality of payment was ensured. No alteration was made in the management of the Trans-Indus mines.

305. Thus, of an original deficit of six lakhs, nearly four lakhs were made good, and the net sacrifice of revenue amounted to a little more than two lakhs. But it was reasonably hoped that, in future years, these two lakhs would be more than compensated for, by the increase of consumption, and the reduction of establishments, past experience of our territory on the north-west Frontier line, had abundantly shewn that a simple and lenient system of taxation is, in the end, the most productive, simplified taxes are more easily and cheaply collected, and offer the least temptation to smuggling. It was known that in England, owing to the enhancement of consumption, excise and customs duties had been frequently reduced, without any perceptible diminution of revenue ; and, although the revolution of the ensuing year destroyed many branches of the revenue, yet, even then, the confidence felt in the buoyancy of trade and the elasticity of internal resources, was fully justified ; while the excise and customs fell off in those districts which were the seat of rebellion, and in the hands of the insurgents, they increased beyond their previous and their estimated yield, in all those districts which were undisturbed by revolution.

The Lahore Council of regency gladly acquiesced in the proposed arrangements, when they found that such great and beneficial changes could be effected,—that an impetus could be imparted to trade and agriculture,—that the people could be relieved of a burden of taxation, impediments and extortion, for so slight a sacrifice of revenue as two lakhs, which deficit might be prospectively wiped out, and an increase substituted. The revised budget accordingly took effect during the year 1847, with the approbation of all parties.

306. But there was one Province of the Punjab, which in some respects suffered from this revision. The Trans-Sutlej states, though originally forming an integral portion of the kingdom, and bound up with the other Doabs in interest and associations had, since the cession,

Estimated results for the future.

The new Budget takes effect.

Trans-Sutlej states how affected by the Sikh and British customs.

been treated as foreign territory, with respect to the Punjab proper ; and, under the new arrangements, a Sikh line had been established, west of the Beas river also. The British north-west Frontier line had been extended, viâ Kote Kapoora and Feerozpoor, along the eastern bank of the Beas. The people continued, however, as heretofore, to export from the westward, and import to the eastward ; and thus had to pay British duties on one side the River and Sikh duties on the other ; above all, they were dependent for their salt on the Salt Range mines. But the salt which used to be sold at a tolerably low price by the farmers, had now to pay the contractor's duty at the mines, and the British duty on the Beas line. The rock salt thus became extravagantly dear, and the poorer consumers were obliged to resort to the impure Mundee salt. But it must not be forgotten that these states, though labouring under disadvantages with regard to salt, had, by the entire abolition of internal imposts since the introduction of British rule, already gained quite as much in these respects as the other Provinces of the Punjab could now gain by the revised arrangements.

307. The new system, then, started with the fairest promise of success ; but disturbing forces were in preparation. In 1848, the Mooltan rebellion broke out. Towards the close of the year, the Cis-Indus mines and the great north-west line fell into the hands of the insurgents. The salt depôts of Ramnugur were pillaged by the rebel army. The salt contractors, Misrs Releea Ram and Saheb Deaal, two of the wealthiest, ablest, and best men in the Punjab, suffered from a glut in the market, caused by the late farmers and their mercantile connexions, having exposed immense quantities of salt for sale, for the purpose of paying up their arrears to Government. They would now have been reduced to the verge of ruin from the loss of their stores and the seizure of the mines, had not the contract with the Durbar been annulled, and an account taken merely of the sums collected.

308. Such was the posture of fiscal affairs up to the date of annexation in 1849. From the foregoing sketch, it will be seen, that on this occasion there were six descriptions of duty for the Board's consideration ; — *Firstly*, the duties on the Indus ; — *Secondly*, those on the Jumoo line ; — *Thirdly*, those on the Beas line ; — *Fourthly*, the unrepealed duties in the Mooltan Provinces ; — *Fifthly*, the duties recently imposed or

State of the Punjab
excise and customs dur-
ing the last war.

Customs lines as they
stood at annexation.

remodelled by the advice of the resident, viz., the excise on salt and spirits and the Ferry Tolls,—and *Sixthly*, there was the British customs line running through the Trans and Cis-Sutlej states, taxing salt, cotton, and sugar on importation, and also sugar on exportation.

It was considered that the Indus line was injurious to the commerce of the newly organized territory so far as it affected exports, and that the import duties levied on it, were inconsiderable. The Jumoo line was by itself not worth keeping up, as it did not yield half a lakh per annum. The Beas line had been established to intercept British goods which had already paid sea-board duties, and could not be fairly maintained, now that the Punjab had been annexed to the Company's dominions. The British line of the Beas had now become a mere line for Transit duty, commercially dividing one part of the empire from the other. The Board therefore recommended the abolition of all the four lines. The Mooltan duties would of course be repealed, and no line would be established south of Mitunkote, as there was no object to be gained in restricting the imports from Sind.

All excise and customs abolished except a tax on spirits, stamps and salt.

The Ferry Tolls and the spirit excise were to be retained on their former footing. But a further revision of the salt excise was contemplated. It was recommended

that the Government should take into its own hands the management of the Cis-Indus mines, that a duty of rupees two the Company's maund, to cover every thing, should be charged at the mine ; and that, after

Salt duty at two Rs. per maund.

this payment, the salt should pass free throughout the British dominions. Moreover, after conference with the Agra Government, it was agreed that, after the abolition of the Beas line (which reached to Kote Kapoora, south-east of Feerozpoor) the north-west Frontier line should be extended to the Sutlej, and carried down that river to Mooltan and Mitunkote, in order to exclude the untaxed salts of Rajpootana. The salcable produce of the Cis-Indus mines was estimated at 6,00,000 Hindoostance maunds, which at two rupees per maund, would yield Rs. 12,00,000. From the two rupees must be deducted about two anas, as the cost of excavation, giving a total deduction of Rupees 75,000. The cost of preventive establishment, with European superintendence, was calculated at Rs. 1,92,075. Thus

the Cis-Indus mines were expected to yield at first a net revenue of Rs. 9,32,925.

Much has been done by the Civil Engineer to improve the excavation, and to facilitate the working of these mines. Improvement of the mines. Tunnels and galleries have been constructed. Springs of fresh water have also been conducted to the vicinity of the mines.

309. Similar changes were to be introduced into the management of the Trans-Indus mines. But, on the political and social consideration previously alluded to, it was resolved to impose a light duty of two anas per maund at the Bahadoor Khel mine, and four anas at the other mines ; the net revenue of these mines, was estimated at Rupees 60,000. Certain perquisites were allowed to Kwaja Mahomed Khan, the local Kutuk chieftain, with a view to reconcile the hill chiefs to the new system. But the line, which runs along the Indus, prevents this lightly taxed salt from under-selling the produce of the Cis-Indus mines. The Bahadoor Khel mine is guarded by a military force. The closing of the mine was, at one time, contemplated on account of the military and political difficulties connected with it ; but the Board are desirous to keep it open, because the Government thereby acquire a hold on wild tribes, not at present amenable to force or coercion, and because the light duty at present levied may be raised, when the progress of civilization shall have brought the mountaineers within the influence of moral compulsion.

One new tax was recommended, namely, the Stamp duty, to be fixed and realized, but at half rates, in the same manner as in our older Provinces. Stamp duty how fixed.

310. The propositions of the Board received the sanction of the Supreme Government, and took effect from the year 1850. The Board's proposal approved by Government. The fiscal changes may be thus summed up. The miscellaneous taxes of the Sikh government, forty-eight in number, yielded an annual revenue of sixteen* lakhs. The revised taxes of the regency, twenty-three in number, yielded a revenue of thirteen and half† lakhs. The new

* Rupees 16,37,114.

† Rupees 13,41,822.

British taxes, four in number, were expected to yield sixteen and quarter* lakhs, in the following proportions :—Salt, 12,00,000 ; Drugs and Spirits, 2,00,000 ; Stamps, 1,00,000 ; Ferry Tolls, 1,25,000.

Out-turn of the revised taxes.

Thus the fiscal system was to be simplified, and the people greatly relieved without any considerable sacrifice of revenue. The price of the single article of salt has no doubt been increased ; it was raised

Present price and consumption of salt.

by the establishment of two rupees duty (on the Punjabee maund) under the regency, in comparison with former times, when the farmers sold at prices suitable to the market of the day. It was again raised on the introduction of the British rule, by the imposition of the two rupees duty on the Company's maund (instead of the Punjabee maund) which increased the tax eighteen per cent. During the first two years after annexation, salt sold between the Indus and Beas at upwards of thirty-five lbs. per rupee. It has since fallen below thirty, and even down to twenty-five. It will also be seen that the consumption, and with it the excise, has considerably increased. This increase is owing to exportation beyond the Beas. In the Punjab proper, the consumption, though it may not have increased, has certainly not decreased, our Trans and Cis-Sutlej States have greatly benefited, since the abolition of the British line on the Beas. In the Trans-Sutlej States, the consumption of the inferior Mundee salt has been reduced within its ancient limits. All this shews that the price, though higher than formerly, is yet not too high, and that the poorest classes can afford to pay it.

311. The penal provisions of Regulation XIV. of 1843, have been introduced, with certain modifications, to suit the Punjab. The repression both of illicit manufacture and of smuggling is believed to have been effective, without unduly harassing the people. The preventive establishment was ably and zealously commanded by Mr. Carne, to whose exertions the rapid development of the system was mainly owing. Having undertaken a somewhat hazardous expedition in December last, into the interior of the hills, north of Hazara, he and his assistant, Mr. Tapp, were barbarously murdered by the mountaineers. The

* Rupees 16,25,000.

Board greatly deplore the event ; Mr. Carne had few equals in any branch of the service, and Mr. Tapp was a very promising officer.

It only remains to give the following abstracts of the receipts of the revised taxes :—

Salt.

	Rs.	As.	P.
From October 1849 to end of April 1850,...	8,06,852	2	3
„ 1st May 1850 to 30th April 1851,...	15,37,406	1	7
„ 1st May 1851 to 30th April 1852,...	12,81,295	14	10
<hr/>			
Average for one year,...	13,26,026	0	0

Excise Collections : Spirits and Drugs.

1849-50,	Rs.	2,78,132	11	4
1850-51,	„	3,02,452	12	7

Stamps.

1849-50,	57,395	11	3
1850-51,	1,06,482	7	1

Ferries.

1849-50,	62,902	8	10
1850-51,	88,878	14	3

PART III.—JAGEERS AND PENSIONS.

312. The fiscal section would be incomplete without a notice of certain temporary alienations of the revenue. These alienations appear in two shapes ; *first*, assignments of the land revenue, and styled jageers ; *second*, cash payments from the Treasury, and styled pensions.

313. Feudalism is known by inquirers to have prevailed in all Indian kingdoms, and, as developed in the Rajpoot principalities, it has obtained an European fame. In no region of the east did it prevail more than in the kingdom founded by Runjeet Sing. A large section of the Maharaja's army consisted of cavalry contingents, furnished by chieftains holding grants on feudal tenure. And even a part of the regular troops received their pay in jageers instead of cash. In

Origin of landed grants in the Punjab.

the same manner, that is, by assignments on the revenue, the civil officers of state and the royal household for the most part were paid, state pensioners, the families of military chiefs, and old soldiers, and the ladies of the royal palace were supported; endowments for objects of sanctity, charitable donations, and annuities to religious characters were granted. For the same objects, pensions were conferred.

314. The term pension has a wider significance than usual, when applied to Sikh affairs. It meant, not only an allowance granted to superannuated servants of the State, but also personal, charitable and religious endowments. In respect of intention and object, it is difficult to distinguish a pension from a jageer, except that the one was paid direct from the Treasury, and the other in the shape of an assignment on the land revenue. Under the late Government, a pension, however, was rarely beyond life; whereas a jageer, after the death of the grantee, might be continued to his representatives.

315. From these preliminary remarks, it will be seen that jageers and pensions may admit of the following classification:—

Section I.— <i>Service grants.</i>	{	1 Military.	
		2 Civil.	
		3 Feudal.	
		4 Household.	
„ II.— <i>Personal grants.</i>	{	5 State Pensioners.	
		6 Royal Ladies.	
		7 Family Provision.	[holders.
		8 Allowance to influential Land-	
„ III.— <i>Religious grants.</i>	{	9 Endowments.	
		10 Charitable.	
		11 Holy men.	

The proceedings held with regard to those various classes of grants, have been regulated by the principles laid down by the Most Noble the Governor General, in the letter of 31st March 1849.

The word grant, in the above classification is a generic term, including both jageers and pensions, and both species will be considered together, there being no difference in their judicial treatment.

316. The grants, held by the chief jageerdaree grantees who held

Inquiry into these grants how conducted.

one or more entire estates have been investigated, under the Board's immediate supervision, by a separate officer appointed for that purpose. The inquiry was commenced by Major Edwardes, and has since been prosecuted by Captain Becher, till it has now nearly reached a conclusion. The grants which comprised detached portions of estates, have been partly investigated by the district authorities and by the settlement officers in those districts, where a regular settlement might be in progress.

317. The pension investigations have been conducted in the same manner. The army pensions, and civil, and the important political pensions, have been disposed of by the special officer under the Board; the minor pensions, chiefly charitable and religious, by the district authorities.

318. Before particularizing the method in which each class of grants has been dealt with, it may be well to recapitulate the principles enunciated by the Government in the letter last mentioned. These directions authorized the maintenance, for life, of incumbents of grants :

Principles enunciated by the Government. *first*, to former rulers and state pensioners ; *second*, for endowment of religious and public institutions, as long as the object of the endowment should be fulfilled ; *third*, on the authority of Maharajas Runjeet Sing, Kuruk Sing, and Shere Sing ; *fourth*, on the payment of tribute to be charged with one-fourth revenue ; *fifth*, for religious service.

Grants not made on authority, nor for objects recognized in the above rules, were to be resumed, unless the party should have been in possession for three generations, in which case a prescriptive title was to be conferred for his life-time.

319. For those grants, which in cash, or in land, are allowed in consideration of long service, the following rules have been adopted :—From twenty-five to thirty years' service, entitles the party to one-fourth of his emoluments ; thirty to thirty-five years, to one-third ; thirty-five years to forty and upwards, to one-half ; but the first named period, viz : twenty-five to thirty years, has generally been diminished to fifteen years, in favor of jageerdars.

320. In the classified schedule of grants, with regard to classes

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Grants on account
of Military and Civil
service.

one and two, namely, grants for Military and Civil service, it will be remembered that previous to annexation, these grants were chiefly in lieu of salaries; when the late Durbar troops were disbanded by the British Government, some few of the recipients were taken into British employ, and the remainder were pensioned off on the one-fourth, one-third, or one-half the grant, as the case might be. If the grant was found to be a superannuation allowance, it was maintained in full. The same principle obtained with the household grants held by the attendants of the sovereign. The feudal grants (class No. 3) were

Feudal grants.

held by the great Barons, and the dignitaries of the State. These grants are partly feudal and partly personal. That portion of the grant which was conditional on the furnishing of a contingent, would be resumed, and the horsemen would be generally discharged and pensioned, under the rules already given. But a portion of the grant was generally an allowance, personal to the feudal chief, and this portion would be maintained to him for life, and a portion to his legitimate male issue in perpetuity, either in virtue of prescriptive possession, or of the grantor's authority, or on special considerations of family influence and antiquity, or of individual character and services.

State pensions.

With regard to State pensions (class No. 5), the grants were maintained for life of incumbents subject to diminution after death. In the case of the royal ladies, mostly widows of Maharajas Runjeet Sing, Kuruk Sing, and Shere Sing, the landed grants were not maintained, but a money commutation for their lives was effected. The family

Family pensions.

provisions (class No. 7) are allowances to the heirs or relatives of deceased chiefs, soldiers or servants of the State, granted by our predecessors, and confirmed by ourselves. They are subject to resumption, or reduction, after demise of recipients. Among

Grants to influential
landholders.

the grants which come under the general denomination of personal, may be noticed "the Enams" (class No. 8.) This term was, under the Sikh rule, applied to certain deductions made from the revenue of an estate, in favor of some village chief, called a Chowdree, who by his local knowledge, aided the revenue officers in ascertaining the resources of the village, and in collecting the taxes, and also in the preservation of order and harmony. The agency thus secured, and the

influence thus enlisted on the side of the local authorities, were important. The grants have been generally maintained during the lifetime of the grantee, upon the condition of general service. In the conducting of the new system of settlement, which chiefly works through popular agency, the Chowdrees have made themselves most useful, and their services may, for the future, be turned to good account in the detection and prevention of crime, in the management of disorganized estates, in the arrangements for the public convenience, such as the furnishing of supplies and carriage, repair of roads, and the construction of useful works.

321. The endowments mentioned in class No. 9, are both secular and religious, for the support of temples, mosques, places of pilgrimage and devotion, schools, village inns for the reception of travellers, paupers and strangers, generally of a monastic character. These institutions are ornaments to the villages; they have some architectural pretension, and being embosomed in trees, are often the only shady spots in the neighbourhood. They add much to the comfort of rustic life, and keep alive a spirit of hospitality and piety among the agricultural people. The endowments, though occasionally reduced in amount, have on the whole, been regarded with liberality, and in confirming them, the officers have mainly regarded the utility and efficiency of the institution. Such grants, when insignificant in amount, have been maintained even though the original grantor might have been the headman of the village.

The grants to objects of charity, or to persons of sanctity, have frequently been paid in cash, and in such cases, have been brought under the denomination of pension. In regard to the charitable grants, indeed with regard to all grants, the tenor of para. 56 of the Government letter has been observed; and the rigor of the rules has been relaxed in favor of parties, who, from "indigence, infirmity, age or sex," might be fitting objects of special indulgence.

322. The cash pensions have been chiefly made payable at Lahore, such an arrangement being both convenient and customary. Most of the recipients reside at or near the capital, and under the Sikh rule, were wont to resort thither.

A Pension Pay Office has been established at Lahore, in charge of an extra assistant. But those payees who live at a distance are permitted to draw their stipends from the local Treasury. It has been the policy of the Board to arrange to buy up the insignificant pensions, and to commute the annuities for the payment of a consolidated sum.

The disbursement of pensions is a subject which has often been studied by the supreme and the subordinate Governments. The Board have fully availed themselves of the elaborate printed rules, now in force in the N. W. Provinces, regarding the identification of pensioners, the period of payment, the punctual report of demise, and the prevention of fraud and imposition.

323. Of money pensions about 8,000 cases have been investigated, and nearly 2,000 remain for decision, the latter cases however are all insignificant. It is believed that their aggregate value will amount to twelve lakhs per annum. But the lapses by demise will, year after year, operate as a sinking fund, and cause a gradual, but certain diminution. The jageer inquiries cannot be numerically represented. It will be sufficient to state that grants, equivalent to nine lakhs of revenue, either have been or are being investigated. But there are doubtless many hundreds, even thousands of petty rent-free tenures, which cannot now be enumerated, but which will be brought to light when the regular settlement comes on.

324. On the whole, the temporary alienation of the revenue under the two heads of jageers and pensions will amount to upwards of thirty lakhs per annum, that is, to more than a fifth of the total revenue. The measure is justified by political expediency, and is the natural consequence of the liabilities which the British Government inherited from its predecessors. In such matters, the policy of a native and an European Government must differ. But it has been desired that the revolution should take effect gradually, and with as little asperity as possible.

SECTION VIII.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES.

325. This important subject was especially noticed in the original code of instructions transmitted to the Board, and has since received the most favorable consideration from the Government and the Honorable Court.

326. Immediately after annexation, the Board submitted several propositions to Government, among which the chief was the re-appointment of Colonel R. Napier as Civil Engineer of the Punjab. This officer had, previous to annexation, acted as consulting Engineer to the Resident and the council of regency. The Engineer's staff, subordinate to Colonel Napier, was ultimately constituted at the following strength:—

Civil Engineer's department.	Executive officers (covenanted,)	12
	Assistant Civil Engineers (covenanted) holding executive charges,.....	7
	Assistant Civil Engineers (covenanted,).....	5
	Ditto, (uncovenanted,).....	15
	Overseers,	59
	Native Surveyors,	12

327. The planning and construction of all public works with which the Board are concerned, have been entrusted to the Civil Engineer's department; the operations of the local improvement Committees, in the various districts, have also been subjected to the same control. It was deemed important that even detailed works should be carried on by concerted principles, and the aid of science. With this view the ferry funds were placed at the Board's disposal, amounting by estimate, to two and half lakhs, subject to the sanction of Government for each specific work proposed; but by a recent order the local Committees have been permitted to expend the road fund (amounting to one lakh), but they continue to act with the advice of the Civil Engineer. This sum will, according to the Honorable Court's order, be made up by the state, to five lakhs from the general revenues; but this amount, set apart for current and ordinary improvements, is exclusive of any grants which may be conceded for works of special magnitude, such as, grand Military roads and canals.

328. The operations pertaining to the Civil Engineer's department may be ranged under the following classes :—

I.—Cantonments, Forts, and other Military buildings for the Punjab frontier force.

II.—Public works and edifices, and offices for Civil purposes.

III.—Roads, bridges and viaducts.

IV.—Canals.

Each class will be treated of in order.

329. The works included in the first class have been described specifically in the Military section of this Report, and require no further mention here, except that they are nearly complete, and that their progress has been satisfactory.

330. In the construction of the Civil buildings noted in the second class, the details have been left to the district authorities ; plans and estimates and advice, with occasional inspection, having been given by the Civil Engineer. These buildings consist chiefly of court-houses and jails. At some few stations, it has not been found necessary to erect new court-houses, native edifices, such as forts, palaces, summer-houses, having been refitted and adapted to judicial purposes. But in thirteen out of nineteen districts, new buildings have been constructed, or are in course of construction. The Civil Engineer expresses his satisfaction at the workman-like manner in which the district authorities have performed their part. In the same manner, it is proposed to place seraees, or hostelries, with encamping grounds for troops, guarded by police officers at convenient intervals, along the main lines of road : a set of buildings which, within the same enclosure and precincts, shall include the hostelry, with store-houses and accommodation for travellers, a police office (thana), and a taxing office (tehseel), at which an officer, vested with some judicial authority, would generally reside. Adjacent to these buildings, would be marked off an encamping ground for troops. The erection of the police and revenue offices within the cities and in the interior of districts, is left to the Deputy Commissioners. The progress which has been made in the construction of jails, has been already described in that section of this report, which treats of prison discipline, while the ordinary third class jails, and the second class central jails are built by the local authorities, under the guidance of the Civil Engineer. The first class central jail at Lahore has been entrusted to the Engineering establishments.

331. Some improvements have been effected by this department in the salt mines. These mines are great vaults, from the interior of which the salt is either quarried, or is allowed to fall in and then carried away. The upper portion or roof of the vault is not usually propped up by pillars or any other support. The miners do not live in the interior. It will not probably be necessary to make any alterations in the mines themselves, which seem to be worked with tolerable efficiency and safety. But the approaches and passages are tortuous, difficult, ill-ventilated, and sometimes dangerous. The mineral is excavated without difficulty, but there is not at present any complete apparatus for lifting it out from the mouth of the mine or passage. The water, in the vicinity of the mines, is salt and brackish, the miners suffer greatly from the want of fresh water. To remedy these defects, roads have been cut, and a gallery constructed through the heart of the mountain, which leads in a straight line, and, at a moderate slope, down to the Songewala, the principal of the Khewra mines. At the mouth of the passage, a windlass will be fixed to facilitate the exit of the salt.

A fresh spring of water is being conducted to the immediate vicinity of the mines, by means of channels and water troughs. These operations have not as yet been extended beyond the Khewra mines, Cis-Indus, near Pind Dadun Khan. A gallery has also been projected for improving the access to the Bugee mines, Cis-Indus.

332. Conservancy works are, as will be explained in the sequel, frequently managed by the district authorities, aided, when necessary, by professional advice from the Civil Engineer. But some of the more difficult plans connected with drainage, in the vicinity of Lahore, have been executed in this department.

333. In the same manner plans are furnished to the local officers for dispensaries. At Lahore, some native buildings have been fitted up for medical purposes, and at different times have served as a medical school, lunatic asylum and station hospital ; for the last two purposes it is at present in use.

334. The figured abstract given below will exhibit the progress made in the erection of buildings, Military, Civil, and public.

Description of Buildings.	Constructed or repaired.	Under construction.	Total.	Cost estimated or actual.	Total.
<i>Military.</i>					
Forts,	6	0	6	1,90,317 8 4	
Fortified Posts,	0	29	29	29,000 0 0	
Cantonments,	3	2	5	33,595 11 7	
Total, ..	..	..	..	.....	2,52,913 3 11
<i>Civil.</i>					
Court-Houses,	0	13	13	1,86,508 9 8	
Treasuries,	0	11	11	61,162 12 11	
Jails,	0	27	27	4,77,643 0 0	
Total, ..	..	..	..	.....	7,25,311 6 7
<i>Public.</i>					
Dispensaries,	1	2	3	18,677 12 1	
Salt Mines,	1	0	1	26,321 6 8	
Conservancies,	0	Various.	0	40,506 7 3	
Total, ..	..	..	..	.....	85,465 10 0
Grand total estimated or actual cost, Rupees,					10,63,690 4 6

335. The third class relates to roads, bridges and viaducts.

The sketch map drawn out in the Civil Engineer's office, and here-
 with appended, will shew the main lines of road
 Roads and bridges. throughout the country, the great veins and
 arteries of the body politic, as adapted either for the marching of
 troops, or for commerce, domestic and foreign. And the various sym-
 bols will distinguish from each other those lines which have been
 traced and surveyed, those which are proposed, those which are under
 construction, and those which have been completed. The Board would
 refer to the able report furnished by the Civil Engineer, for the pro-
 fessional details of the operations.

336. For general purposes, the roads of the Punjab may be thus
 classified :—

Classification of roads.

1st.—Military roads.

2nd.—Roads for external commerce.

3rd.—Roads for internal commerce.

In this classification, the *primary* object of the road is kept in
 view : lines designed directly for Military purposes, may incidentally
 serve the ends of commerce ; so, may commercial roads be occasionally
 used for the transit of troops, stores and munitions.

It is proposed briefly to treat of the state and prospects of the roads under each of these three headings.

FIRST, MILITARY ROADS.

337. The Grand Trunk Road from Lahore to Peshawur, along which line the army of the Punjab is massed, first claims notice. The Most Noble the Governor General has been pleased to bestow his special attention to this line.

Military roads.
The detailed estimate required by His Lordship will be prepared and submitted by the Civil Engineer, within as short a period as may be consistent with the intricacy of detail, necessary for the perfection of the plans,—such as, careful profiles of the ground, and minute survey of the rivers and ravines. The rough estimate was submitted some time back. The arduous engineering difficulties of this line will be in His Lordship's recollection,—the bridging of the Bedh and Bagh Bucha rivers in the Rechna Doab; the passing of the Khareean defiles in the Chuj Doab; the spanning of the Deena, Bukrala, Bishundoor, Sohan, and Huroo torrents, and the cutting through the crest of the Bukrala range, the excavation of the Margula ridge, (through a portion of which, the Emperor Shah Jehan had cut a narrow and dangerous passage in the rock,) all in the Sind Sagur Doab; the very skilful manner in which the Geedur Gulee pass is avoided, and the rocky ridge overhanging the Indus is skirted, and the precipitation of a solid cliff into the river by the explosive force of gunpowder; the crossing and threading of the endless succession of ravines in the Peshawur valley, all these obstacles denote a country of extreme difficulty, and a work of no less magnitude. Yet the whole line has been traced, surveyed, and put well in progress, and all the obligatory points above enumerated, have been either completed or commenced.

338. The construction of the Grand Trunk Road from the Beas to Lahore, and the earthen and masonry viaducts crossing the drainage courses of the Baree Doab, have been completed. A straight line of road has been carried from Umritsur to the new cantonment of Secalkote, which is further connected with the Peshawur road by a branch road to Wuzeera-bad.

339. The military and commercial roads from Lahore to Mooltan,

R

Baree Doab, Sind
Sagur Doab, and
Derajat lines.

and from Lahore to Feerozpoor, have been opened. In a previous section (military) of this report the progress of the Trans-Indus Derajat line, binding together the cordon of Frontier posts, has been noticed. An important military line, passing through a very mountainous and rugged tract from Atok to Kalabag, *via* Rawul Pindee, has also been opened, to connect the Frontier force stations with the northern cantonments of the regular army. The difficult road, leading through the Kohat passes into the Peshawur valley, has also been improved.

LINES OF EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

340. The Punjab is a thoroughfare through which the commerce of Central Asia passes westward to the plains of India, and southward to the sea ports of Bombay and Sind. But, the caravans which travel from Guznee to Delhi, formerly the two sister-capitals of the Mahomedan Empire, are forced to follow a most difficult and circuitous route. Emerging near Dera Ismael Khan from the passes of the Soolecmanee range, they toil downwards to Mooltan through the wilds of the Sind Sagur Doab, and then turn northward to Lahore, thence to proceed to Feerozpoor or Loodecana; or else from Mooltan, they traverse Bahawalpoor and other foreign territory, and become subject to vexatious transit duties. Ry the direct route, the road is in itself impassable, and utterly destitute of halting grounds or water. To remedy this, two great lines have been planned; one to connect Dera Ismael Khan with Lahore, and another to start from the same point, and to run straight across the Sind Sagur Doab to Jung, at the apex of the Rechna Doab, and thence across the Baree Doab to Ulohur, whence it will meet the Delhi road. The internal lines of road, which will be noticed presently, will be sufficient to carry the traffic down to Mooltan. The line from Dera Ismael Khan to Lahore is nearly complete; that to Ulohur has been traced, but not commenced.

Lines of external
Commerce.

Lines from Dera
Ismael Khan to La-
hore and Ulohur.

341. Wells and other accommodation for travellers have been provided along these commercial lines; without them, the roads would be useless. There are scarcely any important lines which do not, during some part of their course, traverse arid and desolate tracts.

Construction of wells
along the lines of road.

ROADS FOR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

342. The great military roads furnish abundant outlets for the import and export trades of the Punjab towards the West. It remains to connect the great northern cities with the chief southern outlet at Mooltan. The steam navigation, which now regularly plies up and down the Indus, has added vastly to the commercial importance of the latter place. The military road has already connected it with Lahore; and the extension of this road, viâ Umritsur, on to Deenanugur, has established a complete communication between the northern and southern extremities of the Baree Doab. It is further proposed to connect Mooltan with Jelum, by a line running along the bank of the Jelum, and with Wuzeerabad and Secalkote, by a line along the banks of the Chenab, and passing by Jung. Neither of these lines has been commenced. A road has been divided but not commenced, northward from Pind Dadun Khan to Atok, and southward from Pind Dadun Khan to Ramnugur, which will open up the resources of the salt range.

343. Besides these, a great variety of cross roads have been made, under the direction of the local authorities, in nearly all the Doabs, especially in the valleys of Peshawur, Kohat and Hazara in the Derajat, and in the country southwest of Mooltan. Among these may be mentioned a road leading to the Sanatary Depôt at Muree.

344. Those bridges and viaducts, which most deserve notice, have been incidentally mentioned in the foregoing summary; but mention has yet to be made of the floating bridges which are to be kept up on the four great rivers. Inland navigation in the Punjab has never flourished, and country boats are scanty. Maharaja Runjeet Sing, however, paid much attention to boat building; and the river boats, which we found in existence at annexation, had most of them been constructed under his order. The boats, now in use at the chief ferries, are of indifferent build and their cordage is weak. Now however a large, and it is hoped, an efficient fleet of ferry boats is in course of construction, sufficient to bridge the rivers during the winter, and to serve as passenger boats during the flood, Mooring-chains and anchors have been indented for from

Bombay. The floating bridge at Atok will probably be maintained all the year round.

345. The Board are not disposed to recommend Iron Pontoon bridges for the Punjab rivers, similar to those adopted at Agra and elsewhere. The banks of the Jumna are tolerably permanent, and the bridges are purely commercial, and are not required for military or other special purposes. But the Pontoons are not adapted to these rivers,—sometimes distinguished for their rocky beds, and sometimes for their spreading waters and shifting banks. Nor are they suited to the work required, and are not easily procurable. They are not available as transport for military movements, nor for temporary ferries. It is perhaps superfluous to add that their material is costly, and difficult to obtain.

346. The entire operations of the road-making department may be thus summed up : 1,349 miles of road have been cleared and constructed ; 853 miles are under construction ; 2,487 miles have been traced ; and 5,272 miles surveyed ;—all exclusive of minor cross, and branch roads.

347. The fourth class embraces canals and works of irrigation.

It has been not an unfrequent practice with the Government to grant loans to land-holders for works of agricultural improvement, on the security of the land

Loans to agriculturists.

This custom the Board have followed ; numerous sums have been advanced, and during one year of threatened drought, the readiness of the state to give assistance was notified by a proclamation, setting forth that any proprietor, who might accept a loan, and therewith construct a well or other work of irrigation, would, at the coming settlement, be taxed only for unirrigated land. In some of the arid districts adjoining the central wastes, the people gladly availed themselves of this proffered succour. Many villages were

thereby saved from destruction. Regarding the repayment of these loans, as special debts of honor, the land-holders made strenuous and successful efforts for the discharge of their liabilities. It is remarkable that these loans, though advanced in the most poverty-stricken localities, have been entirely recovered.

Their punctual repayment.

348. The capabilities of the Punjab for canal-irrigation are notorious. It is intersected by great rivers ; it is bounded on two sides by hills, whence pour down countless rivulets ; the general surface of the land slopes southward, with a considerable gradient. These facts at once proclaim it to be a country eminently adapted for canals. Nearly all the dynasties, which have ruled over the five rivers, have done something for irrigation ; nearly every district possesses flowing canals, or else the ruins of ancient water-courses ; many of the valleys and plains at the base of the Himalaya ranges, are moistened by water-cuts conducted from the mountain torrents. The people, deeply sensible of the value of these works, mutually combine with an unusual degree of harmony and public spirit, not only for the construction of the reservoirs, but also for distribution of the water, and the regulation of the supply. In such cases, when the community displays so much aptitude for self-government, the Board consider non-interference the best policy, while they would always be ready to afford any aid which might be solicited.

349. The canal arrangements of the Derajat assume a great local importance. Not only is the soil thirsty, and the torrents abundant in facilities for irrigation ; but also, there is danger that the rivulets may cut up and devastate the lands, if not converted into sources of benefit. The people have not been successful in the management of these refractory streams ; and as soon as the Assistant Civil Engineer, Lieutenant Hutchinson, shall have completed the more urgent military works, the Board would desire that the vicinity of the streams should be surveyed, and the levels taken, with a view to the improvement, and better arrangement of the irrigation.

350. The Mooltan canals are famous, and are the sole source of the fertility which surrounds that thriving mart. They were commenced by the Putan Governors. Having fallen out of repair during the interregnum of anarchy, which ensued on the invasion of Runjeet Sing, they were improved and enlarged by the great Sawun Mul. All these canals are particularized in the revenue section. It will be sufficient to observe, that assistance for repairs, and for other details of management, is furnished when required, but that the general control is left in the hands of the farm-

ers, who have generally shewn themselves fully competent to the task. In the Pak Putan district, which lies north of Mooltan in the Baree Doab, an old canal,* fifty-five miles long, is being re-opened by the district Officer. But the new, which is to traverse the entire length of this Doab, demands a separate notice.

BAREE DOAB CANAL.

351. In the projecting of works for the irrigation of the Punjab. attention would naturally be first attracted to the construction of canals in the Baree Doab. Baree Doab canal. No part of the new territory is so important, politically and socially. In no Doab, is there so much high land susceptible of culture; so many hands to work; so fine a population to be supported. In the upper or Manja division, smaller canals had been constructed and worked by successive Governors for several generations. In the lower division, the central waste is interspersed, not only with ruined cities, but also with the relics of canals and aqueducts. Reasons for the project.

352. Soon after the treaty of Baeroowal, the Resident at Lahore Preliminary enquiries. studied the feasibility of enlarging the Shah Nuhur or Huslee canal, which intersected the upper portion of the Doab. By permission of the Right Hon'ble Lord Hardinge, the then Governor General, Lieutenant Anderson, Captain (now Major) Longden and Lieutenant Hodson, were deputed, under Lieutenant Colonel Napier's own supervision, to survey and examine the line. These local enquiries were interrupted by the Mooltan insurrection, but not until a considerable portion of both the upper Baree and Rechna Doabs had been roughly, but scientifically, examined, and Colonel Napier had devised schemes of two great canals, one from the Ravee, the other from the Chenab river.

353. After annexation, the Board lost no time in soliciting the sanction of the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie to the furtherance of the former project. Project sanctioned. This sanction was accorded by His Lordship, who was pleased to manifest an interest in the plan, and to satisfy himself of its feasibility by visiting the proposed canal head.

* The Khanwa.

354. During the winter of 1849-50, Colonel Napier, the Civil Engineer, deputed an efficient staff of Engineers, **Surveys and Levels.** headed by Lieutenant Dyas, to conduct scientific investigations, previous to maturing the project in detail. By the close of this season, a complete map was made of the whole Doab, (regarding the topography of which, no information had been hitherto available); levels and cross-sections were taken; the nature of the ground, its surface, its drainage, and its undulations, the capabilities of the existing canal, were all precisely ascertained.

Two distinct conclusions resulted from these enquiries;—*First*, that the Huslee canal must be superseded;—*Second*, that a new canal, with three branches, should be conducted through the entire length of the Doab.

355. The Huslee canal was constructed about the year 1633, A. D., by command of the Emperor Shah Jehan, not **Huslee canal.** for purposes of general irrigation, but for the supply of the fountains and water-works at the royal gardens, and conservatories near Lahore. When the Sikhs **Its object.** acquired the sovereignty, a branch was carried on to Umritsur, to supply the sacred tank there. In the same way, one of the Jumna canals was excavated for the use of the Imperial Palace at Delhi. The object of the Huslee canal was to convey a moderate volume of water to a given spot, with the utmost avoidance of difficulties and at the least practicable expence. Viewed in connexion with this end, its construction was judicious. It was generally conducted round the base of the table-land; it followed the natural line of the drainage, with a tortuous and uncertain course of 110 miles. In width, it varied from fifty to fifteen feet; in depth, from seven to two feet. Its volume was at first found to be 200 cubic-feet per second, **Its defects and merits.** and by subsequent improvements, has been enhanced to 500 cubic-feet. Now, it was evident that such a canal could not furnish sufficient water for extensive irrigation, and could not reach the level of the high-lands which most needed moisture; nor was its channel worth the cost of enlargement and re-construction; because, it passed principally through the low-lands which least required irrigation. But, while **Reasons for its abandonment.** the ultimate abandonment of this canal has been resolved on, yet its efficient maintenance and

repair have been provided for, until a better and a greater channel shall be opened. The current expences are about 20,000 Rs. per annum. Besides this, 10,000 Rs. may be calculated as a yearly outlay for improvement. But, in return for this expenditure, the canal revenue, which has greatly increased of late years, now amounts to nearly 80,000 Rs. per annum. There will then be but little disturbance of vested interests, for the lands, hitherto watered by the Huslee, will most of them be better irrigated by the work now in progress.

356. For the new canal, plans and estimates have been submitted. For the professional details of this fine project, the Engineer's report can be consulted. Its prominent features need only be outlined now.

357. The central line is to be 247 miles in length. It will commence from that point where the river Ravee debouches from the lowest of the Himalayan ranges; thence, cutting through a high bank, it will cross two mountain torrents, till it gains the table-lands; then, it will traverse the heart of the Manja, passing near the great towns of Deenanugur, Butala and Umritsur; thence, striking into the deeps of the wildest wastes of the lower Doab, and running past the ruined cities, tanks, temples and canals, all which it is to vivify and regenerate, it will rejoin the Ravee fifty-six miles above Mooltan. At the thirtieth mile of its course, a branch diverges to fertilize the most arid lands of the Doab, and reaches

Outline of the new canal.
Main line.
the ancient city of Kusoor. From this branch again, a smaller channel is diverted to the eastward, and carried on till it nearly meets the Sutlej, opposite the battle-field of Sobraon. At the fifty-fifth mile of the grand line, another channel branches off, to spread fertility down to the capital of Lahore. In addition to the

Kusoor and Sobraon branches.
Lahore branch.
main 247 miles, the Kusoor, Sobraon and Lahore branches, of eighty-four, sixty-one and seventy-four miles respectively, will make up an aggregate of 466 miles.

During the winter months, the entire waters of the Ravee will be drained off, and the bed left dry, in order to feed the canal-head which will roll down a body of 3,000 cubic feet per second. From this mighty volume, 1,000 cubic-feet will be subtracted for the Kusoor and Sobraon branches, and 500 cubic feet for the Lahore branch. After the fifty-fifth mile, therefore,

Volume of water.

(where the Lahore branch breaks off), the main channel will convey 1,500 cubic feet, to spread irrigation down to the 180th mile; from which point, down to the terminus (247th mile), it will be fit only for navigation and other secondary objects.

But although, during the winter months, the river will be left dry at its source, yet, below this point the stream will continue to receive the usual influx from its feeders, and will not be materially diminished. And after the spring thaws among the Himalayan snows, and after the downfall of the summer rains, a vast flood will be poured down, a portion of which will be turned into the canal; to prevent an excess of water, numerous escapes and outlets have been provided, as safety-valves. If the average volume of 3,000 cubic-feet should be found insufficient for navigation and irrigation, after the opening of the canal, a slight modification of the main channel, which will be provided for, will admit of an additional 1,000 cubic feet being delivered at the Kusoor branch-head of irrigation, during nine months of the year, from the swelling of the Ravee.

358. The Doab slopes rapidly from the hills downwards. For the first ten miles, the gradient of this slope averages sixteen feet per mile. After this point, for the next fifty miles, it averages nearly four feet per mile. To counteract this, nineteen masonry falls have been devised.

Slope of the Doab.

How counteracted. For the more rapid descent, near the canal-head, "Boulder" rapids will be preferred to masonry falls, as these masses of rock and stone are easily procurable near the foot of the hills. Eleven of these rapids will be constructed.

359. The canal and its branches will be rendered navigable throughout. The main channel is, at its head, one hundred and twenty feet broad and five and a half feet deep; after the divergence of the Kusoor branch, it will be eighty-five feet broad, and five and a half feet deep; after the branching off of the Lahore line, it will be sixty-eight feet in width and four and a half feet in depth. From this point the channel will become narrower, and the water shallower, till the breadth becomes sixteen feet and the depth two and a half feet, at the junction with the Ravee, from which point downward, the river is considered navigable at all seasons, and never flows with less than two feet of water. Thus all vessels, which can navigate the river to this point, can pass up the canal to the northern

extremity of the Doab; steamers can, it is well known, be built so as to draw only two feet of water, and country-boats are rarely of greater draught than this. Locks will be constructed at all the masonry falls, and vessels can be hauled over the Boulder rapids. Timber freightage can at all times be floated down the canals. When the operations shall have nearly reached the terminus, it may perhaps be found advisable that this canal should be tailed into the Mooltan canals, which may be rendered fit for navigation.

360. The wishes of the Most Noble the Governor General, regarding the plantation of forest and timber trees, have not been forgotten. An extra space of from 300 to 400 feet, along the banks of the canal and its branches, has been set apart for avenues. The entire amount of land occupied by the canal will be 19,000 acres, of which 7,000 are devoted to the channel, and 12,000 to the groves.

361. It is not proposed that the stream, so valuable for agriculture, should be diverted for the working of mills, or for any metropolitan supply of water. Corn-mills and oil and sugar-presses will be constructed at the various overfalls of the canal to turn to advantage the motive power of the water; and this, in time, will lead to the banks in these places being lined with homesteads and even villages. For such mills, a water-rent will be demanded.

362. The entire outlay, at an average cost per mile of Rs. 21,456 on 247 miles is estimated at fifty-three lakhs (or £530,000 sterling); and the annual net return at fourteen and a half lakhs (or £145,000) or twenty-seven and half per cent. Thus, the canal may perhaps repay its cost in five years, from the date on which the entire water of the canal may be rented out to the agriculturists, and within a cycle of ten years, the State, having fully re-imbursed itself, will begin to derive a yearly net profit of fourteen lakhs. But, from this estimate, one reservation must be made. These returns will be derived when the people shall have availed themselves to the utmost of the irrigation, and not till then. This will not come to pass at once. Throughout the Doab, in the lower portion especially, it must be a work of time. The face of the country must be changed; cultivators congregated; and villages must spring up.

363. The proceeds are thus calculated. Experience in the North-Western Provinces has shewn that each cubic foot of water per second will, in the course of a year, irrigate 218 acres. Thus, 3,000 cubic-feet, the volume of this canal, would irrigate annually 6,54,000 acres, which at the established water-rent rate (on the Huslec canal) of 2-6-8, would yield 15,80,500 Rs. ; to this must be added 50,000 on account of mill-rent ; 20,000 for freightage duties, and 11,000 for canal produce (trees, &c.) ; thus making a total of 16,61,500 ; and 2,00,000 being deducted for current expences and establishments, would leave a net revenue of 14,61,500. But besides the 6,54,000 acres actually watered, a quantity of other land will ultimately receive indirect benefit from the canal, and thus, after the lapse of years, the general land-revenue of the Doab may be enhanced.

364. The works have been commenced throughout the first thirty miles, within which space all the chief engineering difficulties occur ; several of these obstacles have been already surmounted. Both the opposing torrents have been grappled with. Against one, a solid masonry dam has been commenced ; the other has been entirely diverted, leaving a dry course for the canal to cross. The deep cutting near the canal-head is also in progress ; five lakhs have been expended, of which two lakhs may be debited to current expences, inclusive of the preliminary survey and taking of levels, &c., and three lakhs as the cost of the works. The entire canal will, it is hoped, be open within five years.

365. All practicable precautions will be adopted to prevent insalubrity being occasioned by the canal. The water will be kept below the surface of the soil, and its distribution will be well regulated. Endeavours will be made to prevent the cultivators from flooding their fields too copiously ; all stagnation will be avoided. In that great portion of the canal, which passes near the new Meean Meer cantonment, irrigation will be prohibited for a space of three miles.

366. In conclusion, the Board trust that the length to which their remarks have extended, will be justified by the importance of the project, the grandest ever undertaken in the Punjab.

367. This canal will preserve, from uncertainty of season, and

Prospective benefits of the canal.

from the chances of periodical drought and even famine, a tract whose inhabitants are the very flower of the nation, a district the most important and most interesting in all the territories entrusted to the Board.

It will also restore animation and fertility to a tract which was once the abode of men, and the scene of commerce and agriculture, but which, through the evolutions of centuries has become a haunt of wild beasts, a wilderness of woods and brushwood, rendered even more desolate by the appearance of ruins and relics, the sad tokens of banished prosperity.

The Board believe that it will be the pride, as well as the interest, of the British Government, to originate and carry out such a work as this.

368. This section may be concluded by the following abstract of actual and proposed expenditure in the Civil Engineers' department:—

Nature of operations.		Expenditure.	
		Actual.	Estimated or proposed.
1	Military buildings,.....	1,12,933 1 9	2,52,913 3 11
2	Civil edifices and public works,	3,48,991 2 0	8,54,718 9 7
3	Roads and bridges,	8,01,416 0 6	20,57,788 10 3
4	Canals,	6,84,267 5 3	52,76,972 0 0
Grand total rupees,...		19,47,607 9 6	84,42,392 7 9

When the magnitude, variety and difficulty of the operations undertaken by this department are considered, the Civil and Military buildings, the public works, the roads, the bridges and viaducts, the salt mines, and lastly the canals, it is believed that in few parts of India has more been done, within a short time, for the physical improvement of the country, than in the Punjab.

369. For the energetic and able manner in which these important works have been executed, as well as for the zealous co-operation in all engineering and military questions, the Board are indebted to Lieut. Services of Colonel Napier, the Civil Engineer.

enant Colonel Napier, who has spared neither time, health, nor convenience to the duties entrusted to him. For these valuable services, the Board cannot too warmly express their thanks.

370. Colonel Napier has brought to the favorable notice of the Board the zealous aid he has derived from his assistants generally, and especially the valuable services of Lieutenant Taylor, in charge of the Lahore and Peshawur road; Lieutenant Dyas, in charge of the great canal; Lieutenant Anderson, of the Madras Engineers, who has examined the Mooltan canals; Major Longden, Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, in charge of the Huslee canal; the late Lieutenant Paton, and Lieutenant Crofton, both of the Engineers, and employed on the new canal; Lieutenant Oliphant, of the Engineers, in charge of a division of the Peshawur road, Lieutenant Lamb, 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, Superintendent of the Umritsur and Lahore road; Mr. Moravia, Assistant Engineer, attached to his own office; and Mr. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, attached to Lieutenant Taylor's Office; also, to Lieutenant Nightingale, superintending the tracing out of District Roads. Lieutenant Henderson of the Engineers, in charge of the Attock Bridge, and of a division of the Peshawur road, is also a zealous and a clever Officer, and has done good service.

Lieutenant Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers, a clever and zealous Officer, deputed to examine the Derajat canals, has hitherto been chiefly employed in the more pressing duties of the military roads and defences, but has thereby obtained valuable local knowledge, which he is anxious to turn to the best account.

Lieutenant Fagan, of the Artillery, an energetic and laborious Officer, has been employed on many miscellaneous and useful works at Lahore, as was Lieutenant Hill of the Madras Engineers.—Messrs. Smythe and Lloyd, Marshall and Steele, all Assistant Civil Engineers,—the two former on the canal, and the others on the Peshawur road,—have done good service, and promise to prove useful Officers. Messrs. McRae, Bond and Wilson have also zealously assisted Lieutenant Nightingale in the District Roads.

Lieutenants Taylor, Dyas and Anderson, though young in the service, are all Officers of tried merit, and distinguished in their distinguished Regiments.

SECTION II.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

371. This section will be devoted to an account of several miscellaneous improvements, which could not well have been classed with any of the foregoing subjects.

Miscellaneous improvements.

372. Popular education is a matter not easily to be studied and promoted under the pressure of urgent business, which has crowded on the Board ever since annexation. Some initiatory steps have however been taken. Last year, a proposition regarding the establishment of a school at Umritsur emanated from the Deputy Commissioner of that district, and the Commissioner, Lahore division, and this proposition was accompanied with a report on the general state of education throughout the division. The Board submitted, for the consideration of Government, the question as to whether a school, partaking of a collegiate character, should be founded at Lahore or Umritsur. The Government decided in favor of the latter city. At the same time, the Board called upon the several Commissioners to furnish educational reports for their several divisions. Reports have been received from all the divisions except Leia and Peshawur, in neither of which it is probable that education can be flourishing.

Information how collected.

373. The high state to which educational statistics have been brought in the Agra Presidency, will suggest a comparison on some of the leading points, and has supplied a standard by which our knowledge may be measured. The most important item of information may be gathered from the following figures :—

Division.	One school to every —inhabitant.		One scholar to every —inhabitant.	
Lahore	1,783	.98	214	.85
Jelum	1,441	.90	193	.10
Mooltan	1,666	.66	210	.88
Agra Presidency.....	2,912	.20	326	.14

374. Hence it appears that education is numerically lower in the Punjab than in the North-Western Provinces. But the proportions

in both countries sink into insignificance, when compared with the proportions existing in some of the well-educated nations of Europe.

It is also probable that the instruction, generally given in the Punjab, is inferior in quality to that of the North-Western Provinces, though in this respect much cannot be said for indigenous education in any part of India.

375. The schools are of three descriptions, namely, those resorted to by Hindoos, Musulmans and Sikhs, respectively. At the Hindoo, schools, writing and the rudiments of arithmetic are generally taught, in the Hindee character ; at the Musulman schools, are read the Koran, in Arabic, and the didactic and poetical works of Sadee, in Persian (the Goolistan and Bostan) ; at the Sikh school, the Grunth in Goormookee, or the repository of the faith, taught by Nanuk and Gooroo Govind. In the Persian, Arabic and Goormookee schools, which form the great majority, the studies, being chiefly confined to sacred books written in a classical phraseology, unintelligible to both teacher and pupil, do not tend to develop the intellectual faculties of either.

376. It is remarkable that female education is to be met with in all parts of the Punjab. The girls and the teachers (also females) belong to all of the three great tribes, namely, Hindoo, Musulman and Sikh. The number is not of course large, but the existence of such an education, almost unknown in other parts of India, is an encouraging circumstance.

377. The school house is here, as elsewhere, primitive, such as a private dwelling, the village town hall, the shade of a tree, a temporary shed, or the court-yard of a temple. The Musulman schools are nearly all connected with the village mosque. In such a case, the same endowment would support both institutions. It is superfluous to observe that, wherever any land has been granted in rent-free tenure for such a purpose, either by the State and its representatives, or by the proprietary community, such foundations have been gladly maintained by the Board. The remuneration of the teachers is variable and precarious. It frequently consists of presents, grain and sweetmeats, given by the scholars and their parents. But, occasionally the whole community subscribe for the support of the school, each

member contributing so much per plough, which is considered to represent his means : not unfrequently also, cash payments are made, and sometimes regular salaries are allowed. Cash allowances are perhaps more usual in the Punjab than in Hindoostan.

378. In parts of Hindoostan, it is discouraging to observe how much education is circumscribed within certain castes, such as Bramins, Bunees, and Kaeths, who are exclusively devoted to learning, commerce or penmanship ; while the great land-holding and agricultural tribes are wholly illiterate. A similar disproportion exists also in many parts of the Punjab. But, in other parts, education, such as it may be, is imparted chiefly to the agricultural population. In most districts, testimony is given that all classes, both agricultural and non-agricultural, manifest a desire for instruction. It has been ascertained that many old schools have increased, and many new schools have arisen, since annexation. In the cities, especially, when it was seen that the Government interested itself in the subject, numerous petitions were presented to the local authorities praying for the establishment of schools. Manifestation of the popular will is rare in India ; and the Board are unwilling it should be neglected, especially when indicative of such aspirations as these. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners concur in recommending the founding of a central school in most of our chief cities ; and the Board will shortly submit a definite proposition to Government, in the confidence that it will be favorably entertained, when the results which have attended the efforts of the Agra Government in this direction are considered.

379. It has been already intimated that the Board place much reliance on the new system of settlement, as an engine for good, and a medium for the diffusion of knowledge. Not only will the village accountants receive a thorough training in mensuration and arithmetical calculation, but, the land-holders, being obliged to take a personal part in these operations, must acquire the rudiments of education, and must learn to exercise their faculties, for the sake of preserving their most valued rights and dearest interests.

380. A few words of special notice are due to the Umritsur school. The first annual report of this institution has been received. During the past year, the average

What classes receive instruction.

Educational effects of the fiscal system.

Umritsur school.

daily attendance has increased from 107 to 153, that is, 50 per cent.

English studies.

Of these, about one-fourth study English. The progress in this department is considerable, as might have been expected from the strong desire of learning English evinced by many parties in Umritsur, previous to the establishment of the school. Reading, spelling and writing ; arithmetic, elementary geometry, and geography constitute the course of study. In Lahore, as well as Umritsur, the anxiety to acquire English is remarkable. Many Punjabee noblemen and gentlemen have their sons taught English privately, and many natives of Bengal, who possess a smattering of English, find employment as teachers of that language.

In the Umritsur school, there are Hindec, Persian, Arabic, Sanscrit and Goormookhee departments. The Sikh students of Goormookhee are about one-fifth of the

Oriental languages. whole number. Among the Hindec scholars, the prevailing castes are Kutrees and Bramins ; among the Sikh scholars, Jats. The great majority are residents of the city.

381. The Committee (whose zeal and intelligence the Board commend to the favorable notice of Government) observe that the education is a training of the faculties, at present, rather than a moral training, or a regulation of the habits. The attendance is optional and often irregular. The studies are sometimes desultory, and the attention lax. These defects, the Committee consider, would be best remedied by the appointment of an European Head

European superintendence required. Master. In the first instance, the appointment of a Native Master, familiar with the feelings and prejudices of the people, was intended to attract scholars, and render the institution popular. The attendance has more than answered this expectation, and it is now worthy of consideration whether a step should not be taken in advance, and the advantages of the school be consolidated by the influence of European supervision.

382. It is understood that the Government, at the recommendation of the Medical Board, have been pleased to sanction the establishment of a chair of anatomy at

Medical schools.

four central stations. The basis of the institution might be extended, so as to answer the purpose of a medical school for the subordinate native doctors. An undertaking of this nature was conducted at Lahore during the years 1847-48.

T

383. In order that the growing wants of the scientific establishment, employed on surveys and public works, may be supplied, the Board will encourage candidates to seek the education and training furnished by the Roorkee College. It is also worthy of consideration whether an institution on a similar plan might not be founded in the Punjab.

Training of Civil Engineers.

384. Connected with the subject of education, is the employment of Punjabees in the Government Offices. It is rarely found that the Kutrees, who usually seek appointments, possess sufficient qualifications for high employ ; and as attainments of this nature were imperatively necessary, and were displayed only by natives of Hindoostan, it was found necessary, after annexation, to place the latter in many of the best appointments. The Board, however, are very anxious that the patronage should be enjoyed by natives of the country, and they doubt not that, in the course of a few years, numbers will become qualified. In the meantime, by placing young Punjabees in subordinate posts, they hope that a body of men may become trained to rise to the highest positions.

Employment of Punjabees.

385. The Board have endeavoured to give effect to the wishes of Government, relative to the encouragement of the growth of timber. The wants of the country, in this respect, and the means, by which those wants may be supplied, have been set forth, in the Most Noble the Governor General's Minute of 28th February, 1851.

Encouragement of the growth of timber.

386. In accordance with the instructions therein conveyed, the Board have made arrangements for the preservation and economizing of the tracts of forest and brushwood which already exist, for the planting of fuel coppes near great cantonments, and of groves round all public buildings, and at intervals along the main lines of road, and for lining the banks of canals with avenues. Privileges have been offered to all landholders who may plant timber ; and all coppice lands have been exempted from taxation. The local authorities in the northern districts are responsible for the preservation of the timber on the hill sides, and on the banks and islands of the Indus. Major Longden has, by His Lordship's directions, been deputed to examine the forests of the Chumba range, the Kooloo table-lands and mountains, and the

Measures taken to augment the growth of trees.

valleys of the Beas and Sutlej. In the territories of Maharaja Goolab Sing, Lieutenant Heath has been appointed timber-agent to the British Government.

387. Scarcity of wood is indeed incidental to the Punjab, but the hilly regions, which overhang it, abound in prolific forests, which can supply the finest beams for architectural purposes ; and its central plains are overgrown with brushwood, which, if economized, can furnish fuel for the whole population. The Board trust that, if due arrangements are carried out for the cheap felling and transit of the one, and for the preservation of the other, the country will not feel the want of either timber or firewood.

388. His Lordship in Council is aware that the subject of wheeled carriage has given the Board much anxiety. Some remedial propositions, recently submitted, have received the sanction of Government. The grievances, inflicted upon the agricultural community, by the seizure and injury of their carts and cattle, the detention of the drivers, the long journeys, the heavy loading, and the inadequate remuneration, are unquestionable. But it is hoped that, by the diminution of the demand for carriage, and the partial substitution of camels, by the improvement of the material, both as regards the build of carts and the breed of cattle, by the raising up of a class of professional carriers, by the regulation of hire, by the limitation of distance, by the adoption of precautions against undue seizure, detention and overloading, and, lastly, by the repair and construction of roads, these evils will be removed, or at all events mitigated ; and the measures, when thoroughly carried out, will have the ultimate effect of enlarging the means of transit for agricultural commerce.

389. Municipal conservancy has not been forgotten. The local authorities have uniformly exerted themselves to improve the cities, to widen and pave the streets, to build new Bazars, to effect a good drainage, and to remove nuisances. The Police assessment, raised by means of the town duties (previously described,) leaves a surplus fund for municipal improvements. Of this fund, the Magistrate is Ex-Officio Trustee.

But the expenditure is regulated by the advice of a Committee elected

Committees of
townsmen.

by the townsmen, and a statement of accounts is annually laid before them. The effect of these exertions was conspicuous at Umritsur, and attracted the notice of the Governor General on the occasion of His Lordship's visit to that city, when dresses of honor were given to the chief city Burghers, who had cordially seconded the efforts of the Magistrate, Mr. C. B. Saunders. Owing to the exertions of Major MacGregor, the contrast between the former and the present condition of Lahore is very great. It was formerly notorious as the "filthiest capital in India;" it is now remarkable for its well paved and well drained streets. It is needless to dilate on the sanitary effect of such measures, and of their great influence on the leading townsmen, who are induced to subscribe and combine for objects of local self-government and the regulation of municipal affairs. Notwithstanding these

Improvement of
the capital.

improvements, however, the sanitary condition of the capital is not satisfactory. The insalubrity is owing to several local causes, which, perhaps, the application of scientific measures from the Civil Engineer's department may be able to remove. A comprehensive scheme, for carrying off the sewerage to a distance, is now before the Board.

390. Something has been done for the advancement of practical

Advancement of
practical science.

science. A full report has been drawn up by Doctor Jamieson, on the physical features, the products, the botany and the ornithology of the Punjab. Doctor Fleming, originally appointed by the Resident to examine the Salt Range, has been subsequently deputed by Government to extend the enquiry to the mineral resources of the whole Alpine region of the Sind Sagur Doab and the upper Trans-Indus territories, aided by Mr. Purdon, a scientific gentleman, from Europe. These Geological Surveys have just been brought to a close. The Grand Trigonometrical Survey is being carried through the dominions of Maharaja Goolab Sing. For this end, the Board concluded the requisite negotiations with his highness. It is hoped that during the

Geological Survey.

ensuing season, the survey will be carried through the country, north of, the Salt Range, and onward to the Sooleemancee range. The Board have lent their support to the Agri-Horticultural Society, which had already received the cordial

patronage of Government. But the Society is as yet in its infancy. The revenue and military surveys have been mentioned in their appropriate sections.

391. The Punjab, surrounded on two sides by mountains, and containing a large number of European Officers (in all departments) and of European troops, urgently requires, and offers great facilities for the establishment of Sanataria. Above Rawul Pindee, at a distance of forty-five miles, on a beautiful ridge of

Sanataria.

hills, has been established a convalescent dépôt, now known by the name of Muree, for the Peshawur, Rawul Pindee and Jelum Brigades. During the last two seasons, parties of 100 European invalids have been sent up there, with great benefit to their health. Many private residences have been built; or are in the course of construction. The Board have promulgated rules regarding the allotment of land, and conservancy, arrangements. On the Chumba range, at the head of the Baree Doab, the Board are anxious to place a convalescent dépôt for the large cantonments of Seealkote and Lahore. This hill station would furnish a sanitarium, easily accessible at all seasons, only one hundred and twenty miles from Lahore, for the numerous European Officers in the vicinity of the capital, and would obviate the necessity of European soldiers being dragged to Landour, 320 miles off, with three rivers intervening.

A small station on the Budur-ood-deen Mount, near the valley of Budur-ood-deen Mount. Bunoo requidistant from Bunoo and Dera Ismael Khan, has met with the approval of the Most Noble the Governor General. It will, the Board doubt not, save many an Officer to the Punjab irregular force. The hill is cut off by the Paezoo and Muleezaee passes from the Wuzereee and Batunee mountains, and thereby is safe from open attack; and the Police post sanctioned by Government will guard it from thieves. Thus, the Punjab will have three Sanataria, two on the north, and one on the west side, at convenient positions for all the chief sections of the army cantoned within it.

392. Postal communication with the interiors of districts, and with localities off the main lines of commercial and District Dakas. epistolary intercourse, has received attention from the Board. Shortly after annexation, the Post-Master General, North-Western Provinces, corresponded with the Board on the subject; and,

at the instance of Mr. Beadon, the late Post Office Commissioner, further enquiries were made and information collected.

It is obvious to remark that the regular post has opened up most complete channels of communication with the chief marts of commerce. But the benefits of Secondary Postage, which may bind together the most remote and the most central localities, are not as yet understood or appreciated by the people of the Punjab. The epistolary correspondence of the country is not at present large, and it may be doubted whether the public have learnt to avail themselves of the general post. The mercantile firms, and the employés of the State, are the only parties who post letters to any extent. But there is no reason why, as education, commerce, and civilization become diffused, the Secondary Postage should not be extended, and exhibit, by the returns of letters despatched and received, results similar to those attained in many parts of the North-Western Provinces.

393. To facilitate the eventual attainment of this end, such steps have been taken as are suitable to the existing state of things. The district posts, which keep up the communication for civil purposes between the central and the detached stations, have been thrown open to the public; civility and attention have been enjoined on the writers in the Police Offices, who become Ex-Officio local Post Masters. The rates of Postage have assimilated to those current in the North-Western Provinces. At first, the despatches of letters, official and private, were conveyed by the ordinary Police establishment with some irregularity, both as regards speed and delivery. As this establishment, charged with other and more appropriate duties, were not likely to prove effective as postmen and letter-carriers, a separate set of couriers has been entertained in nearly every district, except those of the Peshawur division. Their total number amount to 382, and their rate of salary is from three rupees to three rupees eight anas.

Police Daks thrown open to the public.

Number and cost of couriers.

The cost is defrayed by the State, aided by such small contributions as private postage may furnish. In our older provinces, a fund has been created, by the levying of a cess from the landholders, through whose estates the road way runs. No such cess has been introduced here. The recent Police arrangements have carried communication into the most distant and isolated

localities. Endeavours have also been made to effect an inter-communication between different districts, so that continuous lines may be established. The rate of speed is not unsatisfactory. There is not any prospect of a great increase of speed, until private postage may furnish an additional fund. Most progress has been made in the Lahore Commissionership. During the year, there were 8,916 letters posted in that division.

394. The Board are deeply sensible of the benefits which Dispensaries are likely to confer on our poorer subjects.

Dispensaries.

The Most Noble the Governor General, during his last tour, having been pleased to intimate a general concurrence with the Board's wishes on this point, a circular was addressed to the several Commissioners, enquiring at what places Dispensaries ought to be established, and to what extent contributions for their support might be expected from native residents. It seems established that the natives, and the poor especially, do appreciate the advantages of medical and surgical aid. It is well known that they entertain a high respect and admiration for European skill in surgery. But there can be little doubt that no voluntary subscriptions for these purposes can be depended on. Nevertheless, considering the relief to suffering humanity, which has resulted from these institutions in the North-Western Provinces, and in parts of the Punjab, and which must attend their further establishment, the Board are disposed to recommend that Dispensaries be erected at most of our central stations, and be superintended by native practitioners with an European education. If this recommendation should be approved, the cost must mainly be

Their establishment recommended.

borne by Government. Some contributions would perhaps always be collected from the European residents, and occasionally from the native. Branch Dispensaries have been very successful in some districts of Hindoostan; but at present, in the Punjab, it would not be expedient to extend the experiment beyond the chief cities. The detailed proposals, with reference to these institutions, will be submitted in the ordinary course of correspondence. At present, there are dispensaries at the following stations, Lahore, Umritsur, Pind Dadun Khan.

Statistics of Lahore and Umritsur Dispensaries.

The following figures will exhibit the results attained in the two chief Dispensaries, for which alone returns have been received :—

Year.	District.	No. of patients treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Operations performed.
1849	Lahore,	1,369	1,273	26	22
1850	Ditto,	3,560	2,033	1,067	21
1851	Ditto,	7,770	4,547	2,626	55
1851-52	Umritsur,	2,860	727	318	25

SECTION II.

FINANCE.

395. The preceding sections of this report will have explained the source from which our income is derived, and the objects in which it is expended. In the present section, these scattered descriptions will be collected and re-arranged ; the aggregates of receipts and disbursements will be balanced ; the known accounts of the past and present will be compared with the estimated account for the future.

The minutiae of the receipts and disbursements may be seen from the Accountant's Schedule and the Board's annual balance sheet ; but it may not be amiss to touch upon the main heads of income and expenditure.

396. Of receipts, the great and chief item is of course the land-tax and its accessories, such as grazing-tax, proceeds of gardens, forests, gold washing, and iron mine, &c. The next item is composed of excise on salt, and on drugs and liquors, the stamp duties and canal water rent. The third item of tribute is insignificant, consisting mainly of feudal aid paid by Jageerdars. The fourth item is the Post Office revenue. The fifth is entitled miscellaneous, and comprises all sums not included under the categories, such as, judicial fines, fees on the serving of writs, proceeds above from prison labour, from the sale of confiscated property and of present. The realization of

Ordinary.

arrears due to the late Government, the collections for local funds, are kept apart from these five items ; because, the money is held in trust for the benefit of the country. The sum, however, being thrown into a general fund, to which the State largely contributes, has been entered both in the credit and debit sides of the accounts.

397. All the items, except the "miscellaneous," belong to the head of ordinary revenue, though they are of course liable to fluctuations. But several sums belonging to the "miscellaneous" heading, especially the confiscation proceeds, and the realization of arrears, are extraordinary, and are, moreover, in their nature, only fugitive and precarious.

398. The chief heads of expenditure are as follows :—The first item is entitled the general department, which signifies the share borne by the Punjab Proper in the cost of central institutions, such as, the Board's Office and the branch Offices of Account and Audit, which cost is rateably distributed over the whole country, embracing the Punjab Proper and the Trans and Cis-Sutlej States. Then, there follows the cost of the judicial, the land revenue, the excise, the Post Office establishments.

399. The Civil Engineer's department comprehends public buildings, including military buildings belonging to the forces under the Board, but not the buildings which appertain to the regular army. The military expenditure of course absorbs a large amount : it comprises also the cost of the Mounted Patrols and the Police Battalions, canals, roads, and the application of the local and ferry funds. All these items may be considered ordinary and permanent, except the Civil Engineer's department, in which a certain amount will always be directed to public improvements ; yet certain items, such as the cost of canals and of grand military roads, may be treated as extraordinary and temporary. Of a similarly dubious nature is the item of pensions, which, though it will not suddenly vanish, will yet gradually sink, and must disappear during the course of one generation. Among the items altogether extraordinary, the most important are the revenue, survey, and the regular settlement.

The miscellaneous heading comprises numerous petty contingencies

which need not be particularized; but, hitherto, the payment of arrears, consequent upon the disbanding of Durbar troops, has figured conspicuously, but will for the future nearly disappear; while, for some years, the compensation to individuals, on account of lands taken up for public purposes, will stand at a considerable amount.

400. Such then, ordinary and extraordinary, are the main heads of income and expenditure.

Now, in framing the balance sheet of the annexed territory, both retrospectively and prospectively, the Board have to consider what net profit the country has yielded, what it does yield, and what it will yield. By "net profit" is meant that surplus which, after the Civil and the special Military expenditure of the country has been defrayed, is assigned to the general Treasury for imperial purposes, and for the general defence of northern India. The exact distribution and application of this surplus, is of course left to the wisdom of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council. The Board conceive that their practical concern is only with the collection of the revenue, and with the payment of those establishments, Civil and Military, which are under their control.

401. In striking the balance between income and expenditure for the past, present, and future, of which one is known, and the two others must be estimated, the Board observe that the latter are very much affected by the course of public improvement, on which the Government have embarked. Large outlays have been authorized for works in progress; but, the precise period of disbursement is uncertain, and may depend upon a host of unforeseen contingencies. Consequently, to throw the whole amount on one year, or to apportion it between particular years, would be a fallacious calculation, and the estimate, thus framed, would be falsified by the event. The Board have therefore deemed it best to take a cycle of ten years from the commencement of next year, within which term, a broad margin having been allowed for delays, all the works now in hand will probably be completed; and then to distribute the aggregate outlay over the period. Differences will even then be apparent hereafter, but this method will secure the closest approximation practicable.

402. The finances of the Punjab, then, will be surveyed from three

Manner in which the Punjab balance sheet is framed.

Method of distributing extraordinary expenditure.

Finances considered
with reference to three
periods.

points of view. Its financial condition will be considered,—*firstly*, for the two first years after annexation,—*secondly*, for the present year, (*i. e.* third year after annexation,) and for the ten years following,—*thirdly*, for the future period, commencing from the eleventh year from the present time. In order that the text may not unnecessarily be encumbered, the Board will speak of lakhs, and omit fractions, when commenting on the financial statement. The figures when required can be given in the margin,* and the section will be concluded with a figured abstract.

403. For the two years immediately subsequent to annexation, namely, 1849-50 and 1850-51, there are two financial statements,† one prepared by the Board, the other by the Accountant at Agra. The former is compiled from the abstract annual returns submitted by the district Officers; the latter, from the detailed monthly returns forwarded by them to the Accountant's Office.

404. For the first year, 1849-50, the extraordinary expenditure was heavy, owing to the pay and over-due arrears of the Durbar troops, amounting to twenty-three lakhs. Some equivalent, however, was received

Finances during
1849-50.

* See Appendix B.

† The difference between the two statements with regard to receipts is immaterial, as the chief discrepancies admit of explanations. Under the head of disbursements, many of the items in the Accountant's statement are less than those of the Board's. In no case is the difference in the Accountant's statement on the side of excess. It is believed that this variance results from the exclusion of unaudited accounts from the disbursements. But, on this point, the Board speak with some diffidence, as the details of the inefficient balance shewn in the Accountant's books are not known. Measures will speedily be taken to elucidate any points on which a comparison of the two accounts may

have thrown doubt. It must, however, be remembered that the precise adjustment of accounts between the two Offices, for the first two or three years after annexation, is a task of no ordinary difficulty, especially when the financial and political complications, to which the British Government succeeded, are taken into consideration. In the present section, the Board have followed their own accounts, which are believed to be essentially correct. It is at all events safe to follow them as they are, in a financial point of view, the least favorable of the two statements. The surplus, which might be deduced from items exhibited by the Accountant, is larger than that shewn by the Board.

for these disbursements, as many portions of this force were temporarily employed on the frontier, until the British regiments could be organized. The extraordinary revenue, though swelled by the proceeds of confiscation and the collection of arrears, was not commensurate,

amounting only to nine lakhs. Still, the ordinary expenditure of the various State departments was small, especially in the Military, and the year ended with a surplus of fifty-two (52) lakhs, the receipts being one hundred and thirty-four lakhs, and the expenditure only eighty-two.

Surplus of fifty two lakhs.

For the next year, namely, 1850-51, the Durbar troops having been nearly all disbanded, the extraordinary expenditure fell rapidly, while it rose in the pension department (many disbanded soldiers having been pensioned), and a gradual increase accrued in all the Civil departments. But the Military establishments remained at the same low figure, as the last year, viz., twenty-four lakhs. However, a large portion of this force was, for the first two years, paid and charged as "troops of the late Government," or portions of the old Durbar army were temporarily retained, while the new British regiments were being organized. On the whole, the expenditure slightly increased from eighty-two to eighty-seven lakhs. On the other hand, the revenue was augmented; the land-tax owed an increase to resumptions; the excise and the Post Office Revenue, as might be expected from the consolidation of our rule, rose slightly; extraordinary items, the collection of arrears, ceased, and the sale proceeds of fifteen lakhs* for which the Board are indebted to the Accountant, created a great increase; and, on the whole, the revenue stood at one hundred and fifty-one (151) lakhs, instead of the one hundred and thirty-four (134) lakhs of the preceding year, and exhibited a surplus of sixty-four (64) lakhs over the expenditure of (87) eighty-seven lakhs.

Finances of 1850-51.

Surplus of sixty four lakhs.

405. The financial result of annexation during the first two years,

* This item is made up of the proceeds but, in the mean time, the accounts of the of the confiscated State property sold at receipts had been transmitted in detail, Lahore. The transaction not having been month by month, to the Accountant at closed by the end of the year, no account Agra. was rendered to the Board till afterwards,

Total surplus for two years £1,160,000 sterling. was a surplus of fifty-two (52) plus (64) sixty-four lakhs, or one hundred and sixteen (116) lakhs, or one million and one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling. The circumstances of these two years were undoubtedly favorable to the Exchequer. The extraordinary disbursements to the disbanded soldiery were balanced by the proceeds of confiscation, and the realization of arrears. The land-revenue had reached a high point. The costly works of improvements had not yet been commenced. The pensions stood at a low figure. Though all the arrangements had been made for the organization and equipment of the Frontier force, yet the recruiting was still in progress, and the full complement had not been attained; and a large portion of the men already employed were still paid as "Troops of the late Durbar." Still the expenditure had not been stinted; no part of the administration had suffered from undue parsimony. The wants of the State had been supplied, and yet there was a surplus of more than a million of money, and this state of the finances the Board cannot but consider satisfactory.

Estimate for the next ten years. 406. For the third year 1851-52, just ended, no detailed statements have been received from the Accountant; nor could any perfectly accurate account be prepared in the Board's Office. An approximate estimate can however be framed, which, on the principle previously mentioned, will embrace both the present year and the next ten years to come.

Receipts. 407. First, the receipts will be estimated. The land-tax roll for 1851-52 exhibited a total of one hundred and six (106) lakhs. But, for the reasons already given in the section devoted to revenue, there is reason to believe that this tax-roll will not be maintained, and that a reduction of seven (7) lakhs must be granted, and the total lowered to ninety-nine (99) lakhs. On the other hand, rent-free tenures, great and small under enquiry, and many grants may be expected to lapse. On these accounts, three (3) lakhs may be safely added to the ninety-nine (99). Thus, the tax-roll may be permanently assumed at one hundred and two (102) lakhs, being three (3) lakhs less than the tax-roll of the current year. **Prospects of the land-tax.** An increase of nearly two (2) lakhs over the amount of last year, may

be expected in the excise and stamps, and a considerable increase in the Post Office. Also, one lakh may be anticipated as return from the Baree Doab canal, for which, however, a heavy outlay must be entered on the debit side. On the other hand, a large decrease in the extraordinary miscellaneous revenue of last year is inevitable. The fifteen (15) lakhs obtained from confiscation, will fail in future, as also several minor items, such as the arrears, the sale of Mooltan property, &c., amounting to two (2) lakhs. Thus seventeen (17) lakhs of extraordinary revenue will vanish, and instead of one hundred and fifty-one

Probable income of one hundred and thirty-four lakhs.	(151) lakhs, there will be precisely the same total as in the first year, viz., one hundred and thirty- four (134) lakhs.
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403. Then, with respect to expenditure, there will be an increase of ten per cent. in the judicial and land revenue charges, while the excise establishment will increase from two and a half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) lakhs to three and a half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) lakhs on account of the new preventive line on the Sutlej. During last year, the pensions stood at only (11) eleven lakhs; but it is probable that the result of pending enquiries will be to raise the pension list up to twelve (12) lakhs, although many pensions will lapse so speedily that, upon a cycle of ten years, a deduction of one lakh may on this account be assumed. Further, the Military and Police forces have, by this time, been thoroughly organized, recruited, armed and equipped, and their magazine stores and munitions have been collected; and from an authentic return just prepared and herewith appended, the military expenditure cannot be set down at less than forty-one (41) lakhs, which shews a large increase on the twenty-four (24) lakhs of last year.

409. The extraordinary expenditure of course rises considerably. Nine lakhs instead of five (5) lakhs (by last year's accounts) must be debited to the Civil Engineer's department, and this calculation is moderate when it is recollected that the Baree Doab canal and the Peshawur road, two colossal works, have to be constructed (estimated to cost, the canal fifty, and the road fifteen lakhs,) besides many other important roads, and the greater part of the civil buildings. Lastly, five lakhs must be charged to the survey and settlement, instead of the one and half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) lakhs of last year. Thus, the expenditure of the next ten years may be expected to average one hundred and twelve (112) lakhs

per annum, or twenty-five (25) lakhs in excess of the eighty-seven (87) lakhs expended last year, of which, however, fourteen (14) lakhs are extraordinary.

410. The surplus, then, of one hundred and thirty-four (134) lakhs over one hundred and twelve lakhs, will
 Probable surplus of
 twenty two lakhs. be twenty-two (22) lakhs per annum, for the next ten years.

411. But, when this ten years shall have past, the extraordinary expenditure will have ceased, and will begin to yield a return in the shape of increased revenue.
 Probable income
 and expenditure ten
 years hence. The canal revenue has been estimated at fourteen lakhs per annum ; at all events, ten lakhs may be calculated on. By that time, also, the important items, viz., the State grants to individuals, consisting partly of alienations of the revenue (jageers) and partly in cash payments (pensions), will have begun to diminish by demise and lapses. The territorial grants, of which the aggregate valuation is twenty-five lakhs, have either been confirmed for the lives of individuals, or are under investigation. Of these twenty-five lakhs, it may be fairly supposed that four lakhs will have begun to lapse per annum, and may be added to the tax-roll. The twelve lakhs of pensions, of which the recipients are mostly advanced in life, will, by this time, begin to lapse at the rate of three lakhs per annum. The public buildings having been completed, and the great channel of commerce having been opened up, the Civil Engineer's department may be ordinarily restricted to the four lakhs prescribed in the Hon'ble Court's despatch, exclusive of the local funds and irrespective of any special grants, which the Government may be pleased to allow. The survey and settlements will have been completed, and here a relief of five lakhs will be effected. In short, the extraordinary expenditure of fourteen lakhs will have been reduced to four lakhs. To recapitulate this, the revenue of one hundred and thirty-four lakhs will have gained ten lakhs by the canal, and four lakhs by jageers, lapses, and will amount to one hundred and forty-eight lakhs, that is, fourteen lakhs in excess. On the other hand, the ordinary expenditure will have gained three lakhs by the pension lapses, and the extraordinary, ten, by the completion of public works and of the survey and settlement, in all thirteen lakhs. And thus, the total will fall from one hundred and twelve lakhs to ninety-seven lakhs and upwards, which, deducted from a revenue of

one hundred and forty-eight lakhs, leaves a surplus of fifty (50) lakhs.

412. Such, then, will the net profit of the annexed territory be, ten years hence. But it is not likely to stop at that limit. The jageers and pensions aggregate unquestionably thirty (30) lakhs. A large portion has been granted on life tenure, and a large portion must lapse with one generation, and therefore the State resources must increase by nearly thirty lakhs. Of this, eight lakhs (viz., four lakhs for jageer and four lakhs for pension) have been anticipated in the foregoing accounts. But there are still above twenty lakhs which, year after year, must go on lapsing, and must be added to the surplus of fifty lakhs just mentioned. Within fifteen years, the annexed territory will assuredly be yielding a net profit of fifty lakhs, or half a million sterling per annum.

413. The immediate prospect of this large profit is indeed delayed for a few short years, because the Government, like a munificent landlord, has begun to lay out a vast amount of capital on this national estate. Causes which enhance the present expenditure. During the ensuing ten years, no less than ninety lakhs, or nearly one million sterling, have been set aside for public improvements; some of which will indirectly benefit the State by promoting general prosperity, while others will yield a direct return to the public Treasury. Of all these plans, which the Board deliberately recommended, the cost has been counted without diminution or exaggeration. If the Government had chosen to forego these plans, the half million surplus might at once accrue just as it has accrued for the two past years, and just as the Board had shewn that it will accrue ten years hence.

But, so far from regretting what has been done, the Board trust that, as soon as the Finances may admit of it, the same onward course of improvement may be persevered in.

414. It must of course be remembered that in the foregoing paras. no allusion has been made to the large surplus accruing from the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States. Surplus of Cis and Trans-Sutlej States excluded. During the two years under review, these territories yielded an aggregate surplus of eighty-two lakhs, and may be expected, in future, to yield an annual surplus of thirty-nine lakhs.

Mode in which the surplus of the Punjab territory may be appropriated.

415. The Board have not attempted to discuss the method in which the Punjab surplus may be distributed. This matter being of imperial concern can be best decided by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Finances of the Punjab under Runjeet Sing.

416. Before concluding this section, it may be well to offer a brief contrast of the chief heads of revenue in the Punjab proper, as they stood during Runjeet Sing's reign, and at the present time. :—

	Land-Tax.			Excise.	Grand Total.
	Khalsa.	Jageer.	Total.		
Runjeet Sing, British Govt. £	1,05,000 0 0	600,000 0 0	1,650,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	1,850,000 0 0
£	1,05,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	1,250,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	1,450,000 0 0

It will have been understood from the section, which treated on revenue, that the "Khalsa" represents the amount realized by the State, and the "Jageer" the amount temporarily alienated in favor of individuals. But, in Runjeet Sing's time, the Jageers were feudal grants, for which a service-equivalent was obtained, while in the present time, they are chiefly political pensions. Nevertheless, in both cases they are a tax on the land. The total land-tax, both Khalsa and Jageer, under the British Government, is about forty lakhs less than that of Runjeet Sing, and this represents the actual reduction in

assessments. But, the relative proportion between the two headings has been changed. By resumption and lapses, many lakhs have recently been transferred from the Jageer to the Khalsa heading. Thus, in this manner, the present Khalsa has been made equal (in spite of reductions in assessment) to the former Khalsa; while the present diminution on the aggregate of both headings has been thrown chiefly on the Jageer. Thus, although the total land-tax has been diminished by forty lakhs, yet that portion of the land-tax realized by the State, has been kept at its former figure. So, also, with reference to excise and customs, it has been shewn how the mode of taxation was

changed while the amount was retained. In neither case have the miscellaneous revenues been taken into account, its comparison having been restricted to the land-tax and the excise and customs.

417. To this section are appended several statistical statements, the most important* of which will exhibit the details of income and expenditure for the four periods previously mentioned, namely, the first and second years after annexation, the present and the next ten years, and the future time dated from the expiry of this term. The particulars† of the military expenditure will also be shewn. The ordinary expenditure has been distributed into the chief departments of the State,‡ viz., Civil, Military, Political, public works, and miscellaneous. The percentage of Civil expenditure on the revenue has been calculated for each Commissionership;§ and hence it will be seen which tracts of the country are the most lucrative to the Government. It will be remembered that several divisions, somewhat unproductive in respect of revenue, are by no means inexpensive in their management. In many parts even of the central wastes, an efficient Police establishment is of necessity kept up.

Notice of statements appended.

SECTION XI.

SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION ON THE CIS AND TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES.

418. The foregoing pages having, as intimated in Section I, Paragraph 1st, been devoted to the kingdom annexed in 1849, no allusion has been made to the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States. But, as both these territories belong to the Board's jurisdiction, as much social and political interest is attached to one of them, and as in both, the administration is in an advanced state, it may be proper to offer briefly a separate and supplementary account of them.

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.

419. The Cis-Sutlej States comprise a tract of country which intervenes between the British north-west, or Jumna Frontier, and the river Sutlej. The country cannot boast of more than an average degree of

Geographical limits of Cis Sutlej States.

* See Appendix B.

† See Appendix E.

‡ See Appendix C.

§ See Appendix D.

fertility. In many places the soil is sandy. The ancient capital is Sirhind. When the young Sikh nation formed itself into twelve misls or confederacies, one misl, styled the Phalkean, occupied the territories south of the Sutlej, and were called the Malwa Sikhs, in contradistinction to the Manja Sikhs, who held the central country north of the Sutlej. Several of the northern confederacies, however, crossed the Sutlej, and overran portions of the Sirhind territory.

420. These several Sikh misls, thus settled south of the Sutlej, were not bound together by any federal union. The interests of the northern and southern Sikhs were distinct from the commencement. Every misl became sub-divided. In each, certain families would combine, and send forth parties of horsemen to conquer tracts of country. In the villages thus subjugated, each family would take its share, according to the number of horsemen it had furnished to the expedition, and the portions, thus parcelled out, were called by the name of Sowars' (horsemen's) shares. Thus, at length, the Sikh possessions south of the Sutlej became a congeries of petty chiefships and seignories, with discordant political interests, united by no tie, except that of a vague theocratic nationality. Among the twelve misls, however, the Phalkean preponderated, and at the head of the Phalkeans was the royal family of Puteeala. The sub-divisions were about sixty thousand in number : in size, and importance, they varied from the sovereignty of Puteeala, worth twenty-five lakhs a year, to the petty lordship or barony, consisting of the tenth or twentieth share in a single village.

421. But the Sikh race must not be confounded with the indigenous occupants of the land, a hardy population composed chiefly of Jats, Goojurs and Dogurs; the latter, a predatory set, dwelling near the Sutlej. The conquerors were a governing body, who had won by the sword, not lands, but revenues. The land-holders, while they paid taxes to the Sikh Chieftains, enjoyed their full right of proprietorship. In some few instances, indeed, the Sikhs did eject the proprietors, and seize upon the land. But such cases are only exceptions to the rule, which limited Sikh interests in an estate to its revenues.

422. When Runjeet Sing had succeeded in combining the scattered misls, north of the Sutlej, into a single federation under himself as political head, he turned his attention towards the branches of misls south of the Sutlej. Several he conquered, and some others submitted to him as paramount; and the remainder would have been speedily disposed of, had not the British Government interposed at the entreaty of the chiefs. By the treaty of 1808, the ambition of Runjeet Sing was confined to the countries north of the Sutlej, with some few exceptions; he was confirmed in the possession of those States, south of the river, which he had already acquired, and the remainder were taken under British protection.

423. From this date, a political agent was stationed at Umbala. The numerous chiefs were left in the enjoyment of sovereign rights; they were, however, restricted from contentions, and from preying on one another. But beyond this interposition, with regard to their mutual relations, no interference was, as a general rule, exercised. They were free to manage their internal affairs, in their own way. The natural consequence of the position, which the British Government had, at the request of the chiefs, assumed, was the rendering of feudal service, if an emergency should arise; and the lapse or escheat of heirless fiefs to the paramount sovereign. The feudal contingents were not, till long afterwards, recorded, and were rarely called out. But, in the course of years, several chiefships lapsed;* and then the British Government acquired strips of territory around Loodeeana, Feerozpoor, and Umbala; these lapsed estates were administered on the same principles as other non-regulation districts, the political agent being Commissioner, and his Assistants district Officers.

424. When the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej in 1845, the possessions of the Lahore Maharaja, south of the river, were confiscated by the British Government, and the protected chiefs having, as a body,

* It is remarkable that although the Sikhs are a fine race, yet amongst the nobility the succession is constantly failing.

failed in their duty to their paramount, during the war, were at its close, with certain exceptions, deprived of their Foudaree, or civil powers. Their fiscal power, however, that is, their right to collect revenue, remained untouched. From this punishment, the States of Puteala, Jeend and Nabha, and six others, were exempted. For the same reasons, the States of Roopur, Ladwa and Aloowala were confiscated; one-fourth of Nabha was confiscated, and divided among those chiefs who behaved with fidelity. The British possessions, Cis-Sutlej, having now reached a considerable amount, and the deprivation of the chiefs having rendered the Government responsible for the direct control in many States hitherto independent, a Commissioner, Colonel Mackeson, with a proportionate staff of Assistants, was appointed, and placed under the orders of the Agent, Governor General, whose Head Quarters had since the Campaign been moved from Umbala to Lahore. A Sessions Judge, Mr. Erskine, was also appointed. A summary settlement was effected in the new British possessions, and within the same year a revenue survey, and a regular settlement were commenced; and, in all other points the system of administration was carried out, that has since been introduced into the Punjab. The foundation was laid for civil administration in the territories of the deprived chiefs.

Some fleetships confiscated.

A Commissioner appointed to administer the British possessions.

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425. When, after the second treaty with the Lahore state, the Agent, Governor General, became Resident at Lahore, the Commissioners of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States were authorized to correspond directly with the Government, but in 1848 they were again made subordinate to the Resident as chief Commissioner. After the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the Cis-Sutlej States were placed on the same footing as the other Commissionerships, under the Board of Administration. The Offices of Sessions Judge and Commissioner were united in the person of Mr. Edmonstone, who has retained charge ever since. The territory has been permanently divided into five districts, namely, Feerozpoor, Loodceana, Umbala, Thanetur and Simla. The last named district consists of some hill dependencies, acquired by the British after the Nepalese war in 1814. Within its circle, lie about fifty of

Position of the Cis-Sutlej States after annexation of the Punjab.

Formation of districts.

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the dependent chiefships, and the nine independent States, above described, as also several hill Rajas and Ranas, all of whom have jurisdiction within their own estates.

426. A preliminary question of jurisdiction demanded settlement in the Cis-Sutlej States. It will be remembered that in 1847 many of the chiefs had been deprived of their Fonjdaree powers. This term was at that time used in its broadest sense, under native regime, as including all administrative powers, civil, criminal, and fiscal. But,

Jurisdiction of the chiefs finally settled. it has been since interpreted in its narrower sense by the Cis-Sutlej States' authorities, and construed to mean only criminal powers. Thus, for some years, the chiefs, amenable to British Courts in criminal matters, even within their own estates, had in the very same place continued to exercise civil jurisdiction. It was now thought necessary to give effect to what was the undoubted intention of the Government, when the order of the deprivation was passed, and to declare that civil Jurisdiction of all kinds had been transferred from the chiefs to the British authorities.

427. The correspondence will have shown that, since annexation, the complicated affairs of this territory have occupied a large share of the Board's attention. Chief points to which deliberation has been directed. Of the several questions, which, after anxious and protracted deliberation, have been submitted with definite proposals to Government, and have received final decision, the principal are the arbitrations between Puteeala and its dependent co-partners, the law of succession, the service commutation, the question of divided villages. Although all these matters have been fully discussed in the correspondence, yet it may be well to recapitulate the points which have been set at rest, by the orders of Government.

428. The matter in dispute between Puteeala and its co-sharers was briefly this :—The powerful family of Puteeala shared equally, that is, half and half, certain villages, one hundred and nineteen in number, with several other Sikh families. The total revenue of an estate being theoretically half the assets, the co-partners were entitled to half of this proportion, that is, one-fourth of the whole assets, and hence were called "Chaharumees." From the account already given of Sikh tenures in the Cis-Sutlej States, it will be understood that

Arbitration between Puteeala and its co-partners.

each party had originally half the revenue and half the Civil jurisdiction, in these villages. Both parties being equal, neither owed fealty or service to the other, but both of them were, in respect of escheats, and feudal allegiance, subordinate to the common paramount. But,

Conduct of Puteeala towards the Chaharumees. as years rolled on, Puteeala, being the stronger of the two, began to encroach. It reduced to submission the co-sharers in twenty-five of the

hundred and nineteen villages. It permitted them indeed to collect half the revenue, but it forced them to yield to its jurisdiction, and to perform service. The remaining ninety-four refused to give in their allegiance, but they were sorely harassed. Puteeala would constantly attempt coercion, not only to subvert the jurisdiction of the recusant co-partners, but also to secure their persons, and it finally succeeded in establishing jurisdiction in nearly all the villages. It would foment dissensions to strengthen its own power of interference, and by degrees it absorbed a portion of the co-partners' revenues, and it threatened to absorb the whole. Having already lost their jurisdiction, beyond hope of recovery, they seemed likely to lose their revenues also. The landholders and villagers, of course, suffered proportionately from this double seignory and conflicting authority.

429. When the matter came before the British authorities, the body of co-partners appeared to be divided into two parties, one for, and one against, Puteeala. two parties; one composed of the co-partners in twenty-five villages, who, inured to subjection, sided with Puteeala; the other composed of the co-partners in ninety-four villages, who claimed protection, and entire separation from their aggressive neighbours. At the Board's recommendation, the Government was pleased to decide the question in the following terms:—

430. The twenty-five villages, in which the Chaharumees admitted Puteeala's sovereignty, were to be transferred formally to that State which would continue to exercise full jurisdiction, allowing them to collect half the revenue. The families, which held the ninety-four villages, and which desired separation, were to effect an equal partition of the estate with Puteeala (except in a few cases, where Puteeala had acquired more than half share.) The partition would be carried out on a valuation of the estates, and with reference to convenience of boundary. Thus, for instance, suppose a cluster of forty shared villages of equal

Principles on which the dispute was decided.

Partition and transfer of villages to Puteeala.

value, and the Puteeala territory lying to the north, then the twenty northern villages would be transferred to Puteeala, and the remainder would go to the Chaharumee family. Care was taken that those villages, in which the Chaharumees might reside, should be included in the total share allotted to them. In the villages thus allotted to it, Puteeala was to collect all the revenue and exercise entire jurisdiction. In the villages allotted to them, the Chaharumees were to collect the entire revenues, and were to exchange the jurisdiction of Puteeala for that of the British Government.

431. It will be remembered that the right of escheat in all the villages pertained to the British Government, as Lord Paramount; but, in order that Puteeala might be reconciled to the loss of jurisdiction, in forty-seven out of ninety-four villages, the right of escheat has been conceded to it, without appeal, in the transferred estates.

432. These orders are now being carried out with great benefit to the Chaharumees, and to the proprietors of the land, who are relieved from the pressure of a two-fold authority.

433. The feudal service, claimable from the chiefs, had never been defined. In many cases it was nominal. No correct record of liabilities had been drawn up. When the scale of money commutation for the services of horsemen and footmen, which had obtained in the Julundhur Doab, was introduced into the Cis-Sutlej States, it was found that the burden thus assessed fell very unequally. It was eventually determined that every chief should pay one-eighth of his revenue in cash, as tribute in lieu of service.

434. The law of succession and inheritance was a matter which closely concerned the interests of the State, as it affected the right of escheat. The public records teemed with conflicting designs on this head. Sometimes, fiefs had been held to lapse on failure of direct heirs. Sometimes, the most distant collateral branches had been admitted to the succession. It has now been ruled that collateral branches, descended from a common ancestor with the deceased chief, may succeed, provided that this ancestor was in possession at or since the period of 1808 (the date when British connexion commenced), that no widows should succeed, and that no descendants in the female line should inherit.

435. To aid the civil authorities in the preservation of order one Regiment of Sikh infantry was stationed at Police Force. Loodeeana, and another at Umbala. One, the third Regiment, was recently moved to Hoosheearpoor to relieve the first Regiment ordered to Hazara, and both the third and fourth, having volunteered for Burma, are now under orders for the seat of war. Much of the credit of the soldierly feeling, that has dictated the volunteering of these Regiments, is due to their Commandants, Major Armstrong and Captain Repton.

436. The principles of administration, civil, criminal, and police, do not differ from those already described in reference to the Punjab Proper. The revenue survey for an entire territory has been completed. The regular settlement has been conducted in a very elaborate method in the districts of Civil administration. Umbala and Tanesur, and is now drawing to a Regular settlement. close. It is somewhat advanced in Loodeeana, and has been commenced at Feerozpoor. The operations have been of course delayed by the numerous political complications, incident to the territory. That portion of the work which has been completed has been well done. Besides those estates, which are borne on the rent-rolls, all those in which the Government has any share or interests have been brought under settlement. With regard to the families of the chiefs, the shares owned by the various members have been recorded, and a regular settlement is being made with the proprietors.

437. It is believed that the mass of the people are contented and prosperous ; but, elements of disturbance exist among the chiefs, large and small, their Condition of the Chiefs. relatives and retainers. In no part of the territory under the Board are healing measures, as regards the influential classes, more required, than south of the Sutlej, as nowhere have they been deprived of so much power. In the Punjab, the most powerful sirdars were at the mercy of the ruler, or favourite of the day ; but in the Cis-Sutlej States, as long as the chiefs were loyal to Government, and managed their own affairs so as not to excite attention towards gross oppression, they were left in full and unrestricted management of their own subjects. All power Elements of disturbance. having now been taken from them, even for the collection of their revenue, they must resort to legal remedies. Such revulsion was to have been expected.

ed, and it is hoped that, gradually, the chiefs and their followers will each find their proper places. Present incumbents of the former class have been exempted, in their own persons, from the processes of our Courts ; and the Board trust that their successors will gradually adapt themselves to the new order of things. To compose these unquiet and ruffled spirits, and manage these delicate complications, a firm, but conciliatory, management is required ; and, for the attainment of this end, the Board are disposed to rely on the judgment and energy of the Commissioner, Mr. Edmonstone.

Delicate management necessary.

TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES.

488. The Trans-Sutlej States were ceded to the British in 1846. They consist of the Julundur Doab, situated between the Beas and the Sutlej, and the hill territory, lying between the Ravee and the Beas. The extreme north-west boundary adjoins the Jumoo territory ; the northern includes the snowy range of the Himalayas, and touches the limits of Ladak and Tibet. The northern capital is Kangra, celebrated for a fortress, which, during the period of Mahomedan ascendancy, was an important point in all political combinations. At the close of the Sutlej Campaign, the Governor of this stronghold, which had so long been deemed impregnable by all native powers, refused to surrender it. A force was assembled, but before the batteries were opened, the garrison capitulated. In this Alpine region are included the protected principalities of Mundiee, Sookeit and Chumba.

489. In respect of physical features, this hill tract is the finest district in the Punjab ; it is a succession of hills and valleys, many of which are overlooked by the snowy range. Among these valleys, the most fertile is that of Kangra, on the northern side of which the Sanatorium of Dhurmsala is placed. It is profusely irrigated from the hill torrents, conducted by the husbandmen into countless channels. Its fertility is almost unrivalled. Three harvests are produced in the year. The rice is the finest in Upper India. To the north-east, stretches the mountainous table-land of Mundiee, with a European climate. Beyond that, again, are the petty chiefships which adjoin the Simla hills

Alpine region of Kangra.

In many parts of this region, there are magnificent forests of timber trees ; fruit trees, and hedgerows are every where abundant.

440. The people are entirely different from the wild, fierce inhabitants of the Trans-Indus Frontier. The bulk of the population are Rajpoots of pure and ancient lineage. They are simple, truthful, and well disposed. In skill and industry, they do not equal the people of the plains, but their cultivation, always good and sometimes luxuriant, shows them to be by no means indifferent husbandmen. Among their hereditary kings, the best and greatest was Sunsār Chand of Kutoā. At one time, this chieftain seemed able to consolidate the powers and independence of the hill Rajpoots. But his dynasty at last sunk beneath the successive assaults of the Goorkas and the Sikhs ; and these ancient principalities became incorporated in the dominions of Runjeet Sing. Most of the old families still survive. During the rebellion of 1848, several of these chief raised a partial insurrection in the ceded territory, which was, however, speedily quelled.

441. The Doab of the Beas and Sutlej is, at its centre, traversed by a low range of hills, which extend from one river to the other. Below this range, down to the confluence of the rivers, there extends a champaign of unvarying fertility, considered by the Sikhs to be the fairest portion of the Punjab plains. Particular localities may be found in other Doabs, which excel any portion of the Julundur ; in no other Doab is the fertility so regular, and so unbroken, as in this. It was explained, in the opening section, that the cultivation of the Punjab chiefly centered in a strip of country running parallel with the base of the hills, and about fifty to eighty miles broad ; now it so happens that the whole of the Julundur Doab falls within this limit. Hence, its fertility may be accounted for. The meeting of the two rivers at Hureeke is not seventy miles from the front range of hills. There is no waste brushwood or forest whatever. Except in one corner, near the hills, there is no canal ; perhaps, none is required. The irrigation depends on Persian wheels. But many tracts are kept so perpetually moist that irrigation can be dispensed with altogether.

442. The plain is interspersed with towns, cities, and large villages.

Chief cities. The two capitals are Hoosheearpoor and Julundur; on the banks of the Sutlej, opposite Lood-deana, is the fortress of Philour, for many years considered the key of the Punjab. It is now used as a magazine for ordnance and stores. Along the Beas, towards its junction with the Sutlej, lies the independent territory of Kapoorthula. The reigning family are the descendants of Futeh Sing Aloowala, the ancient Aloowala territory. confederate of Runjeet Sing, and the head of one of the oldest Sikh misls. Runjeet Sing abstained from annexing the entire fiefdom of his old ally. After the Sutlej war, the chief was, on political grounds, deprived of his Cis-Sutlej territory, but he was confirmed in his Julundur possessions, and there he remains, an historic representative of the original Sikh Khalsa.

443. The condition of the Julundur Doab, under Runjeet Sing, did not differ from that of the other Doabs. For **Governors appointed by the Sikhs.** years, it was well and equitably governed by Desa Sing, and his son Lena Sing, and Misr Roop Lal. For the last few years preceding our rule, it had been severely taxed by Shekh Emam-ood-deen, who afterwards rendered himself notorious in the Kashmeer rebellion.

444. The bulk of the agriculturists are Jats; the village communities are large, and thriving. **Population.** The revised census has shewn the population to be of great density, 420 souls to the square mile.

445. From the commencement of British connection with this territory, it was formed into one **Districts.** Commissionership, and divided into three districts, viz., Kangra, Hoosheearpoor, Julundur. The Civil administration generally does not differ from that which obtains in the Punjab.

446. For the preservation of order, there are two Regiments of **Police Regiments.** local infantry; one stationed at Dhurmsala, the other at Hoosheearpoor. The latter, as has already been observed, is under orders for Burma. Also, one corps of the irregular cavalry, which is borne on the military rolls, is placed at the disposal of the civil authorities, and is relieved every three years.

447. The civil buildings have been constructed under the directions of the Civil Engineer. But, in respect of roads and bridges, his charge does not extend to this Doab. The road-making department has been entrusted to the local committees, who have, on the whole, performed their duties to the Board's satisfaction, and opened up lines of communication in all directions.

448. The revenue survey and the regular settlement have been completed for the whole territory. The settlement in the plains has been conducted by the settlement Officers, on the same method as that of the North-Western Provinces, the system being found well suited to the complicated tenures and elaborate constitutions which prevail among the villages. But, in the hills, Mr. G. Barnes, the Deputy Commissioner, judiciously adapted the system of settlement to the condition of the people. A rough field measurement was effected through the agency of the villagers. The taxation was lightly assessed. The records were simplified, to accord with the primitive customs of the agriculturists.

449. On the whole, the Trans-Sutlej States are the most prosperous, the most easily managed, and the most profitable of the territories under the Board. They have been the longest under British rule, and our system, having been thoroughly established, works well. With regard to general administration and the condition of the people at large, the Board believe that this territory would not suffer by a comparison with the most favored districts of the North-Western Provinces. This chapter may be appropriately concluded with a few remarks on the finances of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

450. The figures* given below will shew, at a glance, the receipts and disbursements of the first two years. The income and expenditure for future years will not differ materially from the items exhibited for the years 1850-51, except that, for this latter year, there have been temporary and apparent augmentations of expenditure (from the clearing off of old accounts and the remodelling of establishments), which will not appear in future years. In the extraordinary expenditure, the

* See Appendix F.

only important item is that incurred on account of the settlement and survey. Both these operations being nearly closed, this item may be struck out in the course of a year or so. The future expenditure may be expected to average twenty-eight lakhs, which, deducted from an income of sixty-seven lakhs, will leave an annual surplus of thirty-nine lakhs, exclusive of the amount which will, in the course of years, accrue from lapses and resumptions. And the figures will shew that, during the two years of 1849-50 and 1850-51, the States have yielded an aggregate surplus of eighty-two lakhs.

Future surplus of thirty-nine lakhs per annum.

For 1849-50 and 1850-51, an aggregate surplus of 820,000£ sterling.

SECTION VIII.

CONCLUSION.

451. It is an agreeable part of the Board's duty to close this account of the administration by publicly stating how well and ably they have been supported by their subordinates generally. Where so many have deserved well, it would be difficult, on the present occasion, without entering into invidious details, to particularize individual merit. But the Board feel bound to specially record their grateful sense of the services rendered by the following Officers in Civil employ :—

Commissioners. *Commissioners:*—Messrs D. F. MacLeod, E. Thornton, G. Edmonstone, G. Barnes, Lieut.-Colonel F. Mackeson, C. B.

Deputy Commissioners:—Major S. A. Abbott, Major J. Abbott, C. VanCortlandt, Esq., Major G. H. MacGregor, Major G. W. Hamilton, Major F. C. Marsden, Major G. R. Taylor, Major E. Lake, Major J. Nicholson, Major H. B. Edwards, Major P. Goldney, Capt. W. Larkins, Lieut. J. R. Becher, C. B. Saunders, Esq., W. Ford, Esq., Lieut. H. R. James, H. P. Fane, Esq., Capt. O. J. McL. Farrington, J. E. L. Brandreth, Esq., L. Bowring, Esq., B. Sapte, Esq., E. C. Bayley, Esq., Capt. J. Coke.

Settlement Officers. *Settlement Officers:*—Messrs R. H. Davies, P. S. Melvill, R. Temple.

Assistant Commissioners :—H. Brereton, Esq., J. Wedderburne, Esq., Capt. F. E. Voyle, C. B. Denison, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioners. Lieut. F. R. Pollock, Lord W. Hay, D. Simson, Esq., F. Thompson, Esq., W. A. Forbes, Esq., R. Simson, Esq., Lieut. H. H. Coxe, Lieut. W. S. Hodson, Lieut. R. Young, T. D. Forsyth, Esq., Lieut. G. Pearse, E. A. Prinsep, Esq., J. H. Morris, Esq., Lieut. A. L. Busk, Lieut. J. E. Cracroft, J. S. Campbell, Esq., Lieut. J. McCarty, Lieut. B. T. Reid.

Extra Assistants :—J. Taylor, Esq., R. W. Thomas, Esq., W. Blythe, Esq., J. H. Penn, Esq., J. Christie, Esq.,
Extra Assistant Commissioners. T. C. Vaughan, Esq., O. Wood, Esq., R. Berkeley, Esq., W. C. Wood, Esq.

Native Extra Assistants :—Bunsee Lal, Budr-ool-Islam, Koosh-wuqt Rae, Sirdar Jodh Sing, Shahzada Ju mboor, Hadee Hoosain, Mithun Lal, Jowala Pershaud, Kulubabid, Gopal Sehail, Kaim Alee.

Commandant of Police :—Major N. Chamberlain.
Captains of Police :—Captains Edgell and Young-husband.

Customs Officers. *Customs Officers* :—Messrs. H. Wright, Dr. McArthy, W. H. Wright.

452. The report is now concluded. The Board have endeavoured to set forth the administration of the Punjab, since annexation, in all its branches, with as much succinctness as might be compatible with precision and perspicuity. It has been explained how internal peace has been preserved, and the Frontier guarded,—
Conclusion. how the various Establishments of the State have been organised, how violent crime has been repressed, the penal law executed, and prison discipline enforced,—how civil justice has been administered,—how the taxation has been fixed, and the Revenue collected,—how commerce has been set free, agriculture fostered, and the national resources developed,—how plans for future improvement have been projected,—and, lastly, how the finances have been managed. The Most Noble the Governor General, who has seen the country and personally inspected the Executive system, will judge whether this administration has fulfilled the wishes of the Government ; whether the country is richer ; whether the people are happier and better. A great revolution cannot happen, without injuring some classes. When a State falls, its nobility and its supporters must to some extent suffer

with it: a dominant sect and party, ever moved by Political ambition and religious enthusiasm, cannot return to the ordinary level of Society, and the common occupations of life, without feeling some discontent and some enmity against their powerful but humane conquerors. But it is probable that the mass of the people will advance in material prosperity and in moral elevation, under the influence of British rule. The Board are not unmindful that, in conducting the administration, they have had before them the Indian experience of many successive Governments, and especially the excellent example displayed in the North-western Provinces. They are not insensible of short-comings, but they will yet venture to say that this retrospect of the past, does inspire them with a hope for the future.

(Signed,) HENRY M. LAWRENCE, *President*.

" JOHN LAWRENCE, *Senior Member*.

" ROBERT MONTGOMERY, *Junior Member*.

Lahore, August, 18th, 1852.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.—Para. 272, Page 98.

Table of the average prices of Agricultural produce in the Divisions of the Punjab for the period comprised within the years 1844 and 1852, inclusive.

		Spring Crop.										Winter Crop.					
		Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Jowar.		Goor.		Cotton.					
A. D.		Weight in Maunds, Seers and Chittacks per Rupee. ✓															
1844.	Sumbul 1901.																
	Lahore,	0 22	11½	0 37	14	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
1845.	1902.																
	Lahore,	0 22	14	0 32	13	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
	Dera Gazeo Khan, ..	0 25	3½	0 30	7½	0 0	0 0	0 29	9	0 0	0 0	0 14	2½				
	Average,	0 24	0½	0 31	10½	0 0	0 0	0 29	9	0 0	0 0	0 14	2½				
1846.	1903.																
	Lahore,	0 19	12	0 29	0½	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
	Dera Gazeo Khan, ..	0 14	7	0 17	4½	0 0	0 0	0 29	9	0 0	0 0	0 14	1½				
	Average,	0 17	1½	0 23	2½	0 0	0 0	0 29	9	0 0	0 0	0 14	1½				
1847.	1904.																
	Lahore,	0 23	0½	0 33	14½	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
	Dera Gazeo Khan, ..	0 31	5	0 33	3	0 0	0 0	0 33	0½	0 0	0 0	0 13	1				
	Average,	0 17	2½	0 33	8½	0 0	0 0	0 33	0½	0 0	0 0	0 13	1				
1848.	1905.																
	Lahore,	0 27	2½	0 38	3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
	Dera Gazeo Khan, ..	0 9	0	0 10	0	0 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
	Average,	0 18	1	0 24	1½	0 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
1849.	1906.																
	Lahore,	0 19	3	0 27	3½	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
1850.	Lahore,	0 21	12	0 39	0	0 25	4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
1851.																	
	Cis-Sutlej States, ..	0 25	7	1 10	9	0 39	6	1 15	8	0 15	6½	0 4	8				
	Trans-Sutlej States, ..	0 38	14	1 17	9	0 27	7	1 12	0	0 17	0	0 4	2				
	Lahore Division, ..	1 4	4½	2 0	4	1 7	11	1 16	12	0 20	0	0 4	5½				
	Jelum ditto, ..	1 8	3½	1 34	11	0 37	15	1 23	5	0 16	2½	0 3	14½				
	Mooltan ditto, ..	1 21	2½	2 11	0	1 39	0	1 34	5	0 16	0½	0 3	13				
	Leia ditto, ..	1 17	11½	1 32	3½	1 11	10	1 13	5	0 13	8½	0 3	12½				
	Peshawur ditto, ..	1 14	4	1 10	6	0 36	14	1 30	0	0 15	0	0 5	9½				
	Average,	1 7	2	1 28	1½	1 5	9	1 20	12	0 16	2½	0 4	4½				
1852.	To the end of June.																
	Cis-Sutlej States, ..	0 30	3	1 2	2	0 36	3	0 37	7½	0 15	1½	0 5	4½				
	Trans-Sutlej States, ..	0 39	9½	1 13	0½	0 38	6	1 8	6	0 13	0	0 4	11½				
	Lahore Division, ..	1 3	5½	1 32	2½	1 3	8½	1 1	9½	0 18	3½	0 4	4½				
	Jelum ditto, ..	1 12	5	1 32	8	1 9	7½	1 25	1	0 14	5½	0 4	14½				
	Mooltan ditto, ..	1 11	12	1 37	0	1 14	3½	1 24	1	0 14	10½	0 4	4½				
	Leia ditto, ..	1 12	10	1 29	10	1 14	8	1 15	1	0 14	7	0 4	6				
	Peshawur ditto, ..	1 3	12	1 24	7	0 35	5	1 15	15½	0 8	6½	1 3	6½				
	Average,	1 4	13	1 24	7½	1 4	8½	1 12	8	0 14	0½	0 4	7½				
1852.	Average for June only.																
	Cis-Sutlej States, ...	0 27	14	1 0	12	0 31	9½	0 24	12	0 13	1	0 4	2½				
	Trans-Sutlej States, ...	0 34	4	1 9	10	0 29	12	1 10	0	0 0	0	0 4	12				
	Lahore Division, ...	0 38	1	1 19	0	0 34	7	0 29	12½	0 14	2	0 3	14				
	Jelum ditto, ...	1 10	7½	1 27	14	1 0	14	1 21	10	0 11	0	0 4	1				
	Mooltan ditto, ...	1 8	8	1 13	4	1 8	1	1 14	0	0 12	6	0 4	3				
	Leia ditto, ...	1 11	4	1 11	1	1 13	11	1 8	2	0 12	5	0 4	12½				
	Peshawur ditto, ...	0 39	3½	1 22	8	0 38	7½	1 30	8	0 10	14½	0 3	8				
	Average,	1 1	6	1 14	14	0 39	9	1 8	6	0 12	4½	0 4	3				

APPENDIX B.—SECTION X.—See para. 402.

Estimated Revenue and Expenditure in the Punjab.

	1849-50 1st Year.	1850-51 2nd Year.	Present Year and next 10 Years.	Future Years dating from 1863.
REVENUE.				
ORDINARY.				
1 Land Tax,.....	99,74,981 0 0	1,05,12,424 0 0	1,02,00,000 0 0	1,16,00,000 0 0
2 Excise and Stamps,	19,25,104 0 0	21,31,743 0 0	24,00,000 0 0	24,00,000 0 0
3 Tribute,	17,580 0 0	6,351 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4 Post Office,	1,77,545 0 0	2,26,566 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0
5 Miscellaneous,	2,37,806 0 0	3,28,218 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0
Total,...	1,23,33,016 0 0	1,32,05,301 0 0	13,20,000 0 0	1,46,00,000 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.				
1 Land-Tax, arrears of Dur- bar,.....	2,05,431 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5 Miscellaneous,.....	7,59,158 0 0	17,50,812 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total,...	9,64,589 0 0	17,50,812 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Local Funds,	1,83,757 0 0	2,35,238 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0
Grand Total,...	1,34,81,362 0 0	1,51,91,351 0 0	1,34,00,000 0 0	1,48,00,000 0 0
EXPENDITURE.				
ORDINARY.				
1 General Department,	0 0 0	2,75,604 0 0	2,75,63 0 0	2,75,603 0 0
2 Judicial ditto,	13,35,530 0 0	19,73,914 0 0	20,73,915 0 0	20,73,915 0 0
3 Revenue ditto,	8,87,666 0 0	9,85,749 0 0	10,85,748 0 0	10,85,748 0 0
4 Excise and Stamps,	77,547 0 0	2,61,351 0 0	3,61,351 0 0	3,61,351 0 0
6 Pensions,	3,68,369 0 0	11,00,578 0 0	12,00,000 0 0	9,00,000 0 0
12 Post Office,	25,322 0 0	1,56,554 0 0	1,75,000 0 0	1,75,000 0 0
13 Miscellaneous,	5,06,312 0 0	2,28,495 0 0	2,28,000 0 0	2,28,000 0 0
15 Military,	24,87,119 0 0	24,92,821 0 0	41,00,000 0 0	41,00,000 0 0
Total,...	56,88,865 0 0	74,75,066 0 0	94,99,617 0 0	91,99,617 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.				
5 Settlement Offices and Surveys,	33,079 0 0	1,47,600 0 0	5,47,600 0 0	0 0 0
7 Public Buildings,	13,457 0 0	1,94,232 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8 Civil Engineer,	1,19,130 0 0	3,38,283 0 0	9,00,000 0 0	4,00,000 0 0
9 Ferries,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 Tosha Khanah,	19,406 0 0	2,110 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 Old Durbar Account,	23,64,332 0 0	4,46,442 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total,...	25,49,404 0 0	11,28,667 0 0	14,47,600 0 0	4,00,000 0 0
14 Local Funds,	42,868 0 0	1,23,910 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0
Grand Total,...	82,81,137 0 0	87,27,643 0 0	1,11,47,217 0 0	97,99,617 0 0
Surplus or Remainder, ...	52,00,025 0 0	64,63,708 0 0	22,52,781 0 0	50,00,383 0 0

APPENDIX C.—SECTION X.—See para. 417.

Table of Relative Receipts and Expenditure in the Punjab, for the present and future years.

	PRESENT YEAR AND NEXT 10 YEARS.			FUTURE YEARS DATING FROM 1863.		
	Income.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Expenditure on Income.	Income.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Expenditure on Income.
Civil,	1,29,00,000	45,72,217	35.44	1,43,00,000	40,24,617	28.14
Military, .....	.....	41,00,000	31.78	.....	41,00,000	28.67
Political, .....	.....	12,00,000	9.30	.....	9,00,000	6.29
Public Works, .....	.....	9,00,000	6.98	.....	4,00,000	2.80
Total Co.s Rs.,	1,29,00,000	1,07,72,217	83.50	1,43,00,000	94,24,617	65.90
Post Office,	3,00,000	1,75,000	58.33	3,00,000	1,75,000	58.33
Local Funds,	2,00,000	2,00,000	100.00	2,00,000	2,00,000	100.00
Total Co.'s Rs.,	5,00,000	3,75,000	75.00	5,00,000	3,75,000	75.00
Grand Total Co.'s Rs.,	1,34,00,000	1,11,47,217	83.19	1,48,00,000	97,99,617	66.21

APPENDIX D.—SECTION X.—See para. 417.
Table of the Relative Receipts and Expenditure in the Punjab for the official Year 1850-51.

Division.	Income.	Civil Expenditure.	Percentage of Civil Expenditure on Income.	Remarks.
Lahore,	42,64,917	11,59,816	27.19	The General charges, which are divided among the six divisions in proportion, to the income of each, equal 2 per cent. in each.
Jelum,	42,61,772	9,53,949	22.38	
Mooltan,	12,80,038	5,47,294	42.75	
Leia,	21,24,265	7,73,867	36.43	
Hazara,	1,62,462	2,03,853	125.47	
Peshawur,	8,85,282	2,33,934	26.40	* Calculated upon Rs. 1,47,29,548.
Total,	1,29,78,736	38,72,713	29.83	
Political,	17,50,812	15,49,130	10*.51	
Total,	1,47,29,548	54,21,843	36.80	
Post Office,	2,26,565	1,56,554	69.09	
Local Funds,	2,35,238	1,23,910	52.67	These are calculated upon the total income, viz., Rs. 1,51,91,351.
Total,	4,61,803	2,80,464	0	
Public works,	0	5,32,515	3.50	
Military,	0	24,92,821	16.47	
Total,	0	30,25,336	0	
Grand Total,	1,51,91,351	87,27,643	57.45	

APPENDIX E.—SECTION X.—See para. 417.

*Statement of Expense of Irregular Troops, &c., in the Punjab, under the Board of Administration.**Lahore, the 16th July 1852.*

No.	Designation.	Per Month.		Per Annum.	
3	Punjab Light Field Batteries @ 3,289 each, ..	9,867	0 0	1,18,404	0 0
1	1st or Garrison Company of Artillery,	3,378	4 0	40,539	0 0
5	Regiments of Punjab Cavalry @ 16,059-6-4, ..	80,296	14 0	9,63,562	8 0
5	Ditto Infantry @ 10,099-8-4,	50,497	9 8	6,05,971	4 0
1	Regiment of Sikh Local Infantry,	11,275	8 4	1,35,306	4 0
1	Ditto Guide Corps,	15,249	0 0	1,82,988	0 0
2	Companies of Punjab Sappers and Miners, ..	1,725	0 0	20,700	0 0
	Hazara Mountain Train Artillery with Commissariat expenses,	1,000	0 0	12,000	0 0
27	Risalahs Punjab Mounted Police @ 2,460 each, ..	66,420	0 0	7,97,040	0 0
6	Battalions of Punjab Police @ 8,478 each, ...	50,868	0 0	6,10,416	0 0
	Sind Camel Corps with Commissariat expenses, ..	17,022	0 0	2,04,264	0 0
	Irregulars in Dera Gaze Khan District,	2,000	0 0	24,000	0 0
	Ditto in Kohat District,	1,920	0 0	23,040	0 0
<i>Commissariat Expenses.</i>					
3	Punjab Light Field Batteries @ 600 each, ..	1,800	0 0	21,600	0 0
5	Regiments Punjab Infantry @ 300 each,	1,500	0 0	18,000	0 0
1	Regiment Sikh Local Infantry,	300	0 0	3,600	0 0
	Brigadier J. S. Hodgson, Commanding Punjab Irregular Force,	2,000	0 0	24,000	0 0
	Captain W. R. Prout, Major of Brigade,	769	0 0	9,228	0 0
	4 Captains of Police @ 800 each,	3,200	0 0	38,400	0 0
	Lieut. S. W. Stokes, Commy. of Ordnance, ..	665	0 0	7,980	0 0
Total Company's Rupees,				39,00,879	0 0

NOTE.—In this calculation *no* estimate is given of the annual charge to Government of the cost of the Artillery horses and bullocks, the cost of the carriage-cattle attached to the Regiments of Infantry, the charge for medicines, the charge for Doolies and Doolie Bearers, or for the Military Stores and munitions of War. The last item alone must be very considerable.

APPENDIX F.—SECTION XI.—See para. 450.

Estimated Revenue and Expenditure in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

		1849-50		1850-51	
		1st Year.		2nd Year.	
REVENUE.					
ORDINARY.					
1	Land-Tax,	52,24,052	0 0	54,28,298	0 0
2	Excise and Stamps,	6,78,844	0 0	3,52,516	0 0
3	Tribute,	4,88,386	0 0	4,78,847	0 0
4	Post Office,	1,72,645	0 0	1,75,534	0 0
5	Miscellaneous,	1,22,452	0 0	1,01,912	0 0
6	Local Funds	2,14,154	0 0	1,82,404	0 0
Total,		69,00,483	0 0	67,19,511	0 0
EXPENDITURE.					
ORDINARY.					
1	General Department,	0	0 0	1,33,443	0 0
2	Judicial Department,	5,02,327	0 0	6,18,057	0 0
3	Revenue Department,	3,89,888	0 0	4,82,176	0 0
4	Excise and Stamps,	1,75,596	0 0	1,18,979	0 0
6	Pensions,	2,44,802	0 0	4,10,386	0 0
12	Post Office,	1,52,106	0 0	1,63,601	0 0
13	Miscellaneous,	23,419	0 0	3,35,183	0 0
15	Military (2nd year rateably,)	0	0 0	6,94,290	0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.					
5	Settlement Offices and Surveys,	2,69,496	0 0	3,04,481	0 0
7	Public Buildings,	45,227	0 0	71,473	0 0
8	Civil Engineer,	0	0 0	0	0 0
9	Ferries,	0	0 0	5,547	0 0
10	Toshakhana,	2,999	0 0	1,679	0 0
11	Old Durbar Account,	1,147	0 0	0	0 0
14	Local Funds,	1,13,492	0 0	2,07,104	0 0
Total,		19,00,499	0 0	35,46,399	0 0

Judicial Commission of the Punjab

SELECTIONS
FROM
THE RECORDS



OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
(FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.)

Published by Authority.

Nº. VI:
General Report
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
PUNJAB TERRITORIES,
COMPRISING THE
PUNJAB PROPER AND THE CIS AND TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES,
FOR THE YEARS 1851-52 AND 1852-53.

Calcutta:
THOS. JONES, CALCUTTA GAZETTE OFFICE.
1854.

1898

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General Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEARS 1852 AND 1853.



Introduction.

1. IN obedience to the orders of the Government in the Foreign Department, conveyed in their Secretary's letter No. 872, 3rd March 1853, the Chief Commissioner now proceeds to describe the Administration of the Punjab, in continuation of the Report furnished by the late Board of Administration on the 19th August 1852. The Board's Report, as the first which was prepared after the annexation of the Punjab, comprised many subjects which it is not necessary that future Reports should contain, such as the physical aspect of the country, the Government under Runjeet Singh and the Regency, the description of the Trans-Indus Frontier and its inhabitants, and the introduction of British Rule.

2. That Report also, though ostensibly embracing only the two first years of the Administration, yet virtually contained much, if not all, that was worthy of notice in the proceedings of the three first years, and for all useful purposes may be considered to have sketched the principal features of the Administration down to the end of the official year 1851-52, or indeed down to August 1852, the date of writing, with the exception of Finance, which latter reached to the end of 1850-51. It is not therefore an easy task to fulfil the instructions of Government, and furnish a Report for 1851-52; and without including the year 1853, it would hardly be practicable to prepare a narrative which should possess any interesting or valuable information of a novel character.

3. Furthermore, the main subject of the Board's Report was the Punjab Proper and the results of its annexation, while the Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territory was incidentally treated of in a supplementary Section. This territorial arrangement of topics need not now be maintained, and the affairs of the Sutlej States will form an integral portion of the present Report. It is proposed therefore to divide this Report into several Sections, with title and contents as follows :—

Sections into which it is to be divided.

Report into several Sections, with title and contents as follows :—

I.—The political events of the years 1851, 1852 and 1853.

II.—The changes and improvements which were effected during this period in the military defences of that portion of the Frontier under the care of the Board.

III.—Criminal justice for 1852 and 1853.

IV.—Civil justice,—*idem*.

V.—Revenue to end of official year 1853.

VI.—Material improvements.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

VIII.—Finance to end of official year 1853, *i. e.*, up to May of that year.

IX.—Conclusion.

Thus the whole Administration will be reviewed to the close of the calendar year 1853, except in Revenue and Finance, which will be brought down to the end of April in that year. It is believed that the same method will be convenient for future Reports, namely, that everything should be brought up to the end of the last calendar year, except Revenue and Finance, which will extend to the termination of the last official year.

Method in which future Punjab Reports should be framed.

4. Within the period above described the form of the Punjab Administration has been changed. In February 1853 the Board of Administration was abolished: in its place a Chief Commissioner was appointed to correspond directly with the Supreme Government, to be the chief functionary in carrying out its orders, and to be the head of the local executive Administration in all civil and political departments. He was also to exercise the con-

Changes in the form of Administration within the period under Report.

The Board of Administration abolished.

Position and functions of the Chief Commissioner. trol over the Punjab Irregular Force, that is, the Brigade for the defence of the Trans-Indus Frontier (the District of Peshawur excepted) and the several Police Battalions, which had hitherto been vested in the Board. Subordinate to the Chief Commissioner were appointed two principal Commissioners for the Judicial and Financial Branches of the Administration respectively. The Judicial Commissioner was to be the

Of the Judicial Commissioner. chief Judge of appeal and assize, and to exercise the powers in civil causes and criminal trials of a Sudder Nizamut and Dewanee Adawlut in the Regulation Provinces. He was constituted the head of the Police; he was also to have many purely executive functions, such as the superintendence of roads, the control of the local and municipal funds, the execution of miscellaneous improvements, the supervision of educational operations. The Financial

Of the Financial Commissioner. Commissioner represents at Lahore the Sudder Board of Revenue at the Presidency stations. The collection and the settlement of the Revenue, the arrangement of the many matters connected therewith, of more consequence to the agricultural people than to the Government itself, the decision of questions relating to landed property, the preparation of the finance returns, and the balance-sheet of the Province, all appertain to him. He also has some miscellaneous duties, such as the supervision of the census of the population, of trade statistics.

5. A departmental organization has thus been effected, and the various compartments of the Administration have been Good effect and tendency of these changes. portioned off to two separate Officers under the general control of one head immediately subordinate to the Supreme Government: each of the two Officers has sole control over his own department, instead of a divided joint control over all, as exercised by the Members of the Board. In this manner his attention is concentrated, and his individual responsibility fixed, while uniformity of design and practice is secured by the appointment of a single head. Thus the advantages of the Board are preserved while the defects inseparable from its constitution are avoided. The consequence has been that every portion of the work has been better cared for than formerly; and that greater system, regularity and precision have been maintained throughout. It is hoped that the results about to be detailed may in some degree satisfy

expectation, and justify the wisdom of the Government in the formation of the Administration as it now stands.

In para. 98 of the Board's Report the various Divisions and Districts of the Punjab were divided topographically and politically. It will now be sufficient to recapitulate their names :—

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES DIVISION,—Umballa, Loodianah, Ferozepore, Thaneysur, Simlah.

TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES DIVISION,—Jullundhur, Hooshyarpoor, Kangra.

LAHORE DIVISION,—Lahore, Sealkote, Umritsur, Goordaspoor, Goojranwallah.

JHELUM DIVISION,—Rawul Pindie, Shahpoor, Jhelum, Goojrat.

MOOLTAN DIVISION,—Mooltan, Googaira, Jhung.

LEIA DIVISION,—Leia, Khangurh, Dehra Ismael Khan, Dehra Ghazee Khan.

PESHAWUR DIVISION,—Peshawur, Huzara, Kohat.

The above Divisions and Districts are administered by the following Staff of Civil Officers ; staff of Civil Officers, of the several grades, as sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors :—

OFFICERS.	Number.	Aggregate Salary.
Commissioners,	7	19,250
1st Grade Deputy Commissioners,	11	16,500
2nd Grade ditto,	6	7,200
3rd Grade ditto,	10	10,000
1st Grade Assistant Commissioners, ...	19	13,300
2nd Grade ditto,	6	3,600
3rd Grade ditto,	20	10,000
Extra Assistants,	48	14,000
Total,	127	93,850

Section K.

POLITICAL.

6. It is proposed in this section to give, in chronological order, a narrative of the political events of importance which occurred in the Punjab during the years 1851, 1852 and 1853. In those cases, however, where a transaction extended over more than one year, it will be pursued continuously to its close so as not to break the thread of the story.

7. In 1851 the interior of the Punjab enjoyed profound peace. On the Frontier alone was there any excitement or disturbance. Early in the year, the Chief Jageerdars of Khaghan,* a nearly inaccessible glen on the extreme outskirts of Huzara, who had been called to account in consequence of the complaints of the people, were placed under surveillance by Major Abbott.

8. On this occasion the Governor General in Council took the opportunity of enunciating the principles which should guide our policy in the management of the mountain tracts of Huzara. It was laid down that the object should be to "render our yoke easy, and give little opportunity of discontent or conflict."

9. In the following year, 1852, these Khaghan Syuds left Hurripoor suddenly without leave, refused to return, commenced assembling their armed retainers, and took up a position in the most difficult part of the glen. But the people refused to join them, and they eventually surrendered to Lieutenant Pearse, at the head of a body of the Militia of the adjacent Districts, without firing a shot.

10. In December 1851, Mr. Carne, the Collector of Salt Excise, and Mr. Tapp, one of his Assistants, were seized by a band of marauders of the Hussunzye Mountains, while travelling through Turnoulee on the left bank of the Indus, a fief of the independent chief, Jehandad Khan. These gentlemen had visited this remote and wild country contrary to

* For a description of Khaghan, see para. 35 of the late Board's printed Report.

the instructions of the Board, and in opposition to the advice of the Deputy Commissioner of Huzara. They were slain in cold blood after they had surrendered and yielded up their arms. The Chief of Turnoulee was acquitted of any participation or knowledge of this foul deed, but some suspicion fell on his minister, Bostan Khan.

11. Jehandad Khan, to punish the Hussunzyes for a murder which
Punishment of the Hussunzyes. had tended to compromise himself, made an attack upon them and inflicted some loss. Eventually an irregular force, under the conduct of the late Lieutenant-Colonel

The Guide Infantry, 1st Sikh Local Infantry, and a selected body of the Militia of Huzara. Mackeson, entered the Hussunzye country and assailed them in their strongholds. Their country, known as the "Black Mountains," is one of the strongest in this part of Asia. The expedition, which proved successful, added much to the reputation of our arms among the independent tribes on the Indus, and humbled the pride of the Hussunzye clan who had boasted that their mountain sides had never been scaled by an enemy. In this expedition Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, of the Engineers, Captain Davidson, of the 14th Irregular Cavalry, who had joined the force as volunteers, Major Abbott, the Deputy Commissioner of Huzara, and Lieutenant Hodson, commanding the Guide Corps, distinguished themselves.

12. Bostan Khan, the minister, and his brother, Zuman Khan, were
Imprisonment of Bostan Khan and Zuman Khan. at a later date found to have leagued with the enemies of their chief, and to have made away with a large portion of his valuable property. They endeavoured to escape, but were arrested and imprisoned by him; subsequently, at the instance of our Officers, who had reason to believe that they would be put to death, and who knew that they were confined in a barbarous manner by Jehandad Khan, they were given over to our custody and are now confined at Lahore. Bostan Khan possesses energy and ability, but is of a cruel and avaricious character. As minister of the chief, he managed the whole affairs of the country, which was gradually becoming depopulated under his exactions. He is a man capable of making himself very dangerous on that difficult and troublesome border.

13. In the Peshawur Valley, during 1851, the Puthan clan of the
Momund disturbance. Hill Momunds caused much trouble. In the Hills they are subjects of the Cabul Government, to whom they render a nominal obedience. Their chief places are Lalpoora,

Pindealee and Gudow. Saadut Khan, Chief of Lalpoora, the most powerful section of the Momunds, bore an old grudge against us. During the occupation of Cabul, he was expelled from his country, and his cousin, Torabaz Khan, was installed in his place, for which purpose a British Brigade marched to Lalpoora. After the evacuation of Cabul, Torabaz Khan, in his turn, was ousted, and Saadut Khan reinstated.

14. The Momunds, besides their mountainous territory, held considerable tracts of fertile land within the Peshawur Valley, on both sides the Cabul River, known under the designation of Mitchnee and Pungpao. These tracts were held in fiefdom under the British Government, but the Momunds, like all independent tribes on this Frontier, seem to mistake moderation for a less worthy feeling. Their villages became an asylum for malefactors and outlaws. While they could traverse at will the whole valley and freely enter the Peshawur markets, on the other hand, not a Government official dared to enter their villages except at the risk of losing his life. The immediate cause of quarrel, however, arose from a suit brought by an influential Momund in the Peshawur Court with regard to a disputed mortgage. Before the case could be decided, he collected a body of men, entrenched himself, and turned off the water which irrigated the area of the village in which the mortgaged lands were situated. The Momunds also at this time perpetrated various crimes in the valley.

15. Eventually, a force from Peshawur moved out against them, their fortified villages were taken and destroyed, and the clan expelled from the valley. A British fort was built at Dubb, close to the spot where the Cabul River emerges from the Hills, with the view of commanding the Mitchnee lands. The garrison also was reinforced at Shubkuddur, a fort originally erected by the Seikhs and admirably situated to control the Pungpao villages. These two forts, connected together by small police posts, tend greatly to restrain the incursions of the tribe.

16. During 1852 the Momunds, however, carried on a kind of guerilla warfare, cutting up stragglers and attacking our villages during the dark nights. They mustered more than once in large numbers, and even entered the valley, but were generally driven back with loss. On one occasion they made a formidable attack on the large village of Mutah, but were repulsed by a detach-

ment of troops encamped near the place and aided by the villagers. They subsequently gathered the whole strength of the tribe, and descended on Shubkuddur with a force estimated at 6,000 men, but were repulsed with loss by Sir Colin Campbell at the head of a detachment consisting of two guns, two squadrons of Cavalry and two companies of Infantry. On the news of this inroad reaching Peshawur 500 European Infantry were mounted on elephants and sent out, but they arrived too late for the affair.

17. Shortly afterwards the Momunds made overtures for peace, and They are again reduced to terms. were allowed to re-occupy their lands after giving assurance for their future good conduct; but the best security for their peaceable behaviour is the knowledge that we can at an hour's notice inflict a severe punishment on them.

18. There are certain chiefs of the Khuleel Puthans near neighbours of these Momunds. They were allowed to hold Khuleel chiefs punished. their lands free of taxation on the condition of rendering service. It was their duty to co-operate in the attack on the Momunds, and in this they failed. As a penalty for this failure they were exiled from Peshawur, and their jageers were reduced. For upwards of a year they resided on parole at Lahore; when that period elapsed, they were allowed to return to their homes.

19. Early in 1852 Arjoon Khan, an influential land-holder of Tungee in Hushtnuggur, absconded in consequence of a feud with his co-proprietors, and took refuge in the independent and adjoining valley of Ranazy. Emerging from this retreat, he placed himself at the head of a party of freebooters from Swat, and infested Hushtnuggur and Eusufzye. In one of these excursions he surprised the British Tuhseel establishment at Hushtnuggur, and murdered the Tuhseeldar, a respectable Syud. On this the people of Ranazy were required to pay a fine of 5,000 Rupees, to expel Arjoon Khan from their valley, and give assurance that plunderers and murderers should neither receive from them an asylum nor obtain a passage through their lands. Seeing that a force had moved out from Peshawur to the border, the Ranazy chiefs subscribed to these terms, engaged to pay the sum demanded within a fixed period, and gave hostages for the fulfilment of these promises. But, on the return of the troops to their quarters, the chiefs were encouraged and incited by the

people of Swat, and thus emboldened they broke their engagements. Our

The Ranazye people reduced to terms. troops therefore again advanced, entered Ranazye, and, defeating the combined force of Ranazye and Swat, destroyed the strongholds of that valley. The Swaties then retired, and the people of Ranazye renewed their engagements, and have since adhered to them.

20. During 1851 the most important measure which occurred in Kohat was the re-annexation of Upper Meeranzye to that District. It is a small tract, comprising seven large villages, lying between the Khurru River and the Hungoo Valley, and forms our most Western border in this quarter. This arrangement was sanctioned by Government at the earnest entreaty of an influential party of the inhabitants, to save them from Mahomed Azeem the son of the Ameer of Cabul. It had the desired effect, but the Meeranzyes have made an ungrateful return for our consideration.

21. The independent Wuzerees tribe, in the vicinity of Bahadoor Kheyl, near midway between Kohat and Bunnoo, Wuzerees attack on Bahadoor Kheyl in 1852. in January 1852 made an attack on that place with the view of plundering the salt mine, but were repulsed by Sobhan Khan, the commandant of one of the Police Battalions. In consequence of this affair it was resolved to build a fort at Bahadoor Kheyl, which might protect the mine and maintain the communication between Bunnoo and Kohat, and which in an emergency could be held by a small detachment. This has accordingly been done.

22. In Bunnoo and Dehra Ismael Khan the independent tribes of Omerzye Wuzerees, and Sheoranees gave some annoyance. The former attacked the outposts of Mullazye and Shere Dil Khan; the latter made various attempts on Drabun, in revenge for the death of Kuttel Khan, one of their chiefs, who was slain in a marauding excursion by our Police. But in none of these attempts were the plunderers able to effect their objects.

23. The Sheoranees also made an attack on the detachment of the 5th Punjab Cavalry encamped near Zuffer-ka-kote, in front of Dehra Ismael Khan, and inflicted some loss, but were eventually repulsed.

24. In the Southern Derajat the Murrees also made an ineffectual attack on Rojhan, and again another one in the following year.

25. Early in 1852 the Bozdars, a strong tribe of noted predatory habits, attacked a detachment of the 4th Punjab Cavalry posted at Vidore, in front of Dehra Ghazee Khan, and routed them. The villagers however turned out, pursued the plunderers and recovered a considerable portion of the plundered property, and killed and wounded several of the marauders. At this time the Frontier posts were under construction, and there was no post at all at Vidore. In consequence of this affair it was resolved that the detachments at outposts should be composed of foot and horse.

26. In April 1852 a large body of Kusranees attacked and partially plundered the small town of Dehra Futteh Khan. In their retreat they were overtaken by a party of mounted Police and Punjab Cavalry, who, attacking them with more gallantry than judgment in difficult ground, were beaten off with some loss. The robbers made good their return to their fastnesses, but shortly afterwards, in an affair with a party of Lugharees, one of their leaders was killed, and the other taken prisoner.

27. The Sheoranees also again came down to plunder near Drabun, but were repelled by a party of the Camel Corps. A second raid was effected shortly afterwards on the Sunghur District, which forms a part of Dehra Ghazee Khan.

28. In consequence of these frequent predatory attacks by the Omerzye Wuzerees, the Sheoranees and Kusranees, it was resolved to take the first favorable opportunity to attack and punish them in succession. An expedition towards the close of the year was undertaken with considerable success against these Wuzerees, and since that time they have not only refrained from plundering in the Plains, but have undertaken the cultivation of land and the payment of revenue. Formerly they did not believe that we would venture within their Hills, but, being undeceived on this point, they find it more profitable to cultivate friendly relations with us.

29. The chiefs of the Lugharees, a tribe strong in numbers, and holding extensive tracts both in the Hills and Plains, during the period under review, distinguished themselves several times on the British side, and rendered valuable service against marauders.

30. It is worthy of notice that the people of the Plains have almost invariably assisted in the defence of the Frontier along the Derajat. They are generally well armed, and have evinced a promptitude, with few exceptions, to turn out to defend their property and to aid our troops. In some instances they have proved successful where our own men have failed.

Aid rendered by the people of the Plains.

31. As a rule, the further we proceed Northwards, the more numerous and powerful do we find the low-land communities. In the Southern Derajat, in front of Rojhan and Dehra Ghazee Khan, the country is altogether desolate, except within a few miles of the Indus. The people have long ago been destroyed, or forced to abandon the country from the successive raids of the Hill-men. They are now only gradually recovering strength and confidence, and it will be years before this tract is again fully inhabited, and cultivation restored.

Character of the low-land villages.

32. Further Northwards the villages are found extending more closely towards the Hills, and the people to a certain extent can defend themselves from marauders. But from the confines of Scinde to the Peyzoo Pass,* a distance of full 300 miles, the country requires to a greater or less degree the protection of our frontier posts and military cantonments. As a general rule, the nearer these are to the Hills, the more effectual will prove the protection which they afford.

Stronger towards the North.

33. But from the Peyzoo Pass Northwards, the relative position of the people in the Hills and Plains is a good deal altered, and the character of the former in particular is decidedly changed. This portion of the Frontier may be considered as a valley surrounded by Hills which run down to the very banks of the Indus. It is however divided into two sections by another range of Hills, the Western or largest portion comprising Murwut and Bunnoo, the smaller portion known as Esau Kheyl.

Character of the Frontier North of the Peyzoo Pass.

34. The whole Western Frontier of Murwut has no posts; the people are brave warlike and numerous, and can hold their own. The strong little fort of Lukhee is the

* The Korah Pass, opposite our post at Doulutabad and about 50 miles below Peyzoo, divides the Belooch and Puthan tribes as near as possible, both in the Hills and Plains. All South are Belooch, all North are Puthan.

only post in this quarter, and is required as much, if not more, to secure the line of communication between Dehra Ismail Khan and Bunnoo and to overawe the people, as to defend the Frontier.

35. In Bunnoo the villages and cultivation run up to the immediate vicinity of the Hills. Its rich lands are defended,
 Bunnoo. and its vicious people controlled, by the strong fort and military cantonment of that name. After annexation it was found necessary to erect a considerable number of posts in the Bunnoo Valley, as the Hill tribes all round it are very numerous and hostile, and the fortifications of its villages had been dismantled. But under the vigorous administration of Major Nicholson, and especially since the expedition against the Omerzye Wuzeerees, the greater number of these posts have been dispensed with, and a considerable reduction effected in the force required in the valley.

36. In Bunnoo we have now but five posts, held by 44 horse and 120 foot. All the rest of the force is concentrated
 Its posts. at the military cantonment. Bunnoo is in every respect the most important part of the whole Derajat.

37. In 1853 the arrangements affecting the influential chiefs and land-holders in the Southern Derajat border were revised. The allowances of some were increased,
 Arrangements with the local chiefs on the lower Derajat Frontier. and new grants made to others: the whole of that part of the Frontier was carefully divided into sections, and for each tract thus formed particular parties were made responsible to the extent of their means. These parties are bound to give notice of all crime occurring within their limits, to afford information of the gathering of any tribe in the adjacent Hills, to collect all the available strength of their clan or villages, and to aid in the pursuit and capture of plunderers to the best of their ability. During a tour which the Chief Commissioner made along this part of the Frontier during the last season, the people were found to be prosperous and contented to a degree which could hardly have been expected; crimes of a violent and heinous nature had much decreased: Hill chiefs, such as the heads of the
 Visits from the Hill chiefs. Kateran and Bozdar clans who had never trusted themselves in the power of Seikh officials, voluntarily came down from their fastnesses to pay their respects, and even extended their sojourn in the Plains for several days to gratify their personal curiosity.

38. At the close of 1852 Bhawul Khan, the Nuwab of Bhawulpoor, died. This chief was the ruler of an extensive tract of country lying along the left bank of the Sutlej and adjoining Scinde. So far back as 1809, he entered into an alliance with the British Government, by which, while retaining independent jurisdiction within his own borders, he acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government. In 1833 the Nuwab consented to modify the tolls on the River Sutlej, and in return for this concession, and as a reward for his general good conduct during the first expedition to Cabul, he received the gift of Subzulkote and Bumbara, two Districts which were taken from the Ameers of Scinde.

Relations of that State
with the British Govern-
ment.

39. During the second Seikh War also Bhawul Khan rendered important assistance at the requisition of the British Resident at Lahore: the chief placed nearly the whole of his military force at our disposal. These troops, under the direction of Major Lake, joined Major Edwardes on his advance from across the Indus towards Mooltan, shared the fatigues and dangers of all the operations against Moolraj previous to the arrival of the British force on the scene of action, and continued to render useful service until the close of the War.

Services of Nuwab
Bhawul Khan.

40. In return for these services, the British Government granted him a pension of £10,000 per annum for life. Previous to his last illness, Bhawul Khan expressed his desire that his third son, Saadut Khan, should succeed to the chiefship; and as it was understood that his subjects acquiesced in his wishes, Saadut Khan was recognized and received by the Governor General at an interview at Mooltan, at the close of 1849, as the heir apparent of Bhawulpoor.

How rewarded.

41. On the Nuwab's death Saadut Khan peaceably succeeded to the chiefship, and in due time received the usual khilut of investiture from the Governor General in Council; but he soon evinced his unfitness for the duties and responsibilities of his position.

Saadut Khan, his son
and successor.

42. The dominant clan in Bhawulpoor is known as that of the "Daodputras," of which the Nuwab was the head. They call themselves descendants of Abbas, the uncle of the prophet Mahomed. They are however believed to have been a family

The Daodputras.

of low origin in Rajpootana, from whence they emigrated and settled in the waste lands of Jysulmeer and Bicaneer.

43. Their Government originally was that of an oligarchy, or confederacy of petty chiefs, each governing the population of his own lands, independent of any general control, but all uniting against common danger. Bhawul Khan and his father gradually subverted the primitive constitution and made themselves supreme. The clan, however, continued to possess some indirect power from the circumstance that they furnished all the warriors of the country. They held their lands on a light taxation, subject to such service. As a counterpoise to their power, it had been the policy of Bhawul Khan to keep up a considerable body of mercenary soldiers belonging to the warlike Belooch and Puthan races of the adjacent countries.

44. Hajee Khan was the eldest son of the deceased Nuwab, and a Daodputra by both father and mother, whereas Saadut Khan was the son of a woman of menial condition and not belonging to the clan. The Daodputras, though they had acquiesced in the succession of Saadut Khan, early displayed some indignation on the subject, which was heightened by the harsh treatment which the elder brother experienced. While incarcerated in a neighbouring fort, Akul Khan, the maternal uncle of Hajee Khan, and a man of character and influence in the tribe, observing the general feeling of discontent, collected a few followers, surprised the garrison of the fort, and carried off his nephew in triumph.

45. The release of Hajee Khan was no sooner publicly known than the Daodputras crowded to his standard. Many of the old servants of the State, who had been disgusted with the youthful insolence of the new Nuwab, followed their example, and Saadut Khan allowed the precious moments to pass by when he might have hoped, at the head of the veteran and warlike mercenaries of the State, to crush the rebellion. Even when he did resolve to act, his troops were sent forward to fight, while he retired with his family to the ancestral stronghold of Deerawur, situated in the desert.

46. The consequences which were anticipated naturally followed. The bulk of the troops went over to the enemy, and those who were staunch in their allegiance were

overpowered. The enemy then advanced on Deerawur, the garrison of which made no resistance, and the unfortunate Nuwab was compelled to throw himself on the mercy of his exasperated rival.

47. At this stage of the proceedings the Governor General in Council

British mediation between the brothers.

authorized our mediation between the two brothers.

Mr. Edgeworth, the Commissioner of Mooltan, was deputed to Bhawulpoor with instructions to negotiate for the release of the dethroned prince, on the conditions that he should relinquish all claim on his own part, and that of his descendants, to the chiefship of Bhawulpoor; that he should bind himself never to return to the country, or hold communication with its people. These terms being formally assented to, Hajee Khan bound himself to allow the dethroned prince a monthly pension of 1,600 Rupees, half of which was to descend to his male issue. Saadut Khan was then made over to the Commissioner, whom he accompanied to Mooltan, and thence proceeded to Lahore, which was fixed on as his future residence.

48. The agreement between the brothers was subsequently approved

Recognition of the successful chief.

by Government, who guaranteed Hajee Khan's adherence to his engagements. The successful chief

was subsequently recognized by the Governor General in Council, and received a khillut of investiture, while his brother, Saadut Khan, forgetting his solemn promises, no longer also remembering the condition from which our interference rescued him, after a few months aspired to the recovery of his power, stimulated by the reports of the unpopularity of the reigning Nuwab. Saadut Khan had the effrontery to solicit the interference of our Government, and to admit that he was in correspondence with a body of influential malcontents. He was therefore placed under arrest in the fort of Lahore, and informed that he would not be released until the Government was satisfied that he would not engage in any enterprise against his brother which might embroil the public tranquillity.

49. In February 1853 the Buttunees, a tribe who occupy that part

Buttunee aggressions.

of the Hills on the frontier adjacent to Tâk in the

Dehra Ismael Khan District, attacked and plundered two British villages, in revenge for the death of a brother of one of their chiefs, slain by our Police in a predatory excursion. But the seizure of a party belonging to the tribe, and the punishment which shortly afterwards fell on the Sheoranees and Kusranees, induced them to make terms and to refrain from further aggression.

50. The Bozdar tribe renewed their raids in 1852 and 1853. Up to May

Bozdar raids.

of that year, 42 cases of cattle-lifting were committed by them, but in nearly all instances the property was recovered, or compensation obtained from their chief, Dost Mahomed Khan, who receives an annual allowance from the British Government. In former days this chief commanded the obedience of the tribe, but of late years from increasing age has become unequal to the control of his clansmen. He has since died and has been succeeded by his son. His nephew is a man of bad character and possesses considerable influence with a section of the clan, and it is generally believed that he instigates and protects the Bozdar marauders, who infest the border.

51. In March 1853 the expedition against the Sheoranees, which had

Detachment No. 2, Punjab Light Field Battery, with one 24-lb. howitzer and two 9-pounder guns.

Detachment 4th or Garrison Company of Artillery, with 2 mountain train guns.

Head Quarters Scinde Camel Corps.

Wing 1st Punjab Infantry.

Head Quarters and Wing 3rd Punjab Infantry.

Head Quarters 2nd and 6th Police Battalions.

been so long contemplated, took place. A force of some 2,400 men, under Brigadier Hodgson, entered their country, * remained there three days, and destroyed their chief place, Koteli, where all their plunder was hoarded, besides many other villages all of which were more or

less fortified, and then returned. A few days after the punishment of

Expedition against the Sheoranees and Kusranees.

the Sheoranees, a force of about 800 men entered the Kusranee Hills and inflicted on this tribe considerable damage. In neither of these expedi-

	European Commissioned and Warrant Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.
Staff.....	2	0	0	0
1st Punjab Infantry,	3	7	46	365
6th Police Battn.,	1	13	48	363
4th Punjab Levy.,	0	2	2	30
Total,	6	22	96	758

tions did our troops suffer from the attacks of the Hill-men, and subsequently not only have both the tribes who underwent castigation refrained from attempting to plunder the border, but also the neighbouring Bozdars and Buttunees have followed their example.

52. These several expeditions against the Omerzye Wuzecrees, Sheoranees and Kusranees have inspired all the Hill

Good effects of such expeditions.

tribes on the Derajat Frontier with a wholesome

* By the Beta Pass.

terror, and have had a marked effect on the general tranquillity and security of the country.

53. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson, C. B., the Commissioner of Peshawur, was assassinated in September 1853. He was an Officer of well-known ability and reputation. The wound he received proved mortal on the fourth day.

54. Ameer Dost Mahomed, of Cabul, Saadut Khan, Chief of Lalpoora, and the Akhoonzada or religious leader of Swat were all severally accused of having instigated this foul deed. But though plausible arguments might be adduced for suspecting all or any of

these chiefs, no evidence worthy of credence was forthcoming against them. The assassin was an inhabitant of Koner, * a fief of the Cabul Government, West of the Khybur. He was a shoemaker by trade, but had studied the Koran and appeared to have worked himself up into a state of religious frenzy, zealous for the destruction of infidels. When first apprehended, he denied having had any instigators or associates, and repeated the denial on the scaffold.

55. In September of this year it was finally resolved to canton the Guide Corps, as a permanent arrangement, at Hoti-Muridan, a central position in Eusufzye. A fortified cantonment, capable of being defended by a small detachment of troops, has been sanctioned, and is now nearly completed. From Hoti-Muridan the warlike capricious and bigotted population can be readily controlled. The rebellious will be overawed and the Frontier defended. The Officer commanding the Guide Corps being invested with civil power within this District, his presence in a central position is essential to its effective and popular administration.

56. In 1853 the Afreedees of the Kohat and Jewakee Passes were particularly troublesome. During the two previous years the British Government had not been at actual war with them. The Afreedees of the Kohat Pass, while pretending to serve us, while receiving our money, never ceased to rob and plunder where opportunity offered. Their villages

* Koner adjoins Jellalabad.

were asylums for outlaws of our territory, who would from time to time seize occasions to sally forth for murder and pillage.

57. The first arrangement with the Afreedees of the Kohat Pass bears date the 29th of April 1849. By it, in consideration of a payment of 3,000 Rupees to the Mulliks or chiefs, and 2,700 per annum as the pay of 45 matchlock-men, the Afreedees bound themselves to keep the Pass open, to protect the road through the defile, and secure travellers and traders from molestation. They were to be responsible for the value of all property carried off, and to furnish security in the shape of a given number of hostages. This engagement was almost immediately broken. In the month of February 1850 the party of Sappers and Miners, making the road in British territory in the lands of the Bungush Puthans of the Kohat District, was cut up. This outrage was followed by the attack on the four Afreedee villages in the Pass,* under the direction of the late Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier. Nothing was effected afterwards in the way of an amicable arrangement until the following June, when Lieutenant Lumsden made a second engagement with the Afreedee Mulliks. This was also almost immediately broken. In November 1850 the

History of British relations with the Afreedee clans.

Rehmut Khan Orukzye admitted to engage.

sums allowed for the security of the Pass were greatly increased. Rehmut Khan, an Orukzye chief, received a personal allowance of 2,000 Rupees per annum, and 6,000 Rupees for the pay of 100 men to be kept as guards on the "Kothul," or crest of the ridge, and the Afreedees got their old grants for the remainder of the defile. The payments thus aggregated 13,700 Rupees per annum.

58. From the time that Rehmut Khan Orukzye was admitted to share in the arrangements for the Kohat Pass, a continual quarrel was carried on between him and the Afreedee Mulliks. They asserted that he made away with a portion of their share of the allowance, and vehemently urged that he should be set aside; and the sum total allowed for the whole Pass should be paid to them. This being refused, and it being found impossible to reconcile their conflicting interests, the struggle continued,—each party upbraiding the other as the authors of those crimes and outrages which from time to time occurred.

He fails in his arrangements.

* Akhor, Zurgoon Kheyl, Sherukhee, and Boostee Kheyl.

59. At last the Afreedees suddenly assembled their men, and fell on Rehmut Khan's guards in two posts just under the Kothul on the Kohat side. Instead of 100 men being present ready for service, they were not probably 20. These were expelled, and the towers destroyed. Matters continued in this state until the close of the year. Colonel Mackeson, the Commissioner of Peshawur, had endeavoured to mature certain arrangements for the care of the defile, independent of the Afreedees, but his sad fate deranged the plan.

60. On the arrival of the Chief Commissioner at Peshawur in November, the Hussun Kheyl Afreedees, who inhabit and hold the Kohat defile, were summoned to Peshawur, when they offered to engage for the security of the road on the aggregate allowances, but refused to have anything to do with Rehmut Khan. It was impossible, therefore, to include that chief in any arrangement; and indeed his conduct had proved that no reliance could be placed on him. For the sake of making a larger profit he did not keep up more than one-fifth the stipulated force required for the "Kothul," and he had exasperated the Afreedees beyond measure. It would, on the other hand, have been in the last degree impolitic to have allowed the Afreedees to gain by their flagrant violation of their contracts, and, as they refused to engage for the whole Pass on their former allowances, it became necessary to make other arrangements.

61. The tribe of Bungush Puthans, who form the bulk of the inhabitants of the Kohat Valley, had always asserted their right to the "Kothul," or crest of the ridge, the key of the Kohat Pass, as a part of their ancient boundaries. They asserted that in olden times they had received an allowance for guarding it from the Mahomedan Emperors; and they had viewed the usurpation of Rehmut Khan, chief of a distant clan, as an injury and indignity.

62. These Puthans now came forward, and asked to be allowed the responsibility of that portion of the Pass from the Kohat side to the top of the "Kothul," on the emoluments enjoyed by Rehmut Khan. Their offer was accepted, and, as the Afreedees refused to accept their old allowances for their portion of the defile, or indeed to enter into any engage-

ments if the "Kothul" was made over to the Bungush Puthans, it was resolved to establish a blockade, and to debar the Afreedees from entering the Kohat and Peshawur Valleys.

63. The Afreedees of the Hussun Kheyl are great traders. They are the chief carriers of salt for the Peshawur market, and are also extensively engaged in supplying the wood used for household purposes. They also cultivate lands outside the Pass in the Peshawur Valley. They do not possess the means of subsistence if confined within their own defile. These circumstances had always been well known, and various attempts had been made to place an embargo on the Afreedees, with, however, but incomplete success. It was now clearly perceived that, with the Bungush Puthans opposed to them on the Kohat side, they could be effectively blockaded on that quarter and debarred from access to the salt mines of that district. Towards Peshawur, on the other hand, a more friendly feeling existed between them and their Momund neighbours: indeed, a close connexion was generally supposed to subsist between the two tribes. An arrangement for blockade on that side therefore was more difficult, though by no means impracticable.

Mercantile habits of the Afreedees.

Means of blockading their trade.

64. It had for some time been resolved to erect a fortified post in the Peshawur Valley, at or near the mouth of the Kohat defile. This design was at once carried out; a force moved from Peshawur, the site was selected, and the building commenced. The post is situated not far from the village of Bazeed Kheyl, and about three miles from the Pass. It could not be placed nearer in consequence of a deficiency of water. Its position is extremely well chosen, enabling us to blockade the Hussun Kheyl Afreedees at pleasure, and it commands the lands which they formerly cultivated, and observes the Jawakee Pass to a certain extent also. It is connected with another but smaller post opposite the Jawakee Pass by a few small police towers.

Fort near the mouth of the Kohat Pass.

65. While these arrangements were proceeding and the force was lying at Bazeed Kheyl, the Bungush Puthans assembled in strength, occupied the "Kothul" in the Kohat defile, and commenced strengthening the position by building towers of loose stones. On the second day the Afreedees, who had been attentively observing these

The Bungush Puthans occupy the "Kothul," and are driven off by the Afreedees.

arrangements, suddenly made an attack with 700 or 800 men from their own side, where the ridge is not very precipitous. They completely surprised the Puthans and drove them off the "Kothul." In this affair several Mulliks of the Puthans, one of whom possessed great influence, were killed, and Captain Coke, who was present with four orderlies, was slightly wounded. The Afreedees also lost a Mullik and some men.

66. On this check the Puthans entered into engagements with a section of the Jawakee Afreedees, the Sepahs and Bezotees, tribes whose lands adjoin the Kohat defile, and agreed to share the charge of the "Kothul" and the allowances with them.* The confederacy, after some negotiations, induced the Afreedees of the Pass to withdraw their men from the "Kothul," and quietly took possession of it, where they have built towers which they have ever since occupied. On the other hand, we have completed the road from the Kohat side up to the crest of the ridge, which is now passable for guns.

67. Such was the state of the Kohat Pass question at the end of the last year. But it may be added, that in June last, in consequence of quarrels among the Afreedees themselves, the Pass was shut for nearly one month by our authorities. An Afreedee Mullik had debauched the betrothed wife of one of his clan, which led to the murder of the seducer and again to other consecutive murders. This again led to a feud between the inhabitants of the different villages. Several robberies were then committed with the view of bringing the Afreedees of Akhora, at the mouth of the Pass, into disgrace with us.

68. The heads of the confederacy inquired into the merits of the dispute and ascertained the guilty parties. But the the evil-doers were shielded by the whole village of Boostee Kheyl, the strongest in the defile. The

Heads of the Afreedee confederacy punish the Boostee Kheyl people.

* The Government allowance of Rs. 13,700 is thus distributed :—

Bungush Puthans,	3,200
Bezotees,	2,000
Jawakees,	2,000
Sepahs,	500
Gulle Afreedees,	5,400
Bussee Kheyl Afreedees,	600

Rupees per annum, 13,700

association therefore attacked and destroyed this place with their own men, and finally reduced the offenders to sue for pardon, forced them to pay the whole value of the property carried off, and mulcted them to the amount of the expenses which the Government had incurred in seizing a number of people and cattle belonging to the Afreedees of the Pass. On this occasion the Afreedees of Boostee Kheyl sent their women and children on an embassy to the confederacy to obtain forgiveness, an act, which among Puthans, is considered as tantamount to entire submission.

69. It is but just to record that these gratifying results were brought about by the influence which Captain Coke, the Officer in charge of Kohat, has obtained by a rare combination of firmness, energy, conciliation and knowledge of the character of the wild and fierce races with whom he has had to deal.

70. While endeavours were being made to reduce the Afreedees of the Kohat Pass to something like systematic adherence to their engagements, it was resolved to punish those of Boree. These Afreedees hold a strong position in the Jawakee Pass, about twelve miles South of the Kohat defile.

71. The Afreedees of the Jawakee Pass are as warlike and more numerous than those of the Kohat Pass, and the position of some of their villages, like Boree and Janekor, more formidable. The Afreedees are divided into two sections, those of the Jawakee clan whose villages and lands adjoin Kohat, and who are the Afreedees who lately leagued with the Bungush Puthans to hold the Kohat "Kothul." The rest of the Afreedees of the Jawakee Pass live on the Peshawur side of the defile, and belong to the same clan as those of the Kohat Pass.

72. All the Afreedees of the Jawakee Pass are extensively engaged in the salt trade, and those on the Peshawur side cultivate lands in the valley. The Jawakee Afreedees, some two years ago, entered into relations with Captain Coke, and have on the whole adhered with tolerable fidelity to their engagements. But the Afreedees of the Hussun Kheyl clan, and more particularly those residing in the Boree villages, were systematic robbers and murderers. All their villages however, except Boree, are comparatively open to attack; they are all strongly placed in the rugged, broken ground at the foot of the Hill. Boree lies in a little valley beyond

Successful exertions of
Captain Coke at Kohat.

The Afreedees of the
Jawakee Pass.

Situation of the Hus-
sun Kheyl villages.

Strong position of the
Boree village.

the first range, below several spurs of uncommon steepness to which on a moment's warning they can retire. The second range is also higher, more

abrupt and rugged than the first, and of immense extent.

73. The Mulliks of all the Hussun Kheyl villages in the Jawakee Pass came into camp at Bazeed Kheyl, and with the exception of those of Boree entered into solemn en-

Engagements entered
into by the Hussun Kheyl
Afreedees.

gagements,—*first*, that neither they nor any individuals living in their villages would, for the future, commit crime in British territory; *secondly*, that they should refuse a passage through their lands to plunderers coming into British territory, or to criminals flying therefrom; *thirdly*, that they should not afford, for the future, an asylum to criminals and outlaws flying from justice. In return, they were to enjoy the permission which had been lately withheld of trading and cultivating in British territory.

These terms being duly subscribed to, the Mulliks were dismissed with some small presents, and their people and property, which had been seized, were ordered to be released.

74. The Boree Afreedees had for some time kept up a regular body of mounted men to facilitate their plundering expeditions. They had in every respect made themselves more obnoxious than those of the rest of the Pass.

Character of the Boree
Afreedees.

They were in the habit of carrying off people, whom they refused to release without the payment of considerable ransoms; and at this very time had actually an unfortunate Hindoo in their hands, whom they had seized. As they

Their misdeeds.

expressed a desire to negotiate also, they were told that they must release him, give up the horses of their mounted robbers, and make compensation for all crimes which had been perpetrated by their people, within a specific period. This they refused and were accordingly dismissed. A few days afterwards a force of 1,500 men left camp before day-break and marched to attack Boree. The troops crossed the outer range without opposition, crossed the valley, and attacked their fortified villages, drove

Their chastisement.

the Afreedees from the second range, and destroyed everything which fell into our hands. In this affair the Boree people suffered considerable losses; some of their most noted desperadoes were killed; but the great advantage derived from the expedition was that it destroyed the reputation of impregnability which

had hitherto attached to Boree. To use an expression of the Puthans of the border, its "purdah" (curtain) had been destroyed. We now understand the exact position and resources of these Afreedees, and can at any time attack them with still greater advantage than before.

75. During this expedition a circumstance occurred worthy of record.

Fidelity of the Hussun
Kheylees during the Bo-
ree expedition.

A number of the Afreedee Mulliks of the villages, with whom engagements had but a few days previously been made, accompanied the troops and proved useful in various ways, and especially in retiring from Boree. During the attack many hundreds of the inhabitants of these villages posted themselves on a strong position above the defile, by which the troops were to leave the valley to emerge from the lower range into the Plain. A reserve of two companies held the heights on the other side of the defile. These Afreedees not only in no way attempted to aid the men of Boree, but on the contrary furnished with alacrity water, which was extremely scarce, to the troops, and, on being required, fell back to a considerable distance. The Mulliks of these Afreedees were subsequently presented with small presents and written acknowledgments of their good behaviour by the Chief Commissioner.

76. The Afreedees of these Hills are indeed an extraordinary race,

General character of
the Afreedee tribe.

with virtues and vices almost of an antagonistic character. They are frank, hospitable, brave and high-spirited, faithful to each other, and usually true to engagements which they make with a stranger who takes refuge with them. On the other hand, they are cruel, indifferent to the shedding of blood, even on slight occasions, faithless to public engagements, avaricious, and sensual.

77. The only other event of political importance worthy of record,

Emeute near Rawul
Pindee in 1853.

which occurred during the three years under review, was the petty emeute near Rawul Pindee in the last week of September 1853, which happened in this wise. The sudden attack on the life of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson was succeeded by an excitement, in some degree approaching to a panic, on the part of a section of the European community at Peshawur. It was imagined that the Mahomedan population of the valley was about to rise, and that the adjacent Hill tribes awaited but that signal to pour down in support. This feeling of alarm was further increased by the circumstance that the autumn of 1853 had proved extremely unhealthy in the valley, and that upwards of 3,000 of the native troops were

prostrated by sickness. It was accordingly deemed expedient by the Peshawur authorities to order up the largest portion of the troops from Rawul Pindee.

78. Among the population which inhabit the strong country at the foot of the belt of low hills which run from the Indus to the Jhelum, parallel with the mountains behind them, is an interesting race called the "Gukkurs." Tradition asserts that many hundred years ago they were the lords paramount in this part of the country. They claim affinity to the royal house of Timour, and until about thirty years ago held considerable possessions in the upper portion of the Scinde-
 The Gukkurs. and high spirit. Saugor Doab. They are high spirited, brave and hardy, but despise all peaceful or industrial occupations. They consider that they have a prescriptive right to live on the labors of others, and that any other occupations but those of war and the chase are unworthy of a race of their ancient and noble lineage.

79. It is said that there are as many as a thousand families of Gukkurs in the Salt Range, scattered all along the foot of the low hills. Among them was a decayed family, the head of which bore the title of Raja. The male members of mature age were a father and son; the former had become an old man, but the son was in the prime of life. Both had been noted freebooters and given the Seikhs much trouble; they had originally held estates of considerable value which the Seikhs confiscated; and, after an ineffectual resistance of some years, they had settled down and taken service in the irregular force. Their career had been one full of vicissitude, at one time in arms plundering the country, at another serving in the field, at another in prison.
 The Raja of Mandla and his son Nadir Khan. The vicissitudes of their career.

80. During the first Sikh War the father and son took the opportunity to retire to the glens and fastnesses in the low hills, from whence they carried on a kind of guerilla war; but, when Major Abbott assumed charge of Huzara, they came in to him and were rewarded with a jageer of 24,000 Rupees per annum. At the time of the insurrection, they resided in Mandla, about eighteen miles from Rawul Pindee, not far from the road which leads to the new hill station of Murree.

81. The old Raja Shahwullee had of late years married a young wife, by whom he had a family. This led to domestic quarrels between him and his eldest son Nadir Khan, a soldier of some character and spirit. He insisted, in consequence, on a division of the jageers; and though, strictly speaking, he had no claim to any separate share during his father's life, under the peculiar circumstances of the case was allowed something less than one-half. This, however, did not satisfy Nadir Khan, who desired to have the share which his father retained, and his failure to effect this object led him to engage in an attempt at an insurrection.

And dispute about their respective shares in it.
The son tries to raise an insurrection.

82. At this time, and for some months previously, a faqueer had been wandering about the Salt Range, who laid claims to peculiar sanctity. Among other attributes he was supposed to be able to feed the people, who attended on him, in a miraculous manner. This impostor conceived the idea of personating Peshora Singh,* son of Maharaja Runjeet Singh, who perished in the Fort of Attock some years ago. A follower of the faqueer, who had formerly been a servant of Peshora Singh, contributed to the general delusion by pointing out various marks on the faqueer's person, which, it was said, were well known to have been peculiar to Peshora Singh.

The faqueer Peshora Sing.

83. Nadir Khan entered into communication with this impostor, and with them was joined Jaffir Khan, a brave man, but a desperate ruffian and murderer, whose right arm had been amputated by a judicial sentence under Seikh rule. It was supposed to have been the intention of this triumvirate to raise all the followers they could manage, and simultaneously attack the Rawul Pindee cantonment and the little hill station of Murree.

84. Their designs, however, transpired, the faqueer decamped, was followed, and some of his adherents seized. He escaped into Maharaja Golab Singh's territory, but was there identified by a party sent in search of him, to whom he

Nadir Khan leagues with Peshora Singh, and Jaffir Khan, a desperado.

Failure of their designs.

* Peshora Singh was treacherously seized by Sirdar Chutter Singh, at the instigation of the Maharanee, in 1845, and subsequently murdered in Attock by the well-known Futteh Khan Tuwanah. When the latter was obliged to surrender the Fort of Bunnoo in 1848 to the Seikh insurgents, and asked for quarter, the reply of the soldiers was "Remember Peshora Singh," and a volley of musquetry.

was given up by Raja Jowahir Singh. Jaffir Khan Golera came in and attempted to clear himself, but was placed under arrest.

85. A **Seikh sirdar**, a well-known and faithful adherent of the British Government, had been sent to Mandla with a message to Nadir Khan, with assurances of safety and pardon if he would at once come in. But the sirdar was seized, plundered and treated with contumely. Nadir Khan, hearing that a small detachment of troops with the Commissioner of the Jhelum Division was moving on Mandla, left his village and made for the heights of the adjacent range, where he hoped for aid from the hill-men, with whom he was connected by marriage and old associations. He was at once followed by the troops, his adherents repeatedly fired on their pursuers, but the rebel chief was eventually captured.

86. In this affair Mr. E. Thornton, the Commissioner of the Division, acted with much energy, promptitude, and determination, and it was mainly owing to his good management and local influence that the hill-men did not join the insurgents, but were induced to seize and deliver up Nadir Khan. Sirdar Nehal Singh was also rescued by the men of a village who, hearing that a Government Officer was being carried through their lands as a prisoner, and fearing that they would afterwards be called to account, stopped the escort and released the sirdar, whom they subsequently carried in safety to the Commissioner.

87. The ringleaders were all placed on their trial without delay, and those who had taken the most prominent part in the insurrection were severely punished. Nadir Khan and one follower were hanged, and eight others sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, varying from six to fourteen years. The faqueer, who turned out to be a Jât of Jugadri, who had many years ago adopted the life of a religious mendicant, was transported for life; and Jaffir Khan Golera died in prison; all the other parties concerned in the plot were pardoned, and those individuals who rendered good service were handsomely rewarded.

88. The result of this attempt only served to show how great and favorable a change had taken place, imperceptibly, during the past five years, in the habits, prejudices and feelings of the people of these Hilla.

Capture of Nadir Khan.

Success of Mr. E. Thornton's efforts in this affair.

Punishment of the ringleaders.

Nadir Khan executed.

Peahora Singh transported for life.

Jaffir Khan dies in prison.

89. The regular force allotted for the Peshawur Valley had hitherto been two regiments of European Infantry, five of Native Infantry, three regiments of Cavalry, twenty-four field-pieces, and reserve Artillery. Government, though deeming this force ample for all probable contingencies, in consequence of the alarm which had followed Colonel Mackeson's assassination, resolved to increase the troops by one regiment of European Infantry, two of Native Infantry, one of them Irregulars, and one of Irregular Cavalry. This will add a full Brigade to the force, and increase it to—

Description of the force.	European Infantry,	2,500
	Native Infantry,	10,500
	Cavalry,	2,000
	Field Guns,	24
	Heavy Guns, ... ..	...
	Mountain Train,	12
	European Artillery,	400

—giving an aggregate of 2,900 European Soldiers, 12,500 Natives, and 36 guns, exclusive of the heavy train.

90. A whole regiment of Native Infantry has also been allowed for the Fort of Attock, and a regiment of Irregular Cavalry cantoned at Shumshabad, six miles from it. Thus an additional force of full 5,300 has been added to the Peshawur Frontier, all of which has been taken from the interior of the country without the slightest inconvenience. There can be no question of the wisdom of these arrangements; so long as the Frontier is secure, all will go on well internally; but any danger, or even alarm, along the border acts on the minds of the European and Native public, and has a manifest tendency to produce mischievous results.

Section IX.

MILITARY.

91. IN this section will be described the changes and improvements which were effected during 1851, 1852, 1853, in the military defences of that portion of the Frontier under the care of the local Administration.

92. That portion of the Frontier the protection of which is entrusted to the Chief Commissioner may be divided into three sections,—the first, which extends from the confines of Scinde to the Kohat Pass, a length of full 500 miles; the second, that of Eusufzye, from near Tungi in Hushtnuggur round to Kubbul on the Indus, equal to 100 more; the third, from Torbeila on the left side of that river, by Khaghan, to the right bank of the Jhelum, which is at least 200 miles. Thus the whole of the Western or North-western Frontier, 800 miles in extent, with the exception of that portion in front of the Khybur, is guarded by troops under the orders of the local or civil Administration.

93. The military and organized Police force available for the protection of the border, as above described, amounts to 15,334 men. These troops have been distributed with due regard to the peculiar features of the country, the past history and present character of the people themselves, the conduct and resources of the independent border tribes, and the facilities or otherwise of support from the regular troops in the Punjab.

94. The great bulk of the force is stationed in the Kohat District and the Derajat, as being generally distant from support, with wide rivers and difficult defiles intervening. Kohat itself is indeed but little more than forty miles from the large military cantonment at Peshawur, but between them lies the celebrated defile of the former name.

95. There are two other Passes from which Kohat can be relieved by the regular army, the one through Khuttuck, the other lower down the Indus, by Khooshalghur. The first is a very difficult one; it has lately been carefully surveyed, and will, it is to be hoped, be hereafter made practicable for guns. It is now the line by which the Kohat salt trade is carried on by the Khuttucks. But the Khooshalghur route is the true line of communication with Kohat. Between it and Rawul Pindee the distance does not exceed 100 miles. The whole road on the right bank of the Indus, including the well-known Sheikh Ullee defile, has been for some time opened, and is practicable for guns during all seasons of the year. The remainder of the road, from the left bank of the Indus to Rawul Pindee, is now being made. When it is completed, and a swing-bridge established at Khooshalghur, where the Indus is

narrow and the banks high and rocky, Kohat might be reached by troops on the third day from Rawul Pindee. This is of great importance : Kohat being surrounded by warlike and predatory tribes, possessing itself a fierce and fanatic population, and being the route from Cabul by the Hungoo and Khoorrum Valleys.

96. The nearest supports to the Derajat are the Brigade at Mooltan for the South, and that at Rawul Pindee for the Northern part. Between it and Mooltan are two broad rivers, the Chenab and Indus, and upwards of forty miles of road, mostly of a sandy character, liable to frequent inundation in many parts. Between the Derajat and Rawul Pindee the distance exceeds 200 miles, with one river to cross. This part of the Frontier, being thus to a considerable extent isolated, requires to be held in considerable strength.

97. Eusufzye is sufficiently protected by the Guide Corps, which has been lately located in a defensible cantonment in a central position at Hoti-Murdan. It is within two forced marches of Peshawur, but the Cabul River, which is not fordable, intervenes.

98. The Northern Frontier, except where it borders the Indus, is comparatively secure. At this point it is, doubtless, exposed to raids from wild and warlike races : but the country is, in its rugged and mountainous nature, a source of strength, and the Cis-Indus tribes are well able to defend themselves from without, and there is little to bring them in collision with the British power. Along the rest of the border there is still less to guard against. We have nothing to apprehend from Maharaja Golab Singh and his people ; but the whole of Huzara is difficult ground, which might prove dangerous from the character and past history of its inhabitants.

99. During 1851 various arrangements for the more complete defence of the Frontier were effected. The Camel Corps, which had been for some time stationed in the Derajat, was placed under the control of the Brigadier commanding in that quarter. The Frontier was further strengthened by the addition to Kohat of another corps of Irregular Infantry, and a company of Native Artillery of the line.

Camel Corps placed
under the Brigadier com-
manding in the Derajat.
1851.

Force added to Kohat.

100. It was further decided that all the principal Frontier forts in the Derajat should have a regular armament and be provisioned. The 1st Sikh Local Infantry took the place in Huzara of the 3rd Punjab Corps, ordered to Kohat.

Derajat forts armed and provisioned.

101. In 1852 it was considered desirable to add another corps to Huzara, and accordingly the 3rd Sikh Local Infantry were transferred from the Trans-Sutlej States. The cantonment at Barookote also having proved unhealthy, the 1st Sikhs were removed, and in the following year the place was abandoned.

3rd Sikh Local Infantry sent to Huzara.

1852.

Barookote Cantonment abandoned.

102. In May of this year the Board were able to reinforce Sir Colin Campbell by a regiment and a half of Infantry, and a wing of Cavalry from Kohat for service in Ranazyeh. This force marched through the Kohat defile, and were present in the different operations against Ranazyeh and its Swat allies during the month of June.

Portion of Kohat force reinforce Sir C. Campbell in Ranazyeh.

103. In October 1852 it was resolved that the battery at Asnee should furnish two guns for Dehra Ghazee Khan, and that the one at Bunnoo should supply two guns for Dehra Ismail Khan: the latter to remain during the cold weather only.

Two guns from Asnee placed at Dehra Ghazee Khan, & two from Bunnoo at Dehra Ismael Khan.

104. During this year, troops being required for service in Burmah, the 4th Sikh Local Corps, which had been originally raised for the civil duties of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej territories, and which had subsequently become general service regiments, volunteered for employment in Burmah. One of them* was accordingly ordered down, and distinguished itself on several occasions under the commandant, Major Armstrong.

4th Sikh Locals volunteer for Burmah.

1852.

105. In the interior of the country the dismantling of forts not required for public purposes was completed. It was decided to keep up those of Kangra and Noorpoor, and to improve their defences and garrison them with regular troops. The Fortress of Kangra is a stronghold of ancient renown, maintained with great care by the Mogul Emperors, as the key of the Kangra Hills, and subsequently known as the place of refuge for the Katooch

Forts at Noorpoor and Kangra maintained.

* The 4th Sikhs.

princes. The Fort of Noorpoor is important, as commanding the approaches to the Hills in that quarter, from the Ravee and Maharaja Golab Singh's country ; Kotilah, midway between Kangra and Noorpoor, which had sustained a siege of several years against all the efforts of Runjeet Singh, was dismantled.

106. In consequence of the peaceful aspect of the country in 1852, it was resolved by Government no longer to keep up carriage for a moveable column at Jullundhur, and in the following year the moveable column for the Manjha Doab was reduced from 4,500 men and 14 guns to 2,400 men and 14 guns.

1853. 107. In May 1853 the 3rd Sikh Local Infantry, which had been a short time previously transferred to Huzara, evinced a disobedient and even mutinous spirit. The sepoy had been called on by their Commanding Officer to aid in the erection of their lines. The discontent, which was thus excited, not being met by judicious and decisive measures, spread among all ranks ; and it became eventually necessary to appoint a court of inquiry, composed of selected Officers, to ascertain the state of the corps, and the circumstances connected with all the ill-feeling which existed. This duty was ably performed, and according to its recommendation two entire companies, and a number of Native Officers and men belonging to the other companies, were dismissed the Service. These measures, and the appointment of a new Commanding Officer, have proved completely effectual. The regiment, now commanded by Captain Robert Renny, is in excellent order, and has lately volunteered for service, wherever they may be required, in any quarter of the world.

108. In November 1852 the Supreme Government was pleased to add four mountain train guns to the Artillery of the Punjab Irregular Force. These guns are 3-pounders ; and two are attached to the battery at Kohat, and two to that at Bunnoo. No additional establishments are required for these guns. The men of the batteries, as well as their animals, are trained for the extra work.

1853. 109. Under the sanction of Government a general relief in the Punjab Irregular Force, with the exception of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of Infantry and Scinde Rifle

General relief of the Corps, was effected during the cold season of 1853-54. The Cavalry and Infantry moved from outpost to outpost by the Frontier roads of communication.

110. On a general review at this time of the military arrangements for the defence of the Southern portion of the Derajat it was considered that one regiment of Infantry, the force hitherto stationed in it, was not sufficient for its complete security. The Frontier line is here full 200 miles in extent. The border had been constantly threatened by the strong Hill tribes of the Murrees. In May 1853 a party of them attacked the foragers of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, killed a number of its grass-cutters and several troopers, and made good their retreat in safety to the Hills.

111. This part of the border was protected by two cantonments, one at Asnee, the other at Dehra Ghazee Khan, between which places the single corps of Infantry had been divided. The corps of Punjab Infantry was for the future placed at Dehra Ghazee Khan, and the duties of Asnee entrusted to a Police Battalion. This arrangement has afforded considerable relief to the troops engaged in a very arduous duty, and added materially to the defence of the Frontier.

112. In August 1853 Government finally resolved to convert the Scinde Camel Corps into a regiment of Local Infantry armed with rifles, and added it to the Punjab Irregular Force. As had been observed in the Board's Report, the Camel Corps lost much of its peculiar value in a confined border country like the Derajat, while its cost was excessive. By this change a considerable saving has been effected. Government have at last been in a position to reduce all the irregular levies except 336 foot-men. In place of the Camel Corps, it has added to the Frontier force a corps of Rifles and a Police Battalion, the two equal to 1,800 trained soldiers, and reduced the annual expenditure by Rupees 1,60,422 per annum.

113. The Camel Corps, when first raised for service in Scinde, was chiefly composed of volunteers from the Bombay Army. When, therefore, it was to be converted into a regiment of Infantry, these men received the option of returning to their former corps, if they should be unwilling to serve on the new terms. This alternative was accepted by a considerable number, but the ranks have been filled up by an efficient body of recruits, chiefly Punjabees and Trans-Indus Puthans. These races, it is well known, make excellent soldiers, peculiarly adapted both to the climate and to the style of warfare which prevails on the border.

114. A spirit of discontent was however unfortunately excited in the minds of a few men, in consequence of an ill-judged order of the Commanding Officer. A number of Non-commissioned Officers, among the Camel Drivers, had been refused their discharge, to which under the Government instructions they were clearly entitled, and had been compelled to serve in the ranks of the Rifles as privates.

1853. One of their number determined on revenge, and during the absence of Captain Bruce, the Commanding Officer at the Frontier out-posts, attempted to murder Lieutenant Moore, the Officer Second in Command. The assassin attacked his Officer at dead of night, as he lay asleep, inflicted on him several dangerous wounds, and shot dead one of the guard who seized him. This miscreant escaped a public execution by poisoning himself after being sentenced to death.

115. Since this unhappy event discharges have been freely given to all desirous of leaving the corps. A new Commanding Officer has been appointed, and a few Native Officers and men drafted from the 1st Punjab Regiment. It is anticipated that these measures will prove effectual, and that the Scinde Rifles will soon be found in as good order as any corps on the Frontier.

116. The irregular levies, who contributed so much to the protection of the Frontier during the first years after annexation, and the peaceable state of the border generally, were the *elite* of the force which Major Edwardes had enlisted and commanded during the last Seikh War. As the Punjab corps were raised, the irregular

Men of the Camel Corps permitted to return to their original regiments.

Some men are refused their discharge.

Attempt on Lieutenant Moore's life.

Subsequent good order of the Scinde Rifles.

Irregular levies gradually reduced.

levies were gradually reduced. The best men and Officers were drafted into the mounted Police, and all others who desired and were fit for service received facilities for enlisting in the new corps. In this way

* Leia,	1½	a large number were provided for ; 11½* troops
Khanghur,	1	of the mounted Police are composed entirely of
Dehra Ghazee Khan,	3	these men, and many are also to be found in the
Dehra Ismael Khan,	4	other battalions and troops. Those who had
Jhelum,	1	done especial service, or had been wounded
Mooltan,	1	during the war, received pensions and gratui-

11½

ties on their discharge. There are now only 336 in temporary employment in the Bunnoo District. The reductions which were effected

Dehra Ghazee District,	Rs. 14,040	per an.	during 1853 in this force
Leia District,	" 2,769	"	were equal to Rupees
Khanghur District,	" 7,728	"	
Dehra Ismael Khan District, ..	" 2,52,021	"	2,71,374 per annum.

Total Rupees,	2,76,558	"
Add Kohat District,	22,800	"

Total per Annum,	Ra. 2,99,358
Deduct for 336 Levies still main-	
tained in Dehra Ismael Khan, ..	27,984

Saving per Annum,	Ra. 2,71,374
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117. The repugnance at first entertained by the men of the irregular levies to wearing uniform, and to any measure of discipline, no longer exists. Regular

and liberal pay, and considerate but firm treatment by their European

Officers, have rendered them fully aware of their real interests and the solid advantages of the service.

At Dehra Ghazee Khan the Police Horse, composed of these levies, at first declined with one voice to serve, if required to dress in uniform. It being explained, however, that the only requirement was that they should be clad alike, and that they might select the

color and style of dress, all difficulties vanished, and the service is now eagerly sought for by men

How overcome. and the best classes on the border.

118. During 1853 the works connected with the Forts of Kohat,

1853.

Works completed at the Forts of Kohat, Bunnoo, Bahadoor Kheyli and Akalgarh.

Bahadoor Kheyli and Bunnoo, made considerable progress under the direction of the Engineer Officers, Lieutenants Garnett and Cadell. All the forts except Kohat are now close on completion. The foundations of the Kohat Fort proved

unsound, which has added considerably to the labor and expense of its erection. The defences of the Fort of Akalgarh were greatly improved,

and completed by the late Captain Fitzgerald shortly before that Officer was forced by ill health to leave the Frontier. His death has been a great public loss.

119. The Frontier out-posts from Dubbra, in the Dehra Ismael Khan District, to the confines of Scinde have all been finished, and afford considerable security against the Hill robbers. These defensive measures and the success of the operations against the Omerzye Wuzerees, Sheoranees and Kusranees, described in the political section of this Report, have done much to maintain the peace of the Frontier. It may however be confidently predicted that from time to time Government will be compelled to enter the Hills in force, and punish such tribes as may ravage the border villages. The Murrees and Mahsood Wuzerees are, at present, the tribes who appear most likely to require chastisement.

120. With the view of enabling Officers to obtain early and correct information of the gatherings or movements of the Hill tribes, Government, in January 1852, sanctioned an expenditure, at the several Frontier stations, not exceeding 50 Rupees per mensem, for those objects. This measure, added to the readiness with which the villagers of the Plains call for aid against marauders, has proved of much service and enabled our troops to baffle their attempts on many occasions.

121. In January 1853 Government was pleased to assent to the suggestion of the local authorities for a change in the color of the uniform of the Punjab Infantry. Drab has been substituted for scarlet, as better suited for troops constantly engaged in Frontier skirmishes. It is the color worn by the Guide Corps ; and so nearly does it resemble the face of the country, both hill and dale, that men in this dress are scarcely distinguishable at a distance of a hundred and fifty yards.

122. On a representation to Government on the subject of recruiting for the Punjab Irregular Force it was ruled, that Recruits from the Punjab preferred. for the future selections should, as far as possible, be restricted to the inhabitants of the Punjab and adjacent countries. Experience had proved that the climate of the Derajat is not congenial to the constitution of the men of Hindoostan, who generally fill the ranks of the regular Army. The distance also of their homes rendered

it very difficult to grant them adequate furlough with due regard to the requirements of the Service.

123. The description of fire-arm best adapted for the Infantry soldier of the Frontier has attracted considerable attention. The opinions of the most experienced military men connected with the Administration, or holding commands in the Punjab Irregular Force, have been obtained, and the result submitted to the Supreme Government. The advantage of increasing the number of rifle-men was admitted. Formerly, there was but one corps, the 1st Punjab Infantry, so armed. There are now three regiments of Rifles, and the flank companies of the other three Infantry corps of the force have also been armed with that weapon.

124. On a border where it will often be found necessary to enter the Hills against an enemy skilled in the warfare adapted to the circumstances of their position, and thoroughly acquainted with every foot of the ground, and after some preparation able to bring numbers against our troops, it is of the utmost importance that the latter should be armed with the weapons best suited to the work they have to perform. There is no part also of the British territory where it is of so much consequence that the soldier should be thoroughly trained to the use of those weapons. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Home Government may be pleased to send out, for trial, rifles of the most approved pattern and invention ; and that the men, by constant practice and careful training, be made good marksmen.

125. Brigadier Hodgson has been uninterruptedly in command of the Punjab Irregular Force during the period embraced in the present Report. The services of this Officer, when in personal command of the expeditions against the Sheoranee and Kusranee Hill tribes in the spring of 1853, obtained the approbation and thanks of the Supreme Government: Captain Prout, Major of Brigade, and the Officers and troops employed on these occasions also received the thanks of Government.

126. Various changes, during the last three years, have occurred among the European Officers of the force. Lieutenant Hammond, a highly meritorious Offi-

cer, who raised No. 2 Light Field Battery, was, on his promotion to regimental Captain, obliged by the rules of the Service to vacate his staff appointment. He was a great loss to the force. Lieutenant Stokes, Commissary of Ordnance at Dehra Ismael Khan, succeeded to the charge of the battery, and has since died to the general regret of his brother Officers. Lieutenant Stokes was an Officer of real zeal and considerable professional ability.

127. Captain Fitzgerald, one of the most distinguished Officers of the Bombay Army, in command of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, was compelled by ill health to resign his charge, and subsequently died on his way to England. During the period that this Officer served on the Frontier, he performed most useful service. In addition to the command of his corps, he undertook the repairs and improvements of the Fort of Akal-gurh. He superintended the construction of the Frontier roads and posts in the Dehra Ismael Khan District, and completed a topographical map of the surrounding country. Lieutenant Bruce has succeeded to the Command of the 5th Cavalry.

128. Captain Green, Second in Command of the 5th Punjab Infantry, was appointed to the Command of the 2nd Regiment in succession to Captain Johnstone, who retired from the Service. Individual promotion of Officers. Captain Wilde, who had joined the 2nd Infantry as Adjutant, and had been promoted to be Second in Command of the 4th Regiment, succeeded Captain Walsh in the charge of this corps.

129. Captain Vaughan, Second in Command of the 2nd, was appointed to the Command of the 5th Infantry in the place of Captain Crewe who resigned.

130. With the single exception of the temporary discontent in the Scinde Rifles, every regiment and battery of the Punjab Irregular Force has continued to maintain a high state of order,* discipline and efficiency.

General efficiency of the force.

** Extract from Brigade Orders, dated Dehra Ghazee Khan, 27th February 1854.*

THE relief of the Punjab Irregular Force having been accomplished, the Brigadier Commanding feels himself called upon to express his extreme gratification with the exemplary conduct of the troops in their transit through the country ; no complaint of any description has reached him, which sufficiently establishes the good order and conciliatory deportment which have marked the progress of the several corps and detachments to their respective destinations.

131. The three light field batteries are admirably horsed* and equipped. The horses, in particular of No. 2, are fully equal to those of any light field battery of the line.

Light field batteries.
Gunnery.
Addition recommended.
132. The Sikh system, by which the gunners act also as drivers, is pursued in these batteries. But the complement of 96 gunners for each battery seems to be considered inadequate to the duties; and it is to be hoped that Government will sanction an addition to their strength.

133. The five regiments of Punjab Cavalry are well mounted and drilled. The men are efficiently armed with swords and carbines. The 1st and 5th Regiments are perhaps best adapted to Frontier work, from the larger proportion of Trans-Indus and Punjab men in their ranks.

The Infantry.
134. The Infantry regiments of the Punjab force probably contain as fine a body of native soldiers as has ever been brought together in India. The average height of the five regiments is 5 feet 8½ inches. In breadth of shoulder, muscular appearance, and soldier-like demeanour they vie with any troops in the world. The 1st (Captain Coke's) and the 3rd (Captain Henderson's) appear perhaps to rank first in excellence. A return of the castes, tribes and countries to which the men of the whole Punjab force belong will be found among the Appendices to this Report; Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry form a body which any Officer might feel proud to command.

Various tribes to which the men belong.
135. The 6th Police Battalion, for its especial merit, as well as from the circumstance that, though classed as organized Police, it takes an equal share of the military duties of the Frontier with any of the Punjab corps, deserves special notice. This battalion was raised and disciplined by Lieutenant Younghusband without the aid of even a Drill Serjeant. It is a noble corps, fully equal to the best Frontier regiment; and its

It affords the Brigadier the greatest pleasure to record this trait, so creditable to the good feeling and discipline of the force, which he is further happy to observe has been one of its chief characteristics during the period of his command.

* The average price of the horses has not exceeded Rupees 270.

condition reflects the highest credit on its Commandant. When employed against the Omerzye Wuzeerees at the close of 1852, the battalion marched to Bunnoo, a distance of 100 miles, in four days, and on the next day a distance of 30 miles, without a single straggler from its ranks during the expedition.

136. In October 1852 Lieutenant Lumsden, the Commandant of the Guide Corps, returned to Europe on furlough and was succeeded by Lieutenant Hodson. The corps still continues to preserve its well-won reputation for high soldierly qualities. It distinguished itself both in the expedition against the Hussunzye mountaineers and the Afreedees of Boree, since Lieutenant Hodson assumed the Command.

137. The cantonment at Barookote, in Huzara, not far from the banks of the Indus, having been abandoned owing to its insalubrity, a new site was chosen for the 1st Sikh Local Regiment three miles West of the town and Fort of Hurripoor. This corps has since been transferred to Peshawur, and placed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. From the time it was raised as a civil corps up to its transfer, a period of nearly seven years, it performed excellent service, and distinguished itself on several occasions during the late Punjab War. The place of the 1st Sikh Infantry has been supplied by a corps of the line, the Kelat-i-Gilzie Regiment.

138. The only remaining corps under the Civil Authority which has not been noticed is the 2nd Sikh Local Infantry. It is mainly composed of hill-men of the Trans-Sutlej states, and has always been cantoned in the vicinity of Kangra. This corps takes all the civil duties of the Trans-Sutlej Division. It was commanded by Major Ferris, C. B., an Officer of considerable reputation in the first and second campaigns in Afghanistan. Since his decease Lieutenant Bagot, formerly of the Nusseree Ghoorkha Battalion, has succeeded to the Command.

139. The following returns are annexed as appertaining to this section :—

1.—Distribution of the Punjab Irregular Force and organized Police on the Frontier.

- 2.—Statement of Expense of the Force under the Civil Authority for 1852.
- 3.—Ditto ditto for 1853.
- 4.—Statement of saving effected by converting the Scinde Camel Corps into a Rifle Regiment, &c.
- 5.—Abstract Return of the Castes and Countries of the Men of the Punjab Irregular Force.

Section III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

PART I.—POLICE.

140. In pursuance of the general arrangement of topics in the Board's Report this Section will be divided into three parts, namely :—

Part I.—Police.

„ II.—Penal Statistics.

„ III.—Prison Discipline.

141. The Board in their Report furnished a full and complete account of the strength, organization, and duties of all the Police under their control. In 1853 an additional battalion was added to the organized force, so that there are now seven battalions of Foot and twenty-seven troops of Horse, which are thus distributed :—

Leia Division,...	4	Districts,	3	Battalions,	7	Troops.
Mooltan ditto,...	3	ditto, ...	1	ditto, ...	5½	ditto.
Lahore ditto, ...	5	ditto, ...	2	ditto, ...	7	ditto.
Jhelum ditto, ...	4	ditto, ...	1	ditto, ...	4	ditto.
Peshawur ditto, .	3	ditto, ...	—	...	3½	ditto.
Punjab Proper...	19	ditto, ...	7	ditto, ...	27	ditto.

The numerical strength of this force is 9,750 men, who are kept up at an annual cost of Rupees 16,44,724.*

* £1,64,472-8.

142. In the Leia Division, as has been already remarked, the organized Police take a large share of the military duties of the Frontier, which will account for the great proportion of this force allotted to that division. All the three battalions are stationed in the Derajat across the Indus, and only furnish detachments for the Cis-Indus Districts belonging to it, but in the three districts of Peshawur Division * there is no organized foot Police. The duties taken by this force in other divisions is

Distribution of the in Kohat performed by detachments of the Punjab Brigade, in Huzara by the Seikh Local Corps, in the Peshawur Valley by the Guides in the interior of the District, and by the ordinary Police or the troops of the line at the town and cantonment.

143. Of the seven Police battalions especial mention has been made, Character of the 5th, in the military section, of the 6th raised by Lieutenant Younghusband. In material discipline and *esprit* it is equal to any native corps in the country. Of the remainder the two best are the 5th, now under Lieutenant Miller at Rawul Pindee, and the 7th, raised during last year at Umritsur by Captain R. Lawrence.

The 5th Battalion was raised shortly after annexation and has uniformly done good service. The 7th is composed of a splendid body of young lads, sons of the best yeomen of the Manjha. In power and sinew they are not equal to Lieutenant Younghusband's men, but a few years will supply this quality also. They average 5 feet 8½ inches in height, and are as fine a body of native youth as could well be brought together.

144. The other four battalions are the old Seikh Corps, who were Of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd guaranteed service for their fidelity during the last and 4th. Seikh War. They are good soldierly men and have behaved well, and in point of material they have been much improved in the last two years by the discharge from the ranks, with pension or gratuity according to length of service, of a number of old and worn-out soldiers, nearly all of whom bore marks of wounds received in the wars of Runjeet Singh.

145. In the Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territories, comprising eight districts, the duties of the organized Police were formerly taken by the four Seikh Local Corps raised Four Seikh Local Corps.

* Peshawur, Hazara and Kohat.

for this purpose in 1846, and a regiment of Irregular Cavalry. There are now but one battalion and the Irregular Cavalry. The other three corps are at present employed on military duties, one at Peshawur, another in Huzara, and the third in Burmah.

146. Thus for the civil duties of the whole country, comprehending

General duty of the an area of not less than 130,000 square miles,
military Police. and a population in excess of ten millions, there

	Battns.	Troops.	are eight battalions and a half of Foot
Organized Police,	7	27	and thirty-eight troops of Horse. Their
Guides,	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	strength in round numbers is 12,000,
Seikh Corps,	1	0	but of this number 3,961 men have
Irregular Cavalry,	0	8	been included in the strength of the
	<u>8$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>38</u>	

Punjab Force in the Derajat with the view of showing more clearly the full available strength on that exposed border.

147. The Detective Police for the same country amounted, at the

Detective Police. close of 1853, to 9,517 men, at a cost of 70,035
Rupees per mensem.

The constitution of the Detective Police Force for the Punjab Proper was detailed by the Board. That description is equally applicable to the present condition of this arm of the Service. It will now suffice to state its numerical strength for the old and new territories, and to note

Its strength and cost. briefly any local modifications which may have
taken place within the two years 1852-53. The

establishment stood as follows for the period under report:—

	NEW TERRITORY.		OLD TERRITORY.	
	1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.
Number of Men, ..	6,568	7,398	2,076	2,119
Monthly Cost,	39,955	54,795	14,959	15,240

148. This body has in many places fluctuated as regards strength, and varied as regards distribution. The precise location of all the Police stations and the allotment of jurisdiction have been finally determined for the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, and for the settled districts

of the Lahore Division, but for the remaining districts of the Punjab Proper this cannot be effected until the settlement and survey shall have been finished. The character of the Police can rarely in India furnish matter for congratulation : with all diffidence, however, it may be stated, that the Punjab Police are in this respect rather above than below the average. They are usually, in all grades, natives of the Punjab itself. The people, judging by their own standard of comparison, generally con-

sider the Police under British Rule to be rather effective than otherwise, and in some districts they are certainly in good order and discipline, even if measured by a severe judgment. They succeed in capturing a fair number of criminals, and recover a considerable amount of stolen property ; they rarely evince cowardice.

149. The measures proposed for given additional strength to the Police of the Peshawur District were described in paras. 168 to 173 of the Board's Report. These measures were carried out by the close of 1852, and since that time have come into full play : nevertheless, their adequate effect was not secured. Much improvement, however, has resulted ; the amount of crime, which when statistically reported seemed quite appalling, has decreased, although its relative proportion much exceeds that of any Cis-Indus District. The Police, though numerically strong, was inferior in quality, and sufficient impulse was not communicated to the whole body. The great accession of strength temporarily sanctioned in 1852 has, however, proved so far successful in diminishing crime that a reduction in the over-grown establishment is under consideration, and will shortly be accomplished. The

fortified Police towers on the main road are nearly completed, and numerous minor roads radiating from the city into the interior of the district are commanded by defensible Police posts. The protection of the city suburbs has been fully carried out, and the Police of this quarter is separately organized. The city Police also is in tolerable efficiency ; the establishment for each ward is located at one of the city gates as its head quarters. Much, however, remains in the Police management of this district for vigor and perseverance to accomplish.

150. In Huzara improvement in the gradual civilization of the people is perceptible. During the first year of British

Police of Huzara.

rule they certainly were not subjected to much Police interference. The Police offices were so many little forts garrisoned by constables. The Police establishment did not watch criminals or report on crime; they merely rendered aid when called upon by the Magistrate or by individuals to do so. Their numbers were very considerable. Village watchmen there were none.

The system had its advantage in the then state of Huzara, but during 1853 it was thought fit to introduce a civil organization similar to that in vogue elsewhere. This has been accordingly effected, with a large saving of Rupees 30,000 per annum by the reduction of establishments.

151. In the Kohat and Bunnoo Districts the Police arrangements are

Police of Bannoo and of Kohat.

excellent in every respect. Although both these districts suffer by criminals from without, as well as from within, the peace is kept, daring crime crushed, marauders seized, plunder recovered, and the general responsibility of clans in general, and chiefs in particular, for individual misdoers is beneficially enforced. All these results are mainly owing to the personal energy of the Deputy Commissioner who administers the Huzara District.

152. A strip of the Rawul Pindée District lying along the left bank

Police on the banks of the Indus in the Rawul Pindée District.

of the Indus was during the year 1852 much harassed by plundering from the Khuttuk Hills on the opposite bank of the river. This Hill tract formed the Jageer of Afzul Khan and was administered by that chief; behind this tract were the Afreedee Hills; from this wild territory the robbers would cross on inflated skins to commit depredations on the Cis-Indus villages. The scene of the robberies was at a great distance from the Head Quarters of the District, and the local Police on the spot were insufficient to ward off their repeated aggressions. The locality was however visited by the District Officer and the Commissioner, a line of Police posts was formed, and an extra establishment costing Rupees 10,668 per annum was sanctioned temporarily, to be reduced on the complete restoration of security; since the adoption of these measures no systematic plundering has recurred.

153. In respect to that portion of the Police which is paid by the people, the only circumstance demanding notice is the complete success which attended the scheme of paying the city watchmen by the proceeds of town duties. In para. 175 of the Board's Report the rival system of house tax, and the town duties, and the popular preference for the latter, were adverted to. Its introduction, commenced in 1852, has been extended everywhere, not only to great commercial marts but to all petty towns and even to large villages. The unpopular house tax is now unknown in the Punjab. The various classes of articles calculated to fall under such a tax as town duties may be comprehended from the Board's account of the excise and customs, (see pages 108 to 113, Board's Report,) but for greater precision the chief heads of the dutiable articles now taxed at the chief cities for municipal purposes may be thus catalogued.

154. Imports from the North and West, that is, from the Himalayan Articles dutiable, regions, Affghanistan and Central Asia :—

Groceries of all kinds.	Ghuznee clay.
Fruits, raw and dry.	Persian carpets.
Kashmeer shawls and blankets.	Ornamental wood-work.
Dyes.	Metallic ores.
Raw silks.	Wool and furs.

Imports from South and East, that is, from India and Europe :—

British piece-goods.	Miscellaneous articles for use of
Cotton.	European residents.
Silk goods from Hindoostan.	Glass.
Silk.	Preserves.
Unwrought iron.	Raw produce, sugar, cotton, &c.

Indigenous produce and manufactures belonging to the Punjab :—

Grain of all kinds.	Blankets.
Rice.	Material for white-wash.
Indigo.	Thread.
Sugar.	Hand mills.
Cotton.	Country paper.
Oil and ghee.	Gold and silver articles.
Manufactured silk.	Lace, wire-work, &c.
Cloth.	Salt.

155. On such articles an import duty of about ten annas per 100

Rupees, or a mere fraction per cent. is levied as they enter the city to be sold or disposed of there.

Duties how levied.

Placards specifying the articles and duties are posted up at conspicuous places. A native clerk and a watchman are stationed at the city gates to collect. If the goods are consigned to a wholesale dealer, the collector usually realizes from him. If they be not so consigned, the duty is paid on the spot. The tax is frequently leased out to a farmer who collects through his own servants, but he is not armed with any power of duress or coercion. He must seek aid or redress, should he require such, from the nearest judicial authority. But so thoroughly is the system understood and recognized by the people that disputes between the farmer and the traders are unknown. The Magistrates universally testify to entire absence of complaints from any quarter. The tax continued to be very productive ; in all cases it yielded a surplus after paying for the watch and ward ; and in such cities as Umritsur and Lahore it yields such sums as 30,000 or 40,000 annually for municipal improvements. There may be theoretical objections to the tax, but in practice it is good. The payment is divided amongst the producer, the importer, the wholesale dealer, the retail-dealer, the consumer. The division being infinitesimal, no class can tell how much or what it pays. The effect on prices is not perceptible.

156. The reasons why town duties are popular may be thus summed up :—

Reasons why town duties are popular.

med up :—

1st,—Because the tax is indirect and incorporated in the current prices of commodities.

2nd,—Because it is sanctioned by ancient custom ; and because the townsmen naturally contrast the present light duties with the former heavy ones.

3rd,—Because it is collected in a method provided by the mercantile customs of the country and understood by every one.

4th,—Because it falls lightly on the most influential class of burghers.

5th,—Because it falls partially on non-residents, traders and agriculturists.

6th,—Because it falls heavily on none.

7th,—Because its incidence is distributed over a great variety of classes, so that no one class feels any pressure.

157. As regarding the village watchmen, the principles enunciated in para. 180 of the Board's Report regarding the appointment, payment, and position of this rural constabulary, have been carried out in all the settled districts, that is, in the Lahore Division and in the older territories; they will take effect in the other districts as the regular settlement comes on. These men are improving year by year; they are periodically inspected by the Magistrates; the infirm and the non-effective are gradually weeded out. Recently orders have been issued for their being dressed and armed on an uniform plan.

158. The Arms edict is still in force in all parts of the Punjab Proper, exclusive of the Frontier districts; but it has not been extended into the old territory. There the existence of large native states, with independent internal jurisdiction, scattered over the country, would render such a measure to a great extent inoperative, and on the Frontier it has still been considered essential to allow the people arms that they may aid in the defence of their own lives and property. The provisions of the Arms order however has been lately made applicable to the native soldiers and camp followers, as well as to military cantonments generally, in the Punjab Proper, through the ready co-operation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

159. There can be no question that the disarming of the people in the newly-acquired Province contributed in a great degree to its early and complete pacification. At annexation large bodies of discontented men, many of them trained soldiers, were thrown out of employment, a majority of whom must have experienced great difficulty in adopting a new means of livelihood. A strong feeling also of nationality, and a stronger still of exasperation, must have existed in the minds of large bodies of the hitherto dominant race. The disarming edict may also have aided in diminishing certain classes of offences, but there is room for doubt whether its effect could have been complete and decisive in repressing all crime of a heinous nature.

160. Such crimes as dacoity and highway robbery, for which the people have a natural pre-disposition, would probably for a time have been more common had there been no disarming, but such acts would

The village watchmen.

The disarming proclamation.

Effects of the edict on the pacification of the Province.

Its effect on the prevention of crime.

have soon been put down with a strong hand. It is indeed worthy of

Divisions.	1. Crimes of the First Class.		2. Total of Second Class.		4. Total of 2 years.	5. Population Estimate.	6. Proportion of Crime (col. 2) to Population.	7. Proportion of Crime (col. 4) to Population.
	1851.	1852.	1851.	1852.				
• Cis-Sutlej,	21	26	47	91	169	2 millions.	1 to 42,553	1 to 11,833
• Trans-Sutlej,	23	27	50	49	112	2 ditto.	40,000	17,857
• Lahore,	40	84	74	84	180	2½ ditto.	33,788	13,883
• Jhelum,	36	32	68	96	233	1½ ditto.	22,058	6,437
• Mooltan,	17	18	35	45	78	0½ ditto.	21,428	9,615

NOTE.—The population in the divisions marked (*) have not been disarmed.

remark how little crime of an atrocious nature has occurred in the interior of the country, but, where the people may be specially addicted to any particular description of crime, it will usually happen that instruments fitted for the perpetration of such deeds are available.

The knife, the favourite weapon with the assassin, is a necessary portion of domestic economy; the axe and hatchet, with which so many murders are committed, are to be found in nearly every cottage. The cord or the handkerchief are all that the Thug requires to prosecute his deadly trade. A bludgeon or a stone will destroy life as effectually as the sword or gun.

161. From the annexed statement it will be seen that in five divisions of the country, no part of which adjoins the Western Frontier, there is little difference in the proportion of crime of the first and second degrees of atrocity to the population in these tracts where the Arms edict is in force, compared with those parts where the inhabitants have not been disarmed; such variation as is apparent will on analysis be found to depend mainly on local circumstances which are susceptible

of explanation, and has had plainly no connexion with the Arms edict.

162. It is worthy of remark, that as regards heinous crime of the first degree of atrocity the comparison is manifestly in favor of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej Divisions, which have not been disarmed, and in the second class of crime, as respects the latter also. But the

fact is, that the Trans-Sutlej territory from the commencement of our rule has been prosperous and the people peaceable; and in the cham-

pagne country there is but one State with independent internal jurisdiction. That part of the Jhelum Division, on the other hand, which adjoins the Indus is inhabited by a comparatively wild and hardy population of a violent character, while it is open to depredation from the predatory races inhabiting the strong ground along the right bank of the river. The people of Mooltan are remarkably docile, but in their social state they appear to be rather a depraved race. The country to the South also is open to depredation, and offers facility for the escape of criminals on one side into the Derajat and the Hills beyond it, and, on the other, into the independent Bhawalpoor territory. Moreover, the extensive wastes and wild jungle tracts of the Mooltan Division are inhabited by races who have hardly yet been weaned from predatory habits.

163. It must, however, be admitted that the prohibition to carry arms has a tendency to diminish crime arising from sudden passion. It also in the course of time perceptibly affects the martial habits of the people. But in the majority of instances heinous crime in the Punjab is not the result of sudden passion or accidental circumstances, but will be found to have been perpetrated with considerable deliberation, even where the parties are not professional criminals.

164. Since 1852 the employment of professional trackers (see para. 184 of the Board's Report) has continued with unabated success. No Police Officer in the Punjab is now without two or more of these men. They are largely entertained as policemen. They are also resorted to by private individuals; they are employed not only to track cattle-stealers and their booty, but also murderers and highwaymen; lastly, they fully maintain their reputation for pursuing the track or other vestige over long distances.

165. The extinction of dacoity in the central districts of the Punjab may be pronounced complete. It will be presently seen that the crime only occurs in the Peshawur Valley, on the banks of the Indus, or in the Derajat. In these places however it is on the decrease, though some few years must perhaps elapse before it ceases to be known in Peshawur. Now and then a single case is entered for the other divisions, but such cases are of a mild form, without any such characteristics as organized violence; indeed, it is doubtful whether such cases ought to be placed in the category of dacoities or gang-robbery. From the Jumna to the Indus there is no such thing as a gang; it may be said that of the old gangs there is scarcely a leader alive or at large;

the members who have escaped detection have re-entered the peaceful ranks of society, and they are never heard of except some chance information is laid against them, and they are suddenly disturbed from their fancied security.

166. In para. 187 of the Board's Report a brief notice was given of the Operations against Thuggee operations which had then (August 1852) Thuggee. been in progress, under Mr. H. Brereton, for about six months. That Officer remained in special charge of the Thuggee investigations, under the direction of Captain Sleeman, the General Superintendent, until November 1852, when the department was transferred to Major Graham, who had been appointed by the Government as Superintendent of Thuggee in the Punjab. On making over charge to his successor, for the successful conduct of which he obtained the approbation of the Government, Mr. Brereton drew up an able and interesting Report on the origin, progress, extent and character of Thuggee in the Punjab, and of the measures adopted for its suppression. This paper has been printed in No. IV. of the Selections from Public Correspondence, and it embodies all the results of the inquiry. It is shown how the crime was imported across the Sutlej from Hindostan by a ruffian retainer of one of the Seikh robber chiefs, about the time when Runjeet Singh was rising into eminence. The first Thug then initiated his sons and relatives, and thus the crime ramified and descended from one generation to another,—sometimes favored, sometimes persecuted, by provincial governors. The Thugs exercised their calling until the disorganization of the Seikh polity and the wars of 1846 and 1848, and in the social changes and chances occasioned by revolution and subsequent annexation they naturally flourished. It is ascertained that from the year 1832 to 1852 they committed 1,384 murders. Of this period the worst years were 1845, '46, '47, '48 and '49; for each of these years the average of such murders exceeded 100. During 1852, the last year in which the crime had any chance of making head, there were only 35 murders; since that year the crime would appear to be almost extinct. During 1853 there was only one murder reported. It was explained by the Board that the fraternity (if such it can be called) is destitute of all those adventitious circumstances which invest the Thuggee of Central India with ideas of terror. The members have chiefly belonged to the outcast Muzabee or Sweeper caste of the Seikhs. From Mr. Brereton's inquiries 1,414 persons were discovered to have been concerned in Thug murders; of these

554 were arrested to the end of 1852, 328 were ascertained to have died or been disposed of, and 534 were supposed to be still at large.

167. Of the 552 arrested there were convicted by the Commissioner	
Punjab Thugs how dis- and Board and sentenced to transportation for	
posed of. life,	168
Acquitted by the Commissioner,	5
Released on security,	6
Ditto unconditionally,	12
Transferred to other courts,	6
Died in jail before commitment,	6

203

Remaining in arrest and transferred to Major Graham at the end of 1852, 349

The number of prisoners given over to Major Graham was increased by subsequent arrests during 1853 to 452; these were disposed of as follows during the year:—

Placed under surveillance,	115
Required to furnish security,	142
Died,	15
Committed for trial,	65
Remaining under trial,	52

Of the 65 who were tried, 64 were convicted by the Judicial Commissioner and transported for life. At the close of the year the list of desperate criminals of this class, including dacoit leaders, numbered 676. The Thuggee Department must not relax its vigilance for a moment until every one of these persons shall be lodged in custody, or known to have died. The whole Muzubee caste which chiefly furnishes these criminals has been placed under *quasi* surveillance; careful registers have been prepared for every Police jurisdiction of their families and residence.

168. Their numbers are limited, not exceeding 5,000 for the whole Punjab: they are ferocious and misanthropic by nature, but by judicious treatment are reclaimable. Employment of the Muzubee Seikhs. A thousand of them were formed and organized into an industrial body, and served with much effect as laborers in the Northern portions of the Lahore and Peshawur Road. But it has recently been found expedient that the gang should be broken up and cease to be employed on the Fron-

tier, as several men had proceeded to join the hostile colony of fanatic Syuds at Sitana.

169. There existed, since the year 1848, a branch Thuggee Office at Loodiana, immediately subordinate to the General Superintendent, and established prior to the annexation of the Punjab, for suppressing the crime in the Cis-Sutlej States. This minor department, of which the district Officer for the time being was Ex-officio Superintendent, was very useful for several years. Of late it had been rendered unnecessary by the general measures adopted throughout the Province, and at the close of 1853 it was abolished. During this, the last year, twelve Thugs were arrested, of whom five were committed, five released on security, and two acquitted. Of the five committed four were transported for life, and one was placed on security.

170. In this section of the Report must be noticed the movement which took place during 1853, both on the part of the Government and among the people themselves, for the final suppression of Female Infanticide.

Anti-Infanticide movement. Since the period of the Board's Report (August 1852) a complete inquiry was made, in all the districts and divisions of the Punjab, as to the prevalence of the practice, which was found to extend to more places and to more tribes than had been previously supposed, especially to many sections of the Rajpoot tribe, who, it was hoped, might prove comparatively free from the opprobrium.

171. It was ascertained that the Hill Rajpoots in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, in the Baree Rechna and Chuj Doabs, the priestly Bedees of Jullundhur and of Dehra Nanuk (a stronghold of the Seikh religion) and of Rawul Pindee, the clerkly and mercantile Khutrees of the Mid Doabs from the Sutlej to the Indus, the kingly Suddoozye Puthans, the Mahomedan tribes of the Mooltan Province, and the pastoral races on the banks of the Sutlej and in the central wilds of the Punjab, had all been, or are still, more or less addicted to the inhuman custom, so that the whole Province, with the exception of the Peshawur Division and the Trans-Indus Derajat, seemed to be in some degree infected with this social malady. The incentive was found to be two-fold, pride of birth and pride of purse; that is, parents murder their infant daughters either because they cannot afford the marriage expenditure which must one day

be incurred on their account, or because they foresee difficulties in marrying them suitably.

172. The first movements with a view to suppression were made in the Trans-Sutlej States. Soon after the cession of that territory in 1847 proclamations were issued, depicting the enormity of the crime, and threatening the guilty parties with the consequences of murder. In 1852 meetings were held at which the representatives of the Bedee and Khutree tribes were convened ; and a lucid treatise on the causes, progress, extent and possible eradication of Infanticide was prepared by Major H. B. Edwardes, then Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur, and has since been published in No. VI. of the Selections from Public Correspondence.

173. During 1853 full and authentic information on the whole subject was prepared by the Judicial Commissioner, and submitted to Government. At the recommendation of the Chief and Judicial Commissioners, the Most Noble the Governor General was pleased to order that a great meeting of the representatives of all the tribes should be held at Umritsur on the occasion of the Dewalee festival, which in that year (1853) would fall on the last day of October and the first of November.

174. At this important gathering all the nobility, chivalry, and hierarchy of the old *regime*, and the wealth, rank and influence of the new, were assembled. The Grand meeting at Umritsur. The Seikh sirdar, the priest of Nanuk, the Hill chieftain, the commercial millionaire, the Mahomedan nawab, the Hindoo pundit, were all there. All the weight which official power and position could give was also added. There were present, in their public capacities, the Judicial and Financial Commissioners (the Chief Commissioner being absent on urgent duty at Peshawur,) the Commissioners of the Trans and Cis-Sutlej States, (the Commissioner of Lahore being absent from sickness,) and the District Officers of Umballa, Thaneysur, Simla, Ferozepore, Loodiana, Jullundhur, Hooshiarpore, Kangra, Lahore, Umritsur, Sealkote, Goojeranwalla, Buttala. The first city in the Punjab had scarcely ever seen such an assemblage as that which the public occasion and the annual festival had now gathered together. The surrounding plain was covered with tents and canvas ; the streets and sacred tanks were thronged with worshippers and spectators. Then the conclave of delegates of all the tribes and classes, assembled under a capacious awning, solemnly covenanted before the European Officers that they

would prescribe, and cause the observance of, such rules regarding the intermarrying between various sub-divisions of the same tribe, and

Resolutions passed. regarding the reduction of marriage expenses to a

moderate scale, graduated for rich and poor, so that no man should feel any real difficulty in providing for his daughter in marriage, and should consequently have no motive for the commission of infanticide. The rules in question were fixed in detail by Committees, and were then published and proclaimed. The fame of this meeting

spread far and wide throughout the Province, and the impression it created sank deep into the minds of the people.

Effects of the great meeting.

175. Within two months after the great meeting, supplementary

Local meetings held.

meetings were held at Goojeranwalla, at Jhelum, (where the Commissioner presided) at Rawul Pindee, at Shahpoor; at Mooltan a meeting was held of the representatives of the chief tribes of the Mooltan, Jhung, Googaira, Khangurh and Dehra Ghazee Khan Districts, attended by the European Officers of the above districts, and presided over by the Commissioners of Mooltan and Leia Divisions; and lastly half-way between the new cantonment of Sealkote and Jummoo, the capital of Maharaja Golab Singh's territory, were assembled the chiefs of the great Rajpoot clan under the presidency of Prince Runbheer Singh, the son and heir apparent of the Maharaja, and of the Commissioner of Lahore.

Laudable co-operation of Maharaja Golab Singh.

Here also resolutions similar to those of Umritsur were passed; and, as earnest of his real desire to reduce marriage expenses within his dominions,

His Highness remitted the cesses which had hitherto been levied on these occasions. The effects of this meeting, as extending the good work in foreign territory, and consolidating it in our own (inasmuch as the Rajpoots of the Punjab and of the Jummoo State intermarry) were highly important. The maharaja and the prince received letters of thanks and congratulation from the Supreme Government for these proceedings.

176. It is earnestly hoped that these measures may really bear fruit in the future. The European Officers have acted

Future execution of preventive measures.

from a sense of duty, and the warm and cordial commendation which the Government has been pleased to bestow has stimulated them to its zealous performance. The most vigilant perseverance will be exercised to carry into practice the beneficial rules which have been agreed upon, and their observance will be

watched with the utmost interest. Hundreds of families might be named who have kept the promises which the assembled representatives so solemnly recorded. But in the present place room can be found only to name few a influential individuals of high caste and station, who in their own families set a right example by reducing marriage expenses :—

Raja Deenanath, late Finance Minister to Runjeet Singh.

Names of Native gentlemen who have already conformed to the Rules.

Koonwur Dewa Singh, grandson of Maharaja Runjeet Singh.

Dewan Hurree Singh, Chief Minister of Maharaja Golab Singh.

General Haheebuksh, of the late Seikh Service.

Deen Mahomed Duftree, late in the Durbar Service.

Hurjus Rae, a banker and leading burgher of Lahore.

Ram Chund, ditto, ditto.

Heera Nund, ditto, ditto.

Rutturn Chund, richest banker in Wuzeerabad.

Muddun Chund, banker,

Dewan Bishen Singh, *Bhaee Sowaya Singh*, *Bhae Muhoon Singh*, influential Seikhs at Lahore. The *Kazee* (Doctor of Mahomedan Law, and Marriage Registrar) has published a brochure to prove from the Koran the wisdom and propriety of the present movement.

177. The history of Indian administration happily abounds in narratives of proceedings such as the foregoing. Indeed, in many places, works of charity have been carried on with greater discouragements and with less *eclat* than the anti-infanticide measures in the Punjab; still the Lahore Administration, with the support and sanction of the Government, has done what in it lay; and in philanthropy at least it has striven to emulate the example of older Provinces. Should future success crown these initiatory measures, then in some respects a social revolution will have been effected. Not only will a barbarous and secret crime have ceased, but endless abuses connected with betrothal will be repressed, domestic morality improved, and the female position secured.

Ultimate consequences of the movement.

178. In justice to the Punjab people, this section should conclude with another testimony to their continued good conduct, loyalty to their Government, and submission to authority. In the political section it has been told

Peaceable character and loyal conduct of the Punjab people.

how, in connexion with affairs across the Indus, a handful of foolish malcontents tried to stir up the semblance of an outbreak in the Scinde-Saugor Doab. Their utter failure to raise even the mountaineers only served to show how firmly rooted the British power has already become, and that the people of the Hills are as well disposed and faithful as their brethren of the Plains. With this exception, this Report has only to repeat what was said in the former, namely, that in no part of India has more complete peace reigned than in the Punjab.

PART II.—PENAL STATISTICS.

179. The Board's Report on the Criminal Statistics of the country
Period to which these statistics refer. in all essential particulars was brought down to the close of 1851. It is now therefore proposed to confine the following remarks to the two subsequent years.

180. The returns of crime for 1852 were the first body of statistics,
Method of their preparation at all approaching to accuracy and comprehensiveness, which the District Officers supplied. These embraced all the Punjab except the Peshawur Division. After careful analysis the results were circulated by the Judicial Commissioner with his comments, and it is anticipated that the statistics of each ensuing year will be more and more complete and trustworthy.

181. The following abstract furnishes in a condensed form an analysis of crime in 1852 for each division, excepting that of Peshawur.

Comparative

I

Comparative Epitome of the total Offences ascertained by the Police to have been committed in the under-mentioned Divisions of the Punjab and Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

IN THE YEAR 1851.													IN THE YEAR 1852.												
Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Number of persons			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Number of persons				
										Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.									Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.		
DIVISIONS.																									
1	Cis-Sutlej States, ...		6039	3384	2705	6655	2745	179	3426	196	6	1	102	6974	4197	2777	8335	3748	194	4157	155	8	4	69	
2	Trans-Sutlej States, ...		8855	2695	1160	5155	2448	290	3280	67	4	3	84	4956	3560	1396	7039	3111	329	3390	107	5	5	92	
3	Lahore, ...		8562	4606	8956	8919	4744	308	3451	319	5	18	73	9552	5281	4591	9814	5680	340	3566	157	8	3	160	
4	Jhelum, ...		3266	2418	858	4509	2372	131	1853	91	15	7	43	3686	2390	1370	4738	2263	267	3061	68	1	5	78	
5	Leila, ...		8188	2431	757	3659	1391	165	1819	118	15	27	89	6856	3744	3112	6477	2674	202	3289	196	9	10	97	
6	Mooltan, ...		3130	1366	1774	2412	1165	135	1038	80	...	3	46	3972	1568	2404	2718	1163	103	1282	116	...	2	47	
7	Peshawar, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...		28040	16835	11205	81210	14855	1208	18842	816	45	54	890	36970	20720	15260	39121	18639	1440	17745	799	31	29	638	

182. According to the returns of 1852, crimes in the first scale of

No real increase of atrocity were more numerous than in the preceding heinous crime in 1852. year by eighty-seven cases ; but the former returns embrace those of the important Frontier District of Dehra Ismael Khan not included in those of 1851. In that district for 1852 the number of heinous crimes was fifty-eight, and in the Leia Division, of which it forms a part, there were 138 crimes compared to 48 in 1851, giving an increase for the former year of 97 crimes, or ten more than the increase for the whole Punjab. Hence it is evident, that with the exception of the Leia Division heinous crime of the first degree of atrocity diminished considerably in 1852. The large increase apparent in the Leia Division is the result of more accurate returns in some districts, and the preparation of those for Dehra Ismael Khan, and not of increased crime.

183. Heinous crime* of the first class of atrocity embraces all offences

* *Crime of the first class of atrocity.*

Murder by Thuggee,.....	1
" on river,	1
" other cases,	177
Gang robbery,	6
Highway-robbery,.....	7
Burglary,	1
Theft,	4
Murder of children for their orna- ments,.....	11
Cattle-stealing,	1
Wounding with intent to murder, ..	56
	<hr/>
	265

attended with murder, or wounding with intent to murder. Among 265 cases of this description, only twenty occurred in connexion with organized violence, such as gang-robbery, or with criminal association, such as Thuggee. All the cases of gang-robbery also were perpetrated on the Trans-Indus Frontier. Thus the amount of crime of a heinous nature, such as indicates general insecurity or defective Police arrangements, was

No systematized crime.

remarkably small, particularly in the interior of the country.

184. Eleven cases of murder of children for their ornaments occurred.

Murder of children for their ornaments. This is a crime but too common in the Punjab, and indeed throughout India. It is the practice of parents, even in the lowest ranks, to bedeck their children with ornaments, and to allow them to play about unrestrained in the streets and lanes of towns and villages ; the temptation, therefore, to murder becomes very great. The usual mode in such cases is to allure the child into some dark recess, or into the high crops of an adjacent field (by a present of sweetmeats,) where it is remorselessly strangled.

185. The ornaments thus obtained vary in value from two Rupees up to twenty and thirty, and probably seldom average more than eight or ten.

The majority of such murders are committed by parties well acquainted with the children, and who have therefore little difficulty in ensnaring the victims

by artful wiles. It is a question, with reference to the frequency of this crime, whether it would not be expedient to prohibit the wearing of ornaments by children under a certain age. The danger and difficulty of such enactments arise from the door they open to abuse by the Police, and to the fact that such restrictions are opposed to public feeling in the Native community.

186. Among 177 murders not described circumstantially in the returns, sixteen were perpetrated in the Cis-Sutlej Division, twelve in the Trans-Sutlej Division, twenty-five in that of Lahore; twenty-five in that of Jhelum; twelve in the Mooltan Division; and eighty-seven in that of Leia, of which latter seventy-nine occurred beyond the Indus. In like manner, out of fifty-six cases of wounding with intent to kill, thirty-eight occurred in the Leia Division, of which thirty-four happened on the right bank of the Indus.

187. With the exception of the murders which were perpetrated across the Indus, the majority arise from social causes. Many of the Trans-Indus murders also had the same origin. The most ordinary causes of murder are adultery, seduction, and breach of marriage engagements. Jealousy and wounded pride lead to many murders. If a woman commits adultery, her husband, or, in his absence, her nearest male relative endeavours to murder both her and her paramour; sometimes the lovers dispose of the husband. The tender age at which girls are betrothed and given in marriage, and the long absence of husbands from their homes on service and pilgrimage, are the main causes of the frequent breach of the marriage vow. The degraded condition of females generally, and the cruel treatment to which they are so often exposed in their homes, greatly facilitate seduction and adultery. Atrocious murders are moreover not unfrequently perpetrated in the Punjab, in consequence of the social law which allows the nearest male relative of the deceased husband to marry or dispose of the widow in wedlock. Widows among the higher classes of Hindoos, it is true, are not allowed to re-marry, and they too often enter into intrigues, sometimes with their own servants. Among Mahomedans, however, the

right which the nearest male relative possesses over the widow leads to constant murder. A woman of strong feeling or determined spirit will often refuse to enter into such engagements, when murder frequently ensues from the refusal.

188. A very terrible case of this kind occurred in the Rawul Pindee District in 1852. On this occasion a number of houses were surrounded at midnight, set on fire, and the inmates, as they rushed out, cut down. One terrible case of murder specified. Nine persons were thus murdered; some were burnt alive in their houses, and others were killed outside. The perpetrators of this execrable deed escaped across the Indus into the Afreedee country, and issuing from that asylum have since infested the border. Their sole cause of resentment arose from a widow desiring to marry contrary to the social law, and her relations not compelling her to accept the next male relation of her deceased husband.

189. The number of criminal offences in the second scale of atrocity, (that is to say, homicides and felonies attended with wounding and personal injury,) was 621 in 1852, being an increase of 130 crimes over the returns of the same class for the preceding year. The increase belongs to the Leia Division, but the greater portion if not the whole of this increase is probably nominal, arising from the same causes as those indicated for the increase of first class offences. The number of crimes of the second class, reported as having occurred in Dehra Ismael Khan, was 74 for 1852, while no return was received for the previous year. In Dehra Ghazee Khan these crimes had increased, by the returns, from 37 in 1851 to 147 in 1852. It is obviously, however, in the last degree improbable that so few crimes really occurred in 1851 as the number recorded. In the Cis-Sutlej and the Mooltan Divisions there appears a small increase of reported crime of the second class, and in the Trans-Sutlej, Lahore and Jhelum Divisions a decrease.

190. The crimes* of the second class of the gravest nature are

* Crimes included in this class.

The following is a Comparative Statement of these Crimes for 1851 and 1852 :—

CRIME.	1851.		1852.	
	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.	
Culpable homicide, - - -	-	68	-	62
Wounding with dacoity, - - -	-	2	-	3
Ditto with highway robbery, - - -	-	30	-	18

dacoity and highway robbery with wounding, theft with wounding, and administering drugs, wounding with burglary, and cattle-

Ditto with theft, - - - - -	16	27	stealing. These are by
Ditto with burglary, - - - - -	19	18	
Ditto with cattle-stealing, - - - - -	15	7	
Theft with administering drugs, - - - - -	11	21	no means numerous
Assault with wounding or personal injury, 153	290		for a country so po-
Arson, - - - - -	64	81	pulous and extensive
Rape, - - - - -	99	78	
Affray with riot, - - - - -	14	17	

as the Punjab, inhabited by various fierce and hardy races, many

Their comparative of whom previous to annexation had never lived rarity. under any effective system of government. Per-

haps the most dangerous of these crimes is the administering of noxious

Administering noxious drugs, for the insidious mode in which this crime is carried on disarms suspicion, and makes its extermination difficult. It is not improbable that the Thugs of the Punjab have lately taken to this mode of living on the public, deterred from the more open and violent crime of destroying their victims.

191. The number of cases of culpable homicide, assault with wounding or personal injury, and rape, is large.

Culpable homicide. Their frequency, however, depends mainly on the character of the people. The deterring effect of punishment is not for some time apparent, and the efforts of the Police are of little avail.

Arson not an alarming offence in the East. The number of cases of arson is considerable, but this is not a crime in the East, as a general rule, of the grave nature which belongs to it in European countries.

192. Among the third class of crimes,* viz., simple felonies, there is

* *Crimes of the third class.*

CRIME.	1851. No. of Cases.	1852. No. of Cases.
Dacoity, - - - - -	4	5
Highway robbery, - - - - -	172	168
Burglary, - - - - -	2,746	3,425
Theft, - - - - -	7,730	9,339
Cattle-stealing, - - - - -	6,404	7,640
Total, - - - - -	17,056	20,577

an increase under every head, after making allowance for the increment on account of Dehra Ismael Khan.

The number of dacoities however is remarkably small, and the highway robberies are not numerous; but burglaries, thefts and cattle-lifting are very prevalent in many districts. They amount throughout the whole Punjab to no fewer than 20,404 cases. In all divisions they appear to be on the increase, but particularly in those of Leia and Mooltan. In the districts of those divisions the population is generally addicted to cattle-lifting. The heads of villages, and even the chiefs of clans, connive at the practice and participate in the profits. To be con-

victed of cattle-stealing leaves no social stain, apparently, on the character of an individual.

193. There is much reason to suppose that the substitution of flog-

Flogging how far efficacious for its punishment.

ging for imprisonment with hard labor, on conviction, for cattle-lifting has not proved effective.

Such is the opinion of both Majors Marsden and Hamilton, Officers of considerable experience on the subject, who have been in charge of districts where the crime is prevalent.

194. It is in the Khangurh and Futtehpoor Googaira Districts

Its special prevalence in the Khangurh and Googaira Districts.

that cattle-lifting prevails to the greatest extent.

In these districts, if the crime has not absolutely increased, it certainly has not diminished of late years. More cases * of cattle-stealing actually occurred, during 1852,

* Googaira,	999	
Khangurh,	1,105	
		2,104
Cis-Sutlej,		800
Trans-Sutlej,		136

in each of these two districts than in the whole of the Cis-Sutlej territory, and many

times more than in the Trans-Sutlej Division.

195. Khangurh is said to lie particularly exposed to depredation

Peculiar circumstances of these two districts.

from its position near the point where the Rivers Indus and Chenab unite. The Doab becomes

narrow towards its apex; both its sides, and indeed nearly all its Southernmost section, consist of alluvial land annually flooded from the Indus and Chenab, and covered with a dense grass jungle. On one side lies the independent state of Bhawalpore; on the other, Dehra Ghazee Khan. From ancient times it has been the practice for the border villagers to carry off each others' cattle. Futtehpore Googaira, with the exception of the narrow fringes of cultivation on the banks of its rivers, 'is little better than a great wilderness, in which the chief if not sole wealth of its almost nomade inhabitants consists in large herds of cattle. The temptation to steal, and the facilities for disposing of stolen animals by conveying them rapidly into independent jurisdiction, are nearly irresistible with such a people.

196. Still, if every abatement be made for the difficulties which cer-

The suppression of cattle-lifting really depends on the vigor of the Magistrate.

tainly do exist in the suppression of cattle-lifting, it must be admitted that adequate efforts have not been hitherto made. The matter has

however for some time attracted attention, and it is to be hoped

that the present year's administration will produce more satisfactory results. The Officer who appears to have been most successful in putting down cattle-stealing is Major John Clarke, of Goojeranwal-

* Cattle thefts. la. In this district the crime has decreased* in a marked manner, while the facilities and temptation for its commission are probably as great as in most

parts of the Punjab; as in every other administrative matter, success in the suppression of cattle-stealing must mainly depend on the district Officers. When they understand and do their duty, the Police will soon learn to do theirs, and by their joint efforts the crime would sensibly diminish, and at last nearly altogether cease.

197. In a marginal note* will be found an abstract of the fourth class

* *Crime of the fourth class ; Misdemeanours.*

	1851.	1852.
	No. of Cases.	
* Receiving stolen property,.....	279	466
Child-stealing, for the purpose of selling } into slavery,.....	16	5
Ditto for other illegal purposes,	10	17
Importation of slaves, or sale and purchase } of imported slaves,	17	13
Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin,	69	115
Forgery or subornation of forgery,	23	30
Perjury or subornation of perjury,	30	23
Adultery,	109	203
Attempt to commit any of these crimes, ..	1250	1333
Affray and riot with violent breach of the } peace,	8	8
Crimes and offences not specified above, ..	8504	12292
	<u>10315</u>	<u>14505</u>

of crimes. It is worthy of remark that many crimes formerly very prevalent in the Punjab have nearly been altogether suppressed. Thus child-stealing, the importation of slaves, and counterfeiting coin, crimes which were connived at and even legalized to a great extent by the pay-

ment of regular taxes, are fast disappearing. Some Officers, however, think that the last offence is still practised, and is made a source of considerable profit.

198. There are two offences in this list for which it is much to be regret-

Receiving stolen property. ted that the guilty parties are not more frequently brought to punishment. The one is knowingly receiving stolen property; the other, perjury and subornation of perjury. Both these offences are but too prevalent, and both escape with comparative impunity, particularly the latter. It appears to be a general opinion

Perjury and subornation of perjury. that perjury and subornation of perjury are more common under British than Native rule, partly

from the fact of our adherence to forms and technicalities, and partly from the inapplicability of our institutions to the native character. There is probably some truth in these views, but the main safeguard against such errors must lie in securing to the country administrators, who thoroughly understand the duties entrusted to them, who possess a real insight into the customs, habits and character of the people. There can, moreover, be little doubt that the perjury laws are quite inapplicable to this country.

199. The crimes and offences not specifically described in the judicial returns amount to the large number of 12,292. These are for the most part misdemeanours or offences of a miscellaneous nature. Among the most important are violation of the excise laws, abduction and seduction of females, abortion, offences against religious or public decency, trespass, concealment of crime, false complaints, fraud, gambling, neglect to support wives and children, neglect of duty on the part of Police and other ministerial Officers.

200. The value of property ascertained to have been stolen in 1852 was estimated at Rupees 6,21,100, of which Rupees 2,01,210, or upwards of 32 per cent. worth, was recovered. In the preceding year the estimate was Rupees 5,33,755, of which 25 per cent. was recovered. Neither of these returns can be considered as more than an approximation to accuracy.

201. In 1852 the number of individuals committed to the Sessions for trial was 1844, being an increase of 388 over the preceding year. Of these persons 918 were convicted, 345 acquitted, and 259 were under trial at close of the year: in 31 cases the commitments were cancelled, and the trials of 275 were referred to the Board of Administration.

202. Five hundred and four cases were appealed from the orders of the Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates. In 63 cases the appeals were rejected, 14 were struck off the file, the sentences in 204 were confirmed, and in 194 were modified or reversed. In miscellaneous matters there were also 269 appeals, in all of which, except 67, the orders were confirmed or were under consideration.

203. Two hundred and eighty-two persons were brought to trial before the Board of Administration, of whom 258 were found guilty, eleven were acquitted, and regarding thirteen the cases were returned for further evidence. One hundred and twenty-nine appeals* were preferred to the Board, of which the orders in 114 were maintained, in eight modified, and in seven reversed.

Trials before the Board
of Administration.

** Appeals.*

In 1851, 60
In 1852, 129

204. In 1852 the number of persons convicted and punished was 19,711.* Of these 18,539 were sentenced by the Magistrates as follows:—

* In 1851, 15,837
" 1852, 19,711

Abstract of sentences
passed by the Magis-
trates.

To three years' imprisonment,	602
From six months to two years,	4,195
Not exceeding six months,	3,318
Fined and discharged,	7,251
Required to furnish security.	1,211
Dismissed from office,	728
Flogged,	1,234

205. In the Sessions Court 914 persons were found guilty, and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment; 59 received sentences varying from eight to sixteen years; 693 to periods from one year to seven years; 123 to less than one year; and 38 were fined; and one flogged. Of the 258 persons convicted by the Board, 34 were hanged, 183 imprisoned for life, and the rest confined for periods varying from one to twenty-one years.

And by the Sessions
Court.

And by the Board.

206. The returns of crime for 1853 are more complete and more accurate than those of 1852. They embrace all the districts in the Punjab. The following statement gives an abstract for the whole country, arranged by divisions, and shows that in the year under review 43,825 crimes and misdemeanors were reported, in which 51,828 individuals were arrested or summoned, of whom however only 26,519 were summarily convicted or committed for trial to the Sessions. But, it will be remembered, the grand totals for 1853 must differ from those of 1852, because they include the Peshawur Division, which the former returns did not.

Returns for 1853.

207. The number of recorded crimes, and the number of persons arrested and summoned, greatly exceed those in 1852. This increase however arises, not only from more complete returns, but also from superior vigor and intelligence in the Police administration, and perhaps

Total number of cases and persons.			
	Cases.	Persons.	
1853,	.. 43,825	50,563	
1852,	.. 38,275	40,113	
Excess,	.. 5,550	10,450	

also, in some degree, from a more general resort by the people to the local courts.

208. There can be little doubt that, in the majority of cases, these are the real causes for the large increase which is shown. At the same time it is possible that in some few instances more crime may have occurred.

The actual increase amounts to 5,550 cases, and is shared in by all the divisions of the country except that of the Cis-Sutlej States, in which there is a considerable reduction.

209. The greatest increase of crime is in the Lahore, Jhelum, Leia and Mooltan Divisions. In the Lahore Division the increase* arises from thefts and burglaries, consequent, as the Commissioner remarks, on a year of "drought, high prices, and scarcity." Heinous crime, however, fell off from 111 cases in 1852 to 35 cases in 1853. In the Leia Division the increase is mainly to be attributed to more accurate returns, and increased vigor in the Administration. In the Mooltan Division, however, and specially in the district of that name, the Administration was not successful. To a certain extent, this result is attributed to the disordered state of the adjacent territory of the Nuwab of Bhawalpoor, but the Police management in Mooltan itself displayed a decided want of vigor.

Small increase in Jhelum Division.

In Peshawur and Huzara.

No increase in Kohat.

210. In Jhelum the increase of crime is small, and is mainly of a petty nature. In the Peshawur Division, the increase occurred in the Peshawur and Huzara Districts; in Kohat there was a slight diminution of crime. Kohat has been extremely well managed, and the returns are probably correct; with regard to its position, the state of order and security which exists is remarkable, and highly creditable to the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Coke. The increase in Huzara arises from the circumstance that in 1853, for the first time, crime not of a very heinous nature began to be reported. Before

Cause of apparent increase in Huzara. that date the Police were not allowed to take notice of crime, unless required to do so. Ever since Huzara has been under British management, its condition has been very prosperous, and the amount of crime wonderfully small if its former condition be considered. There has been a considerable increase in the return of crime in the Peshawur District. Heinous crime is still very frequent, but, though the vigor and energy which are so desirable have certainly not been displayed in its administration, it is certainly true that crime has not actually increased.

211. In 1852, by the criminal returns, the value of stolen plundered property was estimated at 7,17,193* Rupees, of which 2,20,103 Rupees' worth was recovered. In 1853 the value of property carried off was Rupees 7,02,591, of which Rupees' 2,09,796 worth was recovered. The proportions recovered in the two years differ little, being 30.69 in the one, 29.86 per cent. for the other.

Value of property abstracted.

Proportion recovered.

212. Perhaps the best point in the judicial administration for 1853 is that shown by the return of the time, during which witnesses were in attendance at the Criminal Courts; 66,720 were summoned, of whom 56,101 were detained but one day, 6,798 two days, 2,084 three days, 798 four days, and the remainder, 939 persons, from five to thirty days.

Short attendance of witnesses.

213. According to the plan pursued for the preceding year, a brief notice will be taken of each crime in the calendar. There has been generally a decrease over the former year in the first and second classes, that is, the darkest crimes; and an increase in the third and fourth classes, that is, the crimes of a less heinous character. The decrease in the former was 9 per cent., and the increase in the latter was 14 per cent.

Increase pertaining to 3rd and 4th classes of crimes.

214. It will be seen that of the two worst classes a large proportion occurred in the Trans-Indus territory. The first class comprises murder of various phases and aggravations, and wounding with intent to murder. The total num-

Decrease in 1st and 2nd classes.

* Inclusive of Peshawur Division.

ber of crimes under this heading was 370, being 45 less than the number in 1852, namely, 415. Of this number, 370, no less than 141 belonged to the Peshawur Division. Of the same total there were 76 cases of wounding only, thus leaving 294 of actual murders. Of these latter, 237 were unattended with circumstances of special or alarm-

ing aggravation. There was only one case of Crimes of the first class of atrocity. murder by Thugs. There were twelve murders with dacoity, but these all happened in the Trans-Indus territory. There were sixteen with highway-robbery, five more were accompanied with thefts ; six more with cattle stealing, and five with burglary. There were no murders on the river. In twelve cases children were murdered for their ornaments.

215. In the second class are grouped culpable homicide, dacoity and highway robbery, with various forms of ag- Crimes of the second class of atrocity. gravation, arson, suttee, rape, affray, and riot with

homicide. The total of them was 729, showing a difference less of 62 against 791 of the former year. Of these the Peshawur Division had little more than its fair share, namely 172. There were 23 cases of wounding with dacoity, being 10 in excess of the previous year ; but of these, again, 18 belonged to the Trans-Indus territory. There was only one case of dacoity with torture, which occurred in the Mooltan District, and none on the river. Of aggravated highway-robbery there were forty-six cases against forty-three of the previous year ; but of these, again, twenty-four occurred beyond the Indus. Of aggravated burglary there were only seventeen cases against twenty-five of the preceding year. Of violent theft there were thirty-one cases against thirty-six ; and of theft with poison only eight against twenty-two of the previous year. Of violent cattle-theft there were sixteen cases to nine. Of robbery with wounding there were 203 against 344 of the former year, a very satisfactory decrease. Ar-

Aggravated highway-robbery.

Violent theft.

Of violent cattle-theft there were sixteen cases to nine. Of robbery with

Robbery with wound-ing.

Arson.

and incendiarism would seem to have prevailed somewhat, there having been 183 to 101 of the previous year. Of suttee there was no case, that crime being extinct. Of rape there were sixty-three cases against eighty-five of the previous year. There were fifty cases of affray and riot with homicide against forty-four of the former year, but of the fifty no less than twenty-five were committed across the Indus.

216. The third class comprises gang robbery, highway-robbery, burglary, theft, cattle-lifting, all unattended with aggravating circumstances. The total number of cases was 24,519, showing an increase of 3,137 over 21,382 of the previous year. In this instance it should be observed that (contrary to the proportion in the two former classes) the Peshawur Division has the comparatively small number of 920 cases, which is but a fraction of the whole. There were in the whole territory thirty-seven cases of gang-

Crimes of the third class.
No gang-robbery except on the Indus. robbery (of which one was on the river) against fifty of the former year. Of these twenty-seven belonged to Peshawur Division, (a large proportion though a decrease of the absolute number of the former year,) eight to Leia Division all on the Indus, one to the Trans-Sutlej States. In Lahore and Cis-Sutlej Highway-robberies. and Jhelum Divisions there were none. There were 180 highway robberies against 250 of the former year, showing a satisfactory decrease. There were 4,130 simple Burglaries ; thefts. burglaries against 3,630 of the the former year ; 11,240 thefts against 9,694 ; 8,932 cases of cattle-stealing against 7,758 of the former year ; all exhibiting a considerable increase.

Cattle-stealing.
217. The fourth and last class includes receiving stolen property, child-stealing, coining, forgery, perjury, adultery, common affray, and miscellaneous. The total of this class amounts to 18,207 cases against 15,687 of the preceding year. Of the 18,207 cases, it should again be noted that only 1,482 belonged to Peshawur Division, exhibiting the same favorable disproportion which was noticed under the former heading. There were twenty-two cases of child stealing, against twenty-eight of the former year. Coining does not appear to be on the decrease, there being 131 cases against 117 of the former year. Forgery and perjury are also not diminished, there being forty-one of the former to thirty-two, and twenty-five of the latter to twenty-four, of the preceding year. Adultery has decreased on the former year, there being 180 cases against 210. Affray is, as usual in the Punjab, a rare offence ; there are but twenty-two cases against twenty-five of the former year.

Fourth class of crimes.
Child-stealing, few cases.
Coining.
Perjury ; forgery.
Adultery.
Affray rare.

218. During the year 1853, there were 51,828 persons under trial, of whom 25,035 were convicted by the Magistrates ; Trials and convictions. 1,484 were committed to the Sessions ; 23,528 were acquitted for the most part unconditionally, and the remaining 1,781 died, or were transferred, or stood over for trial. Numerous acquittals compared to convictions. The percentage of acquittals on convictions was 96 ; in 1852 it was 91. But these proportions are too high, and bear out the supposition that our lower criminal courts have some tendency to bring persons to trial without adequate necessity.

219. The following is the abstract of the sentences passed by the Magistrates on the 25,035 persons above named :—

To three years' imprisonment,	955
From six months to above two years.	5,418
Not exceeding six months,	3,994
Fined and discharged,	10,590
Required to furnish security,	1707
Dismissed from office,	864
Flogged,	1,507

220. Of the 1,827 persons, tried before the Sessions, 1,067 were convicted (a fair proportion) and 281 acquitted, and 225 cases were referred to the Judicial Commissioner. There were 210 persons tried by the Judicial Commissioner. Of these, 196 were convicted, and 14 acquitted. The following was the result of the appeals preferred from the Magistrates' courts to those of the Commissioners :—

Appeals rejected,	75
Orders confirmed,	577
Orders reversed or modified,	247
Pending at the end of the year,	10

Total number of appeals,..... 909

221. There were 158 appeals preferred to the Judicial Commissioner, of which the result was as follows :—

Rejected,.....	121
Dismissed after inspection of proceedings,	18
Orders modified,.....	7

Orders reversed,.....	8
Pending,.....	4

Total, 158

222. The Judicial Commissioner has furnished for 1853 a complete

Number of officials punished. and useful statement of the number of Government officials, attached to the judicial department,

who were punished, and the nature of their punishments. The list includes all grades, from a constable and watchman upwards. The total number punished is considerable, being 3,860, but the proportions between

Nature of the penalties. the different divisions are fair. Of the total punished, 2,302 were fined, 1,435 were dismissed

from office, and 123 suspended. The aggregate amount of the fines imposed was 9,598 Rupees, or less than 5 Rupees per individual. The punishments were rare in the higher ranks of all branches of the department, and the majority fell on the lower classes of the Police.

223. In this section figures have been largely adduced on various points which have been discussed. This course has

Recapitulation.

been pursued with a view to obtain confidence for the inductions and conclusions arrived at. But lest attention should be distracted, or the main points be encumbered by statistics, it may be not amiss to offer a succinct recapitulation.

224. Organized crimes may be said no longer to exist in the Punjab

No organized crime. on this side of the Indus. Of the violent and aggravated crime a large proportion pertains to the

Trans-Indus territory. In this territory, however, crime is on the whole decreasing. If it were not for the Frontier, the

Alarming crimes only occur in the Indus territory. amount of crime for these territories would appear decidedly small. For the Punjab itself, exclusive

of the Frontier, while dangerous crime such as thuggee or dacoity is almost extinct; and while violent and aggravated crime is decreasing, such

General decrease of heinous crime. as murder (chiefly arising from domestic causes), highway-robbery, homicide, wounding, aggravated

theft, and burglary; yet the returns of petty crime are increasing; while on the other hand these smaller offences do not appear to be increasing

Apparent increase of petty crimes and theft. on the other side the Indus. The augmentation may be partly owing to the improvement in reporting and in detecting, but there possibly is some actual increase. The excess

is specially apparent in regard to cattle-lifting, an offence of no aggrava-

Especially of cattle- tion, to which the people of many districts seem lifting. almost incorrigibly addicted. For the repression

of this nuisance further efforts on the part of the magistrates are needed. In the absence of a published census the proportion of criminals to the whole population cannot be compared with that of other Provinces; perhaps this desideratum may be supplied in the next Report. Still it is con-

Proportion of crime to population.

fidently believed that the Plain and settled districts of these territories, such as the Lahore Division, the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, will not show unfavorably as compared with older Provinces as regards the total amount of crime, especially as regards the more aggravated crimes.

Moderate in the Punjab territories.

The Police recover about one-third of the total property stolen or robbed, which proportion, it is believed, does not fall below the moiety received in England. Arrests

Fair proportion of stolen property recovered.

are made in about four-fifths of the cases reported; and so far the result would appear favorable; but it is feared that the

Numerous arrests.

Comparative paucity of convictions by the Magistrates.

Favourable result of committals;

And of appeals.

Prompt despatch of business by the Magistrates.

remaining on trial at the close of each year.

PART III.—PRISON DISCIPLINE.

225. In the Board's Report the evils, which prevailed in the temporary prisons of the Punjab during the first two years after annexation, were set forth; the remedial measures were sketched, and manifold reforms were promised. The account for 1850 and 1851 was a record

Narrative of reforms executed.

of existing defects with proposals for amendment ; the account for 1852 and 1853 is chiefly a narrative of defects actually amended.

226. From the beginning of 1853 an Inspector of Prisons has been appointed. To his office duplicates of the monthly and annual returns are furnished, and thus complete and valuable statistical comparisons are made ; without such accurate knowledge, indeed, no real reforms can be carried out. He examines personally every jail in the Punjab at least once a year.

227. During the two years under report the basis of all reform, namely, the construction of jails, has been completed. Every district has its jail regularly constructed. Of the three central jails, that at Lahore has been complete for many months past in all respects except the addition of a second circle, and has been containing prisoners. The two other central jails at Mooltan and Rawul Pindie are nearly finished.

228. The number of prisoners is increasing, and the accumulation will probably continue. The aggregate has risen from 8,000 to 9,000 and now to upwards of 10,000. At present the accommodation is perhaps adequate, but the progressive ratio of increase, if not arrested, must in time disturb existing arrangements. The chief cause is the improved detection of crime and criminals already mentioned : there is also a natural tendency

to accumulate, as many prisoners are sentenced to long terms. The best mode of diminution has occupied serious attention. The means are two-fold, consisting of changes, partly in the criminal law, and partly in prison discipline. Fine might be largely substituted for imprisonment with such offences

as the following, when attended by extenuating circumstances : theft, embezzlement, manslaughter, wounding, affray, assault, perjury, forgery, corruption, and miscellaneous misdemeanours. The punishment of flogging cannot with advantage be extended beyond its present range, except perhaps for juvenile offenders. The proposed change in the law would not only relieve our crowded prisons, but would prove humane towards the offender without detracting from penal efficacy, or diminishing protective effect as regards society. In the interior of the prisons solitary

confinement might be uniformly introduced

throughout, and the enhanced severity of solitude might afford the means of reducing the terms of imprisonment. One day of solitary confinement might count for two of ordinary imprisonment. Again, the "good behaviour" system might be introduced, that is, exemplary con-

duct in jail on the part of any prisoner, not sentenced for any aggravated or heinous offence, might entitle him to a partial remission of his sentence. For the determination of what would constitute good behaviour certain plain and obvious tests might be applied, such as the acquirement of an useful trade, or the learning to read and write within a given time. Here again while the immediate object in view, namely diminution of number, is attained, the moral reformation of the prisoners themselves would be largely promoted.

229. But while the number of prisoners is increasing, the aggregate cost to the State of their maintenance is, on the contrary, decreasing. In 1850 for 9,059 prisoners there was an expenditure of Rupees 5,04,399, being an average of Rupees 55-10-10½ per head ; in 1851, for 8,814 prisoners there was Rupees 4,19,446, or Rupees 47-9-5 per head ; in 1852, for 9,354 prisoners there was Rupees 4,27,310, or Rupees 45-10-10¾ per head ; in 1853, for 10,242 prisoners, there was Rupees 4,24,852, or Rupees 41-7-8 per head ; so that, judging by averages, there has been saved by improved management in 1851 Rupees 71,303 ; in 1852, Rupees 17,843 ; and in 1853, Rupees 43,035 ; and the total saving in three years would be Rupees 1,32,182. This economical result appears satisfactory. The present average however, Rupees 41, though comparatively not otherwise than creditable, is absolutely higher than it ought to be, and allows scope for further reduction. The averages of individual jails range over considerable variations from 32 to 59 Rupees ; all those at present above 40 Rupees will, it is hoped, in future years fall below that figure.

230. In regard to diet, fuel, clothing, bedding and contingencies, the Punjab jails are moderate ; but in regard to guards, both permanent and contingent, the charges are high throughout and in many places excessive, though much lowered since the commencement. In one respect, however, it will be difficult to equalize the cost in the two Provinces. In the North-western Provinces the permanent jail guards are non-military, being common Policemen or

Good behaviour system.
Decrease of jail expenditure.

Estimated savings in three years, Rs. 1,32,182.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum, Rupees 41.

Prisoners housed, clothed and fed cheaply.

But guarded dearly. Nujeebs, and receiving four or at the most five Rupees per mensem. In the Punjab they belong to

Military Police Battalions in which the men receive sepoy's pay, namely 7 Rupees per mensem each. In short a Punjabee prisoner is housed, clothed, and fed cheaply, but guarded dearly. The average annual cost of a prisoner in the North-western Provinces is only 35 Rupees; the excess in the Punjab average lies chiefly in the guard, but not in the other items. Efforts will not be relaxed until this average shall have descended at least to the standard of Rupees 35.

231. During the year 1853 the Government were pleased to direct

the abolition of out-door, and the enforcement of in-door labor in all the prisons of the Punjab. The result appears to have justified the preference which the late Board

(para. 210) strongly expressed for the in-door system. It has facilitated the reduction of guards

and establishments, and improved the health and discipline of the prisoners. Each jail is now a great industrial school, and a large proportion of the prisoners are becoming skilled artisans. The variety of articles

manufactured and of work is interesting. In the different places carpets and floor-cloths, cotton-

cloths, coarse and fine, blankets, rope, country-paper, soap, gutta-percha, camel and elephant gear, tents, country carts, carpentry, are all prepared, and in Umritsur Jail even

lithographic printing is performed. The nett proceeds of prison labor during the year amounted to Rupees 25,015-5-10; the sum of 10,702 was disbursed during the three last months of the same period to the district offices for local improvements in lieu of prisoners' out-door labor. But not only do the prisoners produce marketable commodities; they also make their own clothes, grind flour and prepare their own food, grow their own vegetables, (in gardens within the jail precincts,) perform menial duties, repair the prison buildings, and perform much that must otherwise be done by paid workmen. The employment of the body of prisoners on the last day of 1853 may be classified as follows. The number of prisoners on that day was 11,093; of these—

3,869 were employed in manufactures.

3,117 in constructing and repairing jails.

2,095 in menial duties of jails.

489 in hospital.

223 old, infirm, or unfit for work.

235 without labor according to sentence.

819 committed to sessions, and under trial.

232. The figures given below will show the estimated value of

Value of prison labor. prisoners' labor of all kinds :—

Nett cash profits from sale of manufactures,	13,152	1	9
Price of labor on articles manufactured for prison use,	11,863	4	1
Value of labor on roads and public buildings,	87,403	3	3
Saving by employment of prison labor instead of paid establishment, for menial duties,	50,610	0	0
Total,	1,63,028	9	1
<i>Deduct :</i>			
Loss by occasional			
Nett balance of profit. employment of			
hired labor,	2,595	0	9
Disbursed in lieu of out-door labor, ...	10,202	7	2
		12,797	7 11

Balance on account value of convict

labor, 1,50,231 1 2

233. During 1852 much sickness prevailed in the prisons ; indeed the season was generally insalubrious ; the percentage of mortality was 9·72 on the whole number of prisoners : the fatal epidemics of 1851 were adverted to in the Board's Report ; but the year 1853 has with very few exceptions proved uniformly healthy, and the casualties were only 4·90 per cent. The sanitary condition and cleanliness of the jails is excellent. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good ; escapes are rare, and, when they do occur, recaptures are frequent ; during the period under review there was but one *emeute*, which happened in the Central Jail in October 1853, and which was promptly repressed without any casualty or escape. The number of juvenile offenders is considerable, so also the number of re-commitments. Solitary cells

Sickness and casualties in the jails.

General salubrity during 1853.

Good conduct of the prisoners.

Juvenile offenders.

Solitary cells.

have been constructed in all the jails, but in only five or six has the solitary system been really tried ; in the remainder it has been used rather as a special punishment than as a continuous measure.

234. The proportion of prisoners who have received even a rudimen-

Education in jails. tary education is the merest fraction. In many

jails, however, elementary education is more or less carried out. It is hoped that ere long it may be enforced for all the prisoners in all the jails, and that ultimately every prisoner, who has been in jail for any period except the shortest, shall leave it having acquired an useful trade, learnt to read and write, and received the elements of

Moral effects of prison discipline. practical knowledge. Thus a reformatory as well as a deterring and preventive effect will have been

produced ; men will no longer be demoralized in places where they are detained by the State for the good of society, and such terms as "sink of iniquity," "hot-bed and nursery of crime" will no longer be applicable to our prisons ; indeed they have well nigh ceased to be so already.

235. This section of the Report may appropriately close with a brief

Services of the Inspector of Prisons.

mention of the services of the Inspector of Prisons, Dr. Charles Hathaway. The Judicial Commissioner has repeatedly testified to the zeal and efficiency with which this Officer has supervised that Department. The cost of the appointment has been covered four or five times over by the savings effected, and, as regards the management of the prisons, a most visible improvement has taken place since his incumbency. Indeed, it is probable that the district jails are not inferior to any similar institutions in India, not even to those of the North-western Provinces. The Central Jail at Lahore, under the Inspector's direct management, affords a good example as regards economy, education, manufactures, discipline and sanitary arrangement.

Section XV.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

236. On the separate formation of a Judicial Department in 1853,

Preparation of judicial statistics.

special attention was immediately given to the collection and collation of annual returns, which, though not unerring guides, yet furnish valuable tests, and are the means of discovering and remedying broad defects. In the course of six months

the required statistics were obtained for all the districts for the preceding year (1852,) and, after much comparison and correction, a *resumé* of the whole was prepared in the Judicial Commissioner's office, and a Report submitted to Government. A similar Report has just been completed for 1853. It is proposed to publish these Reports annually, for the information of all Officers concerned, on a plan uniform with that pursued by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at the Presidencies.

237. There are four kinds of Courts in the Punjab, which are presided over respectively by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistants, and Tuhseeldars or Revenue Officers, vested with the powers pertaining to Small Cause Courts. The two first are European Covenanted or Commissioned Officers; the third class are sometimes European and sometimes Native Officers; the fourth are usually Natives.

238. Within the last two years the greater number of the Tuhseeldars, or Native Collectors of Land Revenue stationed in the interior of districts, have been vested with powers to try petty civil suits, arising within their local jurisdictions, up to the value of Rupees 300, or £30. Though they are essentially Revenue Officers, yet at their appointment regard is had to their judicial qualifications. Much benefit is anticipated from their exercise of such functions, an advantage similar to that which in England results from the establishment of County Courts.

239. In the first place, the Tuhseeldar's Court being close at hand, both litigants and witnesses are saved the trouble and expense of resorting to the Central Court, which may be many miles off, in petty cases where quick and speedy justice are specially valuable. For the furtherance of this object the Tuhseeldars are also allowed in these cases not only to try the suit, but to receive the initiatory petitions of plaint, and to proceed with the inquiry without making reference to the District Officer. Again, in the opinion of natives, the first and best qualification of a Judge is not legal lore or logical acumen, but a knowledge of the position and insight into the character of the persons who come before him. This quality will be

Judicial qualifications of the Tuhseeldars. possessed by the Tuhseeldars, from their local knowledge acquired in the course of fiscal business, to a greater degree than by any other class of Officers. In this respect no other description of judges can at all approach them. Moreover, on *their*

cases alone can local public opinion be brought effectually to bear. The Judge associates with the people, lives, moves, and has his being among them, not only by social intercourse but in the transaction of business, and this not of one kind but of many. He must therefore necessarily observe rustic society in its every phase. The same influences affect the parties as well as the Judge. Every suitor and witness acts under the eye of his neighbour, in the presence of many acquaintances, who have constantly business to transact at the *tuhseel*. Among an agricultural population, at a distance from the central station, and in minor cases, which though individually small, yet from their being so numerous, affect the happiness of the greatest number, the value of such a judicial machinery cannot be over-rated. But in heavier cases other elements enter,

Causes suited for the
Central rather than the
Tuhseeldaree Courts.

which are more properly cognizable by Officers at a distance. In large mercantile cities, also, near at hand to the central station, the larger portion of the judicial work can be more properly performed by the superior Courts. At such places the European Judge ought to be quite as accessible as the *Tuhseeldar*. While the agency of *Tuhseeldars* is judiciously employed, the opposite error must be guarded against, and too heavy a judicial burden must not be placed on their shoulders.

240. The following figures will illustrate the amount of business per-

Judicial business for the years 1852 and 1853. formed by the Courts during the two years 1852 and 1853 :—

CIVIL

M

241. There can be no doubt that the figures for 1852 exhibit many defects in the administration of justice. But the figures for 1853, though

they prove that many imperfections still exist, yet show a marked improvement in almost every respect. There were fewer cases pending at the close of 1852 than at the close of 1851. Again, though a larger number of suits were instituted during 1853 than 1852, yet

there were fewer cases pending at the close of 1853. Not only has the actual number of decisions but also their proportion to the whole considerably increased. The nonsuits and dismissals on default, though originally small, have yet decreased

50 per cent. during the past year; this is a favorable symptom, and shows that our Officers are anxious to bring every cause to hearing and to eschew technicalities. The value of the suits has increased with their number; against 34 lakhs of Rupees for 1852 there are 35½ lakhs for 1853. But though there has been this increase of more than a lakh, yet

the aggregate value of costs has risen from 1,89,170 to 1,91,417, giving a disproportionately small increase of 2,247 Rupees. Thus the average costs in each case have fallen from Rupees 4-1 to 3-8, and the percentage of costs in value from 5-8 to 5-4. Again, the number of appeals has increased, yet the number of cases remanded for re-investigation, and of orders reversed, has decreased. Lastly, the average duration of each suit has fallen from 47 days to 36; and this indicates improvement on the whole. If

each successive year shall display as much improvement on its predecessor as 1853 does on 1852, there will be matter for congratulation. It must, however, be observed that the Mooltan and Leia Divisions, though they show improvement, are yet behind the other four Divisions.

242. Of the work exhibited by the statistics above given, the following share devolved on the Tuhseeldars' Small Cause Courts.

SMALL

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

Total, exclusive of the Peshawar Division, 1853, 1854	Number of cases pending at the close of last year.		NUMBER OF CASES OF THE FILE.			NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.							PENDING.		VALUE OF CASES AND COSTS.			APPEALS TO THE DEPUTY COM- MISSIONER FROM THE DECISION OF TUNNEBANGS.							
	Original.	Appeal.	Total instituted.	Total on file.	Decided in favor of Plaintiff or Appellant.	Decided in favor of Defendant or Respondent.	Non-suited.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted by compromise.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Time occupied.	Average of days for each case.	Total value of suits.	Total costs of suits.	Average cost in each case.	Percentage of costs to value.	Number of cases appealed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Returned for revision.	Modified.	Orders reversed.	Orders confirmed.	Pending at the close of the year.
21897	0	21897	25931	7666	1990	26957	6318	1063	21348	2591	4448995	24778	1-11-4	7-11-10	279	45	21	36	105	0	0	0	0	0	0
34324	0	34324	37106	15073	3440	187	1968	14078	1176	23523	1381	0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	957	191	0	69	131	561	2

243. It will be seen that in these Courts also there has been an improvement in most of the respects adverted to, in regard to the judicial administration generally. The degree of advance has however been somewhat less than in the superior Courts. It will be observed that, although the number of suits was 35,825 out of 57,479, that is, more than one-half, yet the aggregate value was only 7½ lakhs of Rupees out of 35½ lakhs, or about one-fifth. The percentage of costs is 8 Rupees, whereas in the upper Court it is only 5½ : in this respect, however, no blame is attributable to the Tuhseeldars, because the average value of the suits was very trifling, (only 20 Rupees, or £2.) If there are any costs at all, they must form a considerable percentage.

244. It has been necessary to exclude the Peshawur Division from the foregoing statistics, because no returns were furnished for 1852, and, those for 1853 being the first, no means of comparison exist. The figures for 1853 may be abstracted as follows :—

CIVIL

CIVIL SUITS OF PESHAWUR DIVISION.

(98)

1892, .. Peshawur Division, .. 1893, ..	NUMBER OF CASES OF THE FILE.		NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										VALUE OF CASES AND COSTS		APPEALS TO THE COMMISSIONER'S COURT.									
	Original.	Appeal.	Total instituted.	Total on the file.	Decided in favor of Plaintiff or Appellant.	Decided in favor of Defendant or Respondent.	Non-suited.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted by compromise.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average of days for each case.	Total value of suits.	Total costs of suits.	Average costs in each case.	Percentage of costs to value.	Number of cases appealed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Returned for revision.	Modified.	Orders reversed.	Orders confirmed.	Pending at the close of the year.
1892, .. Peshawur Division, .. 1893, ..	986	96	1022	1172	316	85	59	83	445	15	895	377	100	88327	4467	5-1-3	5-0-11	6	0	0	0	0	0	2

245. It must be admitted that this return is unsatisfactory ; the non-suits, dismissals on default, compromises, cases pending, are all numerous, while the actual decisions are few. The duration of suits is altogether excessive. The only redeeming feature is the percentage of costs, which does not exceed that of other divisions. Nine-tenths of the cases belong to the Peshawur Valley itself. There is no doubt that the Peshawur

Previous defects in the administration of justice in Peshawur.

Courts have not as yet been popular, and the proceedings have been characterised by disheartening delay, which partly accounts for the great number of compromises, to which parties naturally resort when they find that causes are not brought to decision. The many difficulties which press on the district authorities in this place have been previously noticed. In this department, the Tuhseeldars had not been vested with judicial powers, and consequently the entire work devolved on the European Officers at this station, who were for the most part absorbed in other pressing duties. Much attention is now being given to this subject ; the Small Cause Courts have been established, and two experienced Assistants have been appointed. Improvement during the current year may be confidently looked for.

246. While, however, in the general administration of justice in the

Favorable points in Punjab civil justice.

Punjab improvement is discernible, there are still many imperfections which will necessitate further exertions. Some points, such as the paucity of suits thrown out on default or on technical grounds, the small proportion of costs, the number of orders confirmed on appeal, are favorable. On the other hand, the excess of decisions in favor of plaintiff over those in favor of defendant, the large number of compromises, and especially the average duration

Summary of existing defects.

of suits, are unfavorable. The present average duration of suits, namely, 36 days, though less than before, is yet far too great. For the superior Courts the average should not exceed twenty days, and for the Small Cause Courts ten or twelve days. Vigilance must not relax until the average shall have descended to this standard. The duration should be specially short at those stations where great cities close at hand chiefly furnish the matter for litigation, and consequently where the witnesses and all other parties are within immediate reach. The numerous decisions in favor of plaintiff would seem to show that the Judge issues decrees without having adequately tested the

Inference from compromises. validity of the claims. The compromises are sometimes honestly effected, because the parties have become convinced of the right, and have understood the principle which will guide the Court, and sometimes because they lost confidence in the Court or have been discouraged by delay. An increase of appeals is not generally considered a favorable appearance, nevertheless it is so in the Punjab, and would seem to show that the people are learning the principles of justice, and are gaining confidence in the appellate Courts.

Frequency of appeals. 247. The total of 57,000 suits is not large for a population of upwards of ten millions, nor is the total value, 35 lakhs of Rupees, or £350,000, considerable for a Province which pays two crores, or two millions Sterling, of revenue. The average of a suit, about 60 Rupees, or £6, is also small. Still the above figures do not represent the entire litigation of the country. It is explained in the Board's Report, that the adjudication of all causes and tenures connected with land was entrusted to the Revenue Settlement Department. The satisfactory manner in which the cases are decided was detailed in para. 295 of the Board's Report. Many thousands of such suits, of which the value

Number of suits. cannot be exactly determined, but which is very large, involving minute inquiry into ancestral title, and precise account as regards existing possession, are annually decided in the Settlement Department, and under no system will justice be better secured than by these measures. Of the cases before the ordinary tribunals the majority are connected with bonded debts, and with questions relating to betrothal, marriage and divorce: the remainder pertain to commercial property, to land and houses in cities and villages, and to the distribution of personal effects.

Value of property litigated. 248. During the year 1853 a brief Code was prepared, embodying the principles of law which should guide the Courts: some such compendium was certainly required. The ryot presents a great diversity of tribes and races, and a corresponding diversity of laws and customs. The inhabitants of cities, the emigrants from Hindoostan, the wealthy and educated classes generally, follow the Hindoo and Mahomedan Codes. These Codes retain a hold on the affection and veneration of members of the two persuasions respectively; the religious sanction with which they are invested is ana-

Causes relating to rights and interests in land.

Preparation of a Civil Code.

Variety of laws prevailing in the Punjab.

logous to that of the Mosaic Levitical law. The Seikhs also, in civil and secular affairs, are generally bound by the Hindoo law. Again, in most of the provincial localities, and among the agricultural tribes generally, there prevail local customs

Conflict of law and customs.

more or less at variance with the ordinary laws of Oriental society, and presenting shades of difference in almost every district. These customs are more peculiar in their natures, and more imperative in their authority, among the wild districts which adjoin the Frontier; their observance is enforced with fanatical zeal, and their breach avenged with bloodshed. It is necessary, therefore, that the Judges in their various grades should not only know something of the European jurisprudence, the Indian Regulations and the Oriental systems of law, but also that they should have some insight

Need of a digest of Native Law and of a Manual for the guidance of judicial Officers.

into the usage of trade, the practice of the landholding community, the tenets of the Seikh sect, the manners of the Hill and Frontier tribes. It is further necessary, that, when in doubt or ignorance, they should have easy means of reference, inasmuch as with their multifarious duties they can have but limited leisure for thought and study,—and as there is no respectable native bar, and as great a paucity of Pundits and Mooftes, that is, Doctors of Eastern law, to whom reference could be made: under these circumstances, therefore, a simple Manual seemed likely to be of use.

249. A work of this nature was accordingly prepared and submitted to the Government, who were pleased to authorize its circulation in the Punjab, not with legislative authority, but with a force similar to that of the Circulars of the chief Presidency Courts. The Manual sets forth those principles

Scope of the Punjab Manual, the circulation of which is sanctioned by the Government.

of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law which are deemed worthy of observance, such as the rules of inheritance, property of females, adoption and disposition of property, and also the points on which these laws are not to be followed. On matters not otherwise provided for, such as contracts, sales and mortgages, agency, bailment, usury, insolvency, libel, it lays down principles borrowed either from Regulation law or from European jurisprudence. It describes the circumstances under which the law may yield to ascertained *lex loci*, and prescribes the method for ascertaining the local custom. In commercial affairs, such as partnership and bills of exchange, it sets forth the prevailing practice

ascertained from the heads of the mercantile community ; and in certain subjects it lays down rules which, after five years' experience of the Province, are believed to be best calculated to promote its social welfare ; such subjects are questions relating to betrothal, marriage and divorce. This class of cases, indeed, is the most numerous of all.

250. Domestic morality in the Punjab is somewhat low ; indeed many Domestic morality in the Punjab. customs sanctioned and enforced previous to British rule had a sure tendency to make it so. The prevailing customs regarding betrothal are inherently vicious. Among many classes with some pretension to respectability, and more or less throughout the Province generally, especially in the Hill Districts, there prevails a system of exchanging girls, which (aggravated by the intrigues

Vicious system of betrothals. of professional agents who earn a livelihood by the traffic) ultimately produces the most mischievous effects. These exchanges, concerning as they do many families and involving many couples, and thus ramifying into a great variety of complications, present the strongest temptations to fraud, cause women to be regarded as negotiable commodities, and are in fact quite as objectionable as regular money sales.

251. Among other classes, again, the indirect giving and receiving of Pecuniary considerations. valuable consideration (though not of actual cash) on account of marriages and betrothals, introduce dishonest dealing and sordid mendacity into these transactions, which of all others should, if possible, be kept free from such taint.

252. In short, these practices lower the position of the women and corrupt the honesty of the men. On several occasions the Supreme Government and the Home Demoralizing practices to be discouraged by the Courts. authorities have evinced a resolve to check the progress of demoralization, and to enforce principles more worthy of civilized humanity : and it may be hoped that, as so many crimes of heinous atrocity have been more or less successfully repressed, also other practices, which, though of lesser turpitude, are yet very prejudicial, may speedily be banished. Only let legal support be withheld from transactions connected with the exchange of girls and women, and from the giving and receiving of valuable consideration, and that system will rapidly die of spontaneous extinction. When people find that these

Ulterior prospects of improvement. transactions are not legalized, they will for self-interest sake cease to engage in them, and will

revert to a more rational system. Independent of a better domestic morality, there will be less fraud, fewer disasters, and less individual misery.

253. The provisions of the law, then, have been laid down with the aim of affording those, who suffer from breaches of betrothal and other legitimate grievances, a redress quick and sure, although against the party who broke and the parents who may have originally made or caused the breach of the contract. On the other hand, they are so framed as to discourage illegitimate practices by withholding the redress they seek from those, who are suffering under grievances for which they have only to thank their own unprincipled folly. Such suitors would desire a ratification of the promised exchange or an enforcement of the betrothal; but, finding that they cannot obtain such aid from Courts of justice, they are learning to desist from such unnatural contracts. A movement is however going on in the interior of society; these transactions are becoming

ing rarer, and in some of the Hill districts, where they most prevailed, the communities are appointing committees of their chiefs and elders to revise the customs relating to inter-marriage, and to regulate agreements regarding betrothals.

254. Much attention has been devoted to the simplification of procedure. The objects of all the rules which have been enjoined on the Courts are, that in the first instance the plaintiff and defendant should be confronted, and that, as soon as specific issues for trial have been fixed by the Judge, both parties with their respective witnesses should appear in Court on the same day, should cross-question each other, and that on the same day the forensic controversy should be decided; the Judge should with his own mouth announce his decision to

the parties; that in the execution of decrees unnecessary harshness should be avoided in the initiatory measure; that there should be a preliminary clearance of transfer property about to be sold in satisfaction; and that in all cases, whether original or accessory, or in appeal, the Court should be guided by fact and principle rather than by technicality.

Section V.

PART I.—REVENUE.

255. The account now to be given of the management of the Punjab Revenue must, in the arrangement of topics, differ from the narrative given by the Board in Section VII. of the Report. In that section the assessment of the land tax in the Punjab Proper was sketched, generally as regards the Central Doab assessed under the Durbar, and in detail as regards the Southern and Frontier Districts as assessed after annexation. The causes which, in spite of great reduction in taxation, had partially deranged these first summary settlements, were explained, and the necessity for still further relief was set forth. The prevailing landed tenures were then analyzed, and the operations of the regular settlement were outlined. Then, with advertence to the excise customs and other minor taxes, the transition from the Native to the British system, and the abolition under the latter of numerous imposts, were described. Lastly, in regard to jageers, pensions and rent-free tenures, it was shown how handsomely the Government had fulfilled all the personal and political obligations which it inherited from its predecessors. The revenues of the Punjab Proper having been thus elucidated, the same Report in another supplementary Section, XI., on the Trans and Cis-Sutlej States, briefly touched upon the settlement of the revenue in those territories.

256. The present section will now describe the fiscal arrangements, (including land-tax, excise and miscellaneous revenue) specially showing how the "*further relief*" predicted by the Board has been granted throughout, and the land-tax thereby placed on a durable basis, *for all the Punjab territories both old and new*; for this purpose, tracing out division by division and district by district, and embracing the official years of 1851-52 and 1852-53. Although the figured returns will extend only up to the close of the official year 1853, (*i. e.*, up to May of that year,) still, whenever the completion of the narrative may require it, facts and circumstances subsequent to this date will be given. The returns relate to the whole territory, and have been prepared after the model of those furnished to the North-western Provinces' Government by the Sudder Board of Revenue at Agra. They are quite complete for the year 1852-53, but less so

Fiscal condition of each division and district to be described.

for 1851-52. On the appointment of a separate Financial Department in the commencement of 1853, better attention was fixed on these subjects, and greater regularity secured. In connexion with

Preparation of statistics in the Financial Department.

these returns there will be given, after the detailed Division and District Reports shall have been concluded, some few general remarks applicable to the entire Province. In these remarks will be included what little may remain to be said regarding the jageer department and the pension office.

257. It will be seen that the following paragraphs deal largely with that portion of the Revenue Department, which relates

That branch of the revenue system which relates to the interests of the tax-payers to be specially described.

not so much to the direct interests of the Government as tax-receiver, as to the welfare of the agriculturists as tax-payers ; and to that onerous and important branch of the Collector's duties, which concerns the registration of landed tenures, the decision of disputes between landlord and tenant, and between members of the same community of landholders, the training of village accountants, and the preparation of annual records. The immediate object of these measures is to secure the happiness and prosperity of the rustic population ; and attention will be directed to those divisions and districts where progress may have been made in this respect. At the same time

Various sub-divisions of the fiscal department.

that the punctual payment of the Government demand is noticed, those measures also will be marked, which have been adopted to reduce the land-tax and to lighten the burdens of the people. The preparation of the official records which affect the public convenience will be adverted to. The department of accounts will also demand attention, and, as a great test of efficiency in this respect, the state of the Inefficient Balance in each district will be touched upon,—the Inefficient Balance being the head of the account of those disbursements which, for want of audited bills or of the required authority, cannot be formally charged in the body of the account. This heading, therefore, is a fair index of the regularity with which the general accounts are kept ; of the care and caution with which disbursements and advances are made ; and of the punctuality with which sanction for all necessary expenditure is solicited, and all bills for charges incurred are submitted.

258. After the above preface this section will proceed to each division and district, following the territorial order of the sub-divisions as given in the introductory section.

Cis-Sutlej States Division.

259. This division contains five districts. In fiscal amount it is of average importance ; its total revenue of all kinds is about 22½ lakhs of Rupees, or £225,000 Sterling per annum.

260. In Section XI. of the Board's Report were described the political complications which embarrass the administration of this territory. The most important of the many vexed questions, which have been set at rest, were also mentioned, namely, the settlement of jurisdiction, the questions between the Puttiala State and its co-sharers, the service commutation, and the law of succession. Without further allusion to these matters it will now be shown how a fiscal system has taken firm root, and how order has succeeded to confusion. Such a description can be given with some approach to completeness, inasmuch as the reports and returns during the years 1849-50, 1850-51 and 1851-52 are more perfect for this division than for any other.

261. Previous to the formation of a regular Administration under the late Board in 1849 the peculiar relations between the upper classes and the State, the intermingling of jurisdictions, the constant changes of the superintending Officers, the pressure of diplomatic concerns, and the prevalence of war, had caused extreme disorder in the conduct of civil affairs, and in no department more than in the fiscal. It may be well to recount, briefly, the points which most urgently demanded the Commissioner's attention from 1849 to 1852.

262. The exact amount of the public revenue was to be ascertained ; extraneous receipts and collections to a large amount were to be entered regularly in the accounts, and credited to Government.

Complete catalogues were to be prepared of the villages in each district, distinguished into their various classes, such as those which paid revenue to Government, those which belonged to jageerdars, and those which were shared by both.

The orders of Government were to be obtained regarding vast numbers of rent-free tenures, which had been enjoyed without being sanctioned or even reported.

The confirmation of the Board was to be procured to summary settlements both of villages and of detached lands, which from time to time and from various causes had fallen into the possession of the British Government.

The internal sub-division of the several districts for fiscal purposes was to be effected, and the conterminous boundaries of independent jurisdictions were to be adjusted.

The revenue establishments were to be fixed, reported on and permanently sanctioned, instead of being as heretofore, for the most part, temporarily entertained and charged for as contingencies.

Economy and regularity were to be introduced into the contingent expenditure ; all charges worthy of being maintained were to be reported on.

The accounts of the central treasury of each district were to be reduced to order, especially as regards unadjusted items ; a mass of deposits was to be cleared away, that is, the sums entered under this head were either to be paid off to the proper recipients or else credited to Government.

The branch treasuries in the interior of the districts were to be organized : arrears of great extent and variety, including a number of bills, both contingent and miscellaneous, were to be disposed of : the reporting and disbursement of pensions were to be regulated.

To effect all these measures with the requisite celerity and accuracy, to simplify that which was complicated by error, was a task far more tedious and harassing than to plant institutions in a new Province, or to mark out the rough outline of an Administration.

263. But beside those reforms which were immediately needed for the ordinary conduct of affairs, many other steps were simultaneously taken for the extension and improvement of a fiscal system.

The District Agency Courts were abolished. These irregular tribunals had grown out of the former political system, and had gradually absorbed much that might have been better disposed of in the district offices, especially disputes between the jageerdars and the landholders. Such questions were now

referred to the Revenue Courts, the *quasi* political jurisdiction of District Officers was annulled, and all matters of right were to be decided by the common law.

The voluminous records of the Agency, or Political and Diplomatic Collation of Agency Department, were with great care and labor arranged and collated.
records.

The Stamp Rules were enforced, to the improvement of the Revenue, and to the repression of lax and vexatious litigation.
Enforcement of the Stamp Rules.

The Excise Laws relating to drugs and spirits were extended to jageer estates, which had been unnecessarily exempted.
Extension of the Excise Laws.

The jurisdiction of the Summary Suit Department was well defined, both order and justice were introduced into this important branch, which regulates the relations between landlord and tenant, and between the jageerdars and their village communities.
Summary Suit Department improved.

This measure again was greatly promoted by the organized instruction of the village accountants, and by the appointment of Qanoongos (district notaries) to test the formality of the annual records.
Instruction of village accountants.

In those rent-free estates which were held on the tenure of sowars' shares (see para. 420, page 163, Board's Report,) the shares having become infinitely sub-divided, an elaborate record of them was made, and the living sharers were grouped off into sets according to genealogical order.
Registry of horse-men shares.

In those estates, also, where service commutation (see para. 433, Board's Report) was to be paid by a large number of co-sharers, representatives, "Sirkurdehs" were appointed from among the brotherhood to distribute the burden, and to collect from their partners.
Service commutation.

Regularity was enforced in regard to advances made to landholders for works of local utility.
Advances to landholders for works of utility.

Not only were all estates in which the Government had any share or interest regularly settled, but also all villages paying revenue to jageerdars were without any exception brought under settlement. This arrangement was most useful as regards the welfare of the villagers.
Settlement of jageer estates.

Throughout the districts, the Record Department was improved in the
Establishment of re-
cord offices. several offices until it became really capable of
 promoting the registration of landed tenures.

264. The regular settlement was carried on throughout the territory,
The regular settlement. and was nearly finished in two districts out of the
 four. The work progressed somewhat tardily, and
 proved to be costly : but, as can be readily understood from the fore-
 going description, the intricacies and minutiae to be dealt with were
 almost unexampled in fiscal annals. The operations were performed with
 much care, precision and elaboration ; and the work has, on the whole,
 proved quite satisfactory.

265. Within the space of three years this territory, presenting as it
Great administrative
results attained. did administrative difficulties of an extraordinary
 character, was, under the directing energy of its
 Commissioner, Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, advanced to a state of order which
 might challenge comparison with the best regulated divisions of the
 North-western Provinces.

266. From 1849 to 1852 the collection of the land revenue, in spite
Collection of the land
tax. of occasional drought and over-assessment, was
 quite successful, and highly creditable to the good
 faith and industry of the tax-payers. In the third year, 1852-53, some
 balances accrued, but these were chiefly nominal, and consisted of revenue
 left uncollected in consequence of reductions granted by the revised
 settlement.

267. It remains briefly to touch upon the fiscal condition of each of
 the five districts of this division.

268. *Umballa.*—The total revenue of all kinds amounts to about
Umballa District. 5 lakhs, Company's Rupees, or £52,500, per an-
 num. This district was an especially difficult
 charge. In no part of the Cis-Sutlej States was there greater
 confusion. The Treasury accounts were involved ; the numerous
 jageer villages were torn by dissensions between the jageerdars
 and the landholders ; the Government revenue had been in many loca-
 lities assessed too high. Much of this has now been remedied, the
 accounts have been adjusted, and the revised settlement has
Working of the regu-
lar settlement. equalized the revenue, and set at rest the disputes
 in the jageer estates. The settlement records
 have been completed and work well ; the village accountants have been

Relations between the
jageerdars and the land-
holders.

properly trained. The jageerdars, as a body, are not contented with the system of money payments, which neutralizes their arbitrary power over the proprietors. On the other hand, however, they can obtain from the Courts a speedy means of realizing their just dues from the refractory.

269. The detail of the Inefficient Balance is as follows :—

	31st July 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments, ...	10,000	11,000	6,000
Pensions,	6,000	15,000	2,000
Advances,	34,000	12,000	47,000
Miscellaneous,	1,000	17,000	12,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	51,000	55,000	67,000

The decrease under the heads of Establishment and Pensions is good ; the increase in advances has been caused by the erection of public buildings and the progress of the Grand Trunk Road. The settlement operations tended to swell the advances.

270. *Thanesur*.—The total revenue of all kinds amounts to upwards of 5 lakhs Rupees, or £50,000 per annum. This district resembles Umballa in the great prevalence of jageer estates, for the settlement of which similar measures have been adopted. A large portion of the revised settlement has been effected ; that which remains has been entrusted to the district Officer. The summary settlement made under the Agency has been revised throughout. The greater portion of the district (with the exception of those tracts, such as Ladwa, which adjoin the Jumna River) is elevated and liable to drought. During the year 1852-53, however, heavy floods descended from the Hills. The uplands are remarkable for their pasturage grounds and extensive culturable waste. These tracts, however, have in many places been marked off and disposed of to speculators by public auction : it is hoped that thus they may become colonized. Some questions arose between the purchasers and the proprietors of adjacent villages, and also between the latter and the Government ; but these have been adjusted. The tax-payers have occasionally proved contumacious, and

Completion of settle-
ment entrusted to dis-
trict Officers.

Sale of pasturage
grounds.

several estates have consequently been taken under the direct management of the Revenue Officer.

271. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	31st July 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments, ...	5,000	3,000	9,000
Pensions,	68,000	13,000	4,000
Advances,	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous,	0	6,000	3,000
Total,	75,000	22,000	16,000

The progressive decrease on the whole, from year to year, is satisfactory.

272. *Loodiana*.—The total revenue of all kinds amounts to 8 lakhs of Rupees, or £80,000, per annum. This

Loodiana District,

district has fewer political complications than the other districts of the Cis-Sutlej States. It was also originally better administered. The revised settlement has been lately completed at a moderate reduction of assessment. Previously, however, there

Working of the regular settlement.

was no special pressure of the revenue in any part. The fiscal departments generally are in good order, and it is expected that the settlement records will work well.

273. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	31st July 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	42,000	6,000	4,000
Pensions,	25,000	10,000	12,000
Advances,	69,000	22,000	15,000
Miscellaneous,	65,000	22,000	21,000
Total,	2,41,000	60,000	52,000

The item of Establishments is satisfactory; those of Pensions and Miscellaneous are high. The advances have been enhanced by the construction of public offices, of bridge of boats, compensation, refunds and settlement operations.

274. *Ferozepoor*.—Total revenue of all kinds amounts nearly

Ferozepoor District.

to 4 lakhs of Rupees, or £40,000, per annum. The former difficulties of this district resembled in many respects those of Umballa. In many places over-assessment prevailed. Generally the soil is poor and sandy; and in the tracts near the Sutlej the

villagers are rude, thievish and indisposed to agricultural industry. Such people are of course bad tax-payers; and it occasionally becomes

Occasional default. necessary to resort to coercive measures with them, such as the sale and transfer of lands.

The revised settlement is being conducted by the district Officer, and the village accountants are receiving a thorough education. The Treasury accounts at this station require much attention, and considerable advance has been made towards regularity of adjustment.

275. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	31st July 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,.....	24,000	6,000	6,000
Pensions,	1,000	0	0
Advances,	36,000	26,000	6,000
Miscellaneous,	13,000	9,000	1,06,000
Total,	74,000	41,000	1,18,000

All the heads are satisfactory with the exception of the Miscellaneous. This latter heading was increased by one item only, which stood for a short time on the books, and was speedily cleared off.

276. *Simla*.—The revenue of this hilly tract is almost nominal; and the attention of the district Officer is chiefly directed to the affairs of the station with its large European community, and to the political superintendence of the independent chiefs. In fact, the greater portion of the neighbouring Hills belong to these petty principalities; the Government revenue for the whole District amounts only to 46,930 Rupees. Several of the Government talooquas (sub-divisions of district) have been recently settled. Previously each cultivator had paid his quota direct to the Collector, and village responsibility had been lost sight of; now these parties have been grouped together into communities.

277. The Chiefs possess internal jurisdiction over their territory. Their revenues have risen greatly owing to the enhanced value of all kinds of produce, consequent on the European settlements in the Hills. As a class they are timid and gentle, ignorant, somewhat bigotted perhaps, and wedded to their ancient

Condition of the petty principalities. customs. Their subjects make no advance in civilization, and are in the same state as they were forty years ago. Many estates are held by petty jageerdars, who were reinstated in their possessions by Sir D. Ochterlony after the Ghoorkha invasion.

278. Formerly the Treasury accounts of this station were in great disorder; the contingent charges and unadjusted items had risen to a considerable amount. Recently, however, much improvement has been effected.

279. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	31st July 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,.....	9,000	14,000	10,000
Pensions,	3,000	0	0
Advances,	18,000	20,000	23,000
Miscellaneous,	22,000	8,000	5,000
Total,.....	52,000	42,000	38,000

There has been much diminution, but the amount is still high. The head of Advances is increased by sums disbursed on account of the Great Thibet Road, and for the purchase of a court-house.

Trans-Sutlej States Division.

280. This division contains only three districts, but in a fiscal point of view is above the average, and pays about 33 lakhs of Rupees revenue of all kinds, or £ 330,000 per annum.

281. The characteristics of this territory were sketched in Section XI. of the late Board's Report. The three districts of this division have laboured under no special difficulties like those of the Cis-Sutlej States. They have been systematically administered from the first. The summary settlement was carefully made, and from an early period the regular

The regular settlement completed. settlement was set on foot. This work was completed thoroughly by the year 1852, and subsequently to that period the fiscal management has resembled that of the well ordered districts of the North-western Provinces. At no period

Agricultural prosperity. has there been any distress in this division, nor any except isolated complaints of over-assessment. There have not been the same fluctuations in prices nor the same excessive

cheapness which so grievously embarrassed the fiscal arrangements of the Punjab Proper. The revenue collections have been uniformly successful, and the difference between the sum totals of the summary and the regular settlements was trifling.

General success of the fiscal administration.

282. *Jullundhur District*.—Is a rich and paying district, yielding upwards of 12½ lakhs, or £ 125,000 per annum.

Jullundhur District.

The fiscal condition of this district was described in the Regular Settlement Report appended to the late Board's Report. This work was completed in 1851. This was the first settlement that was reported in the Punjab: but that of Kangra was completed in the same year. Since that time much pains have been taken to bring the principles determined at the settlement into complete operation, and to

Working of the regular settlement.

make the record of rights the basis of the annual village papers. These papers when entered have been carefully collated with the settlement records, and all discrepancies rectified. Any errors of detail, or accidental deficiencies in the settlement which experience might elicit, have been gradually set right. The village accounts are correctly prepared, and the record faithfully exhibits the mutations in tenure or possession caused by death, inheritance, or transfer. Suits regarding rent, replevin, distribution of quotas, dispossession, &c., are actually decided according to the

Preparation of annual village records.

data and materials supplied by these documents. All this is believed to be highly satisfactory, and ensures to the people the benefits intended for them by the settlement. It is one thing to make a settlement, and another thing to work it. The collection of the revenue has been effective, and no balance worth mentioning has accrued on the new settlements. The village accountants are well trained and efficient.

283. The figures of the Inefficient Balance at the end of 1852-53 were as follows :—

	31st July 1850.	31st Jan. 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments, &c., ...	18,000	13,000	47,000
Pensions,	3,000	6,000	8,000
Advances,	26,000	8,000	20,000
Miscellaneous,	29,000	7,000	37,006
Total, ...	76,000	34,000	1,12,000

All the items except that of Pensions had risen to a high figure by the close of 1852-53. The sum total of Rupees 1,12,000 is much higher than it ought to be, and would show that the accounts had not been rapidly adjusted. The heading of Establishments had been increased by the entertainment of an additional staff of Native writers in anticipation of sanction. The advances had been made for roads and public buildings.

284. *Hosheyarpoor District* is also a rich paying district, yielding upwards of 12½ lakhs of Rupees, or £122,500 per annum. The greater portion of this district, which lies below the Hills, resembles in its administration the District of Jullundhur. The regular settlement was completed early in 1852. The revenue fixed thereby has on the whole been collected with success. In one division of the district some few reductions were required, and have been granted: in another portion the records of the settlement needed a partial revision, which has also been effected. The entire settlement is now thoroughly brought into practice, and the village affairs are managed about as well as in Jullundhur.

285. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	31st July 1850.	31st Jan. 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	4,000	6,000	15,000
Pensions,	10,000	28,000	29,000
Advances,	38,000	35,000	0
Miscellaneous,	18,000	50,000	54,000
Total,	70,000	1,19,000	98,000

The heading of Establishments and Advances are heavy, for the same reasons as at Jullundhur. The sum total is higher than it ought to be.

286. *Kangra* is a less paying district than the two last, but is rich for a Hill tract, and yields nearly 8 lakhs of Rupees or £80,000 per annum. The settlement of this district was completed in 1851. A complete report of work was submitted in 1852. The system of measurement through the agency of the villagers themselves has been alluded to in the late Board's Report, paragraph 448. The scheme itself was explained by its author in a Report printed in No. III. of the Punjab Selections. Its success in Kangra was complete, and its extension to the

District of Ferozepoor in the Cis-Sutlej States, and to the Punjab Proper, has been fraught with beneficial results. For the Kangra settlement the assessments were decidedly moderate, and the revenue has been collected with facility. In no district of the Punjab territories has the new settlement proved more popular and more highly esteemed by the agri-

Popularity of the settlement. culturists than in Kangra. The tenures of the land are as plain and simple as the habits of the people; and even in cases and questions, where mistakes might have introduced complications, the respective rights and interests of parties have been adjusted with so much discrimination that in practice they also appear easy. The annual village records are prepared in a shorter form than in the districts previously named, and they suit the Hill people well. The village accountants are not so highly trained as in the Plain districts, but they are equal to their duties which are less intricate here than elsewhere.

287. The state of the Inefficient Balance may be thus analysed :—

	31st July 1880.	31st Jan. 1882.	31st April 1883.
Pay of Establishments, &c., ...	16,000	12,000	10,000
Pensions,	28,000	7,000	10,000
Advances, .....	.....	1,000	26,000
Miscellaneous,	7,000	1,000	16,000
Total,	51,000	21,000	62,000

The advances have been more numerous than was proper, for bridges, tea plantations, &c. Here, as in other districts of this division, the Inefficient Balance is not altogether satisfactory.

Lahore Division.

288. This division contains five districts, and in a fiscal point of view, as in all others, is the largest and most important of all. Its revenues are about 39 lakhs, or £390,000 per annum, that is, about double the average of Punjab divisions.

289. The preceding paragraphs have dwelt on the satisfactory results attained in the two older divisions. We now pass on to newer territory, where difficulties different from those previously mentioned have been encountered, and as yet but partially overcome. In the Lahore Division, the extraordinary fall of prices (described in paras. 266 to 269 of the late Board's Report) has not been

Assessments deranged by fall of prices.

felt to a greater degree than in the other divisions of the Punjab Proper ; yet its effects have been perhaps still more vexatious from the large amount of revenue involved, and from the importance and number of the village communities affected. For the first year after annexation the extreme pressure of business in this division precluded more than ordi-

Fiscal system, how far it remains to be completed. nary attention to minute fiscal affairs. During the second year the settlements were set on foot, and subsequently the employment of the village accountants in that department has prevented the district authorities from doing much towards the perfecting the revenue system ; but these useful village officers, having been thoroughly trained in the settlement, are now being sent back to the district authorities, and will for the future be able to prepare annual papers equal to those of the Trans or Cis-Sutlej States.

290. The regular settlement has made rapid strides throughout this division ; the entire revenue has been assessed, and the record of rights is completed in nearly half the districts. The system of measurement formed a marked feature in these operations : originally based on the Kangra system, it has been amplified and improved to suit the more elaborate tenures of the Plains. Its process and effects were described in No. III. of the printed Punjab Selections. One main result has been the formation of a class of village accountants such as are not to be met with anywhere, even in Hindoostan, much less in the Punjab territories. They are for the most part able to use the Persian character, and have thus gained a step in advance.

Progress of the regular settlement.

System of field measurement.

Good training of village accountants.

Some can even compose with tolerable proficiency. All are fair accountants, and many are quite expert in arithmetic. All are skilled in mensuration, and many can map lands with great neatness and precision. The rules drawn out for their instruction were printed in the Vernacular at the request of the late Lieutenant-Governor, North-western Provinces, and many copies have been taken by the Revenue Board at Agra. The system itself is also understood to have been, partially at least, adopted in the settlement now progressing in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

291. In the regular settlement of the Lahore Division the assessment, though decidedly below the summary settlement, was yet found in many places to have been pitched too high ; but the requisite reductions

Difficulties met with in the regular settlement.

have been granted. In the registration of landed tenures, also, the settlement has had to struggle with serious difficulties. The people had not themselves received such preliminary training as would enable them to appreciate an elaborate system ; and though possessing adequate notions of ancestral rights, and extremely tenacious of them in practice, they yet did not care to cause their interests to be accurately recorded. They consequently rendered no aid whatever ; indeed, by loose and erroneous statements, they constantly misled the settlement officials, and thus in reality offered passive obstructions. At first the settlement establishments did not fully comprehend the ignorance and apathy of the people, and, though highly organized, committed many mistakes. Earnest attention was subsequently given to this point, both by the settlement Officers and by the supervising authorities. The records of landed rights will be as complete as care can at present render them ; but even then it may be expected that there will remain much that may require amendment in detail. Such emendation will be gradually effected by the district Officers with the aid of the village accountants, who are admirably qualified for the task.

292. The revenue is now, on the whole, being collected with tolerable regularity ; but, although the revised settlement Collection of the assessed revenue. was lower than the summary, which again was much lower than the Sikh taxation, and although still further reductions have been granted even since the revised settlement, nevertheless in some places the collections prove difficult. This may be partly accounted for by the introduction of money payments, which, though redounding to the real benefit of the people, do necessitate much reduction, and sometimes even a sacrifice, of revenue, in order to render the collections thoroughly satisfactory. Another cause is the great demand for labor, and the high wages obtainable in the large military cantonments and in the Department of Public Works : a man is always ready to abandon his fields, or even his paternal acres and his homestead, and to undertake task-work. Furthermore, the landholders often evince an apparent indifference to their property, and a disposition to Temporary desertion of holdings. leave their homes on the slightest pressure, with the hope and intention of returning when better times shall re-appear. Under Sikh rule such conduct was the surest means of procuring a mitigation of demand ; and they have not yet learnt that the British fiscal laws provide for the disposal of property,

even temporarily abandoned by its owner, with its liabilities undischarged. But, as a remedy to this, rules have been issued from the Financial Commissioner's Office, prescribing the arrangements to be followed in this division regarding the farm and transfer of insolvent estates or shares of estates.

293. *Lahore District*.—Although the district is itself of first-class importance, its rent-roll is small; the total revenue amounts to about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees, or £45,000, per annum. Under the summary settlement partial failure occurred, but no general discontent was manifest. Occasionally, a broken estate has been brought under the direct management of the fiscal authorities. A few circles of villages, near the large jungle tract in the direction of Kussoor, were seriously injured by drought; the collections at first failed entirely, but subsequently relief was given. The whole district has been assessed by the regular settlement; the record of rights is progressing. The village accountants are as yet chiefly engaged in the settlement. A year or so must elapse before the revenue system can be fully established.

294. In this district the department of accounts is more onerous and difficult than in any other district of the Punjab. During 1851 the sum total rose to the unusual amount of more than twenty lakhs, exclusive of remittances. The chief cause of this great accumulation was the payment of pensions from this Treasury. A sum of six lakhs was to be paid annually (three lakhs half-yearly) to a multitude of people who would crowd in thousands to the office during the months of January and July. The preparation of the warrants, the calculations for broken periods, and the requisite identification, fully occupied the Treasury establishment, and caused arrears to accrue in all other branches, and thus the accounts generally became deranged. The establishment of a separate Pension Pay Office, during 1851, afforded timely relief; and the Officer in charge of the Treasury has generally been relieved of other duties. Since July 1851 the sum total was reduced to amounts ranging from ten to fifteen lakhs; from the commencement of the present year it stood at twelve lakhs; and for the last quarter, July 1854, it reached only to 9,75,165 Rupees. All items of old date and origin, and presenting difficulties in adjustment, have been

successfully removed. Indeed, the present amount consists almost entirely of pension advances : these excepted, there remains but 77,918 Rupees, an amount which is frequently equalled, sometimes exceeded in other Treasuries, which are far more easily managed than that of Lahore. If all the circumstances affecting Lahore as the metropolis of this Province be considered, the present state of the Inefficient Balance will appear highly creditable to the Treasury Officers.

295. The figures of the Inefficient Balance, in the same form as for other districts, up to May 1853 will stand as follows :—

	Oct. 1850.	' April 1852.	April 1853.
Establishments and Contingencies, Rs.	1,92,000	1,95,000	1,53,000
Pensions,	3,84,000	5,43,000	11,83,000
Advances,.....	4,97,000	1,80,000	82,000
Miscellaneous,	7,93,000	93,000	68,000
Total,	18,66,000	10,11,000	14,86,000

296. *Umritsur District*.—This is a rich paying district, with a total revenue of about 10½ lakhs of Rupees, or £ 105,000 per annum. The summary settlement worked comparatively well : occasional reductions were granted, but no general revision. The regular settlement has been completed during the present year, 1854, including both assessment and record of rights. This is the second district in the *Punjab Proper* that was regularly settled, the Buttala or Goordaspoor District being the first. The new settlements are on the whole working well : no balances have accrued, except in the Trans-Ravee portion of the district, owing to a fertilizing stream having deserted its old channel. In this tract complete reduction has been granted. The village accountants are well trained, and their annual papers for the year 1853-54 are being based on the settlement records.

297. The Inefficient Balance at this Treasury had, during the period under report, risen to a large amount. It consisted chiefly of disbursements made for the erection of Jail, Police Office, Supply Depôts, and other public buildings. Attention has however been given to the adjust-

ment of these accounts. At the close of the official year 1853 they stood as follows :—

	1850.	1852.	1853.
Pay of Establishments, &c.,.....	7,2000	85,000	33,000
Pensions,	26,000	44,000	1,16,000
Advances,.....	35,000	9,000	14,000
Miscellaneous,	14,000	12,000	1,76,000
Total,.....	1,47,000	2,58,000	3,39,000

Many of these items have since been cleared off or reduced.

298. *Goordaspoor*—(*Buttala*, *Deenanugger*)—is an average district, yielding a total revenue of eight-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees, or £85,000 per annum. This was the first district in the Punjab Proper to be regularly settled. The assessment was made on apparently equitable principles at a reduction on the summary settlement; but even after the regular settlement occasional relief was found necessary in all parts of the district; full reductions have been given, and the revenue, as it now stands, will be easily collected. All items of demand suspended during the summary settlement have been remitted; as in the *Umritsur* District, the village accountants are well trained, and their papers are being prepared in the same manner.

299. There are no circumstances in this district to render the Treasury work difficult, but from accidental causes the accounts had fallen into arrear; they have now been brought up.

300. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	1850.	1852.	1853.
Pay of Establishments, &c., ...	8,000	12,000	20,000
Pensions,	3,000	2,000	12,000
Advances,	36,000	43,000	37,000
Miscellaneous,	18,000	20,000	40,000
Total,.....	65,000	77,000	1,09,000

301. *Sealkote District*.—This district, though small in area, is rich, and yields a total revenue of $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs Rupees, or £ 87,500, per annum. It comprises the best well irrigation in the Punjab. The highly cultivated tracts were high-

ly assessed at the summary settlement. The remarks contained in paragraphs 268 and 269 of the late Board's Report are precisely applicable to this locality. Here lands *fertilized by labor and capital* met with unremunerative returns in a glutted market, and were exposed

Highly cultivated lands specially affected by fall of prices.

to injurious competition with lands *fertilized by a casual abundance of rain*. Hundreds of fine villages, unable to get a price for a produce, failed

to pay their highly assessed revenue. An extensive revision of the summary settlement became immediately necessary: although the regular settlement was approaching, still the evil was too pressing to admit of any delay. The regular settlement has since reduced

Revised assessments.

the revenue below the revised summary settlement,

and now at last contentment prevails. The village accountants having been mainly occupied in the settlement, a fiscal system has hardly yet been established. The record of rights is being carefully prepared in the settlement department; this done, the sub-division of shares and hold-

Progress of the regular settlement.

ings, and the relations between the various members of the large village communities, which prevail in

this district, can be accurately adjusted.

302. The Treasury accounts in this district, owing to the cantonment of a large body of troops, are heavy, but they are in excellent order, and items are adjusted with all practicable regularity.

303. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows:—

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Establishments and Contingencies, ...	15,000	17,000
Pensions, ... ..	.....	.....
Advances,	13,000	42,000
Miscellaneous, ... ..	.....	3,000
Total, ...	28,000	62,000

304. *Goojeranwalla*.—This district, though of large extent, is not rich, its total revenue amounting to 5½ lakhs of Rupees, or £55,000. The revenue system is in about the same state of advance as at Sealkote. The revenue has been assessed throughout by the regular settlement, but the record of rights remains. Droughts have from time to time prevailed, but the requisite remissions and suspensions have been promptly granted; yet, on the other hand, the revenue has always been collected with firmness and judgment.

Goojeranwalla District.

Some small local canals seem required to preserve this district from

occasional scarcity. The village accountants are receiving an excellent training in the settlement department; but the annual papers cannot be rendered complete until the record of rights shall have been prepared by that department.

305. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	1850.	1852.	1853.
Pay of Establishments, &c.,... ..	8,000	5,000	9,000
Pensions,	5,000	2,000	4,000
Advances, ... ..	.....	2,000	.....
Miscellaneous, ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total,...	13,000	9,000	13,000

Nothing has ever existed to complicate the accounts, which have always been regularly kept. Few Treasuries are more satisfactory than this.

Jhelum Division.

306. This division contains four districts, and in a fiscal point of view is of average importance, paying 21½

Jhelum Division.

lakhs of Rupees, or £217,500 per annum. In the division last treated of, namely, the Lahore Division, the fiscal system had been materially influenced by the regular settlement. In most districts that important department had produced results more or less complete; and during the progress of operations the ordinary collectorate work had to a great extent been kept in abeyance. In the Jhelum Division, on the contrary, the regular settlement and survey had not commenced during the period under report; and it was only during the year 1853 that these establishments crossed the

Excellence of the fiscal arrangements in this division.

Chenab. Nevertheless, it is very satisfactory to note the progress that has been made, in this division, towards the establishment of a fiscal system. In no part of the Punjab have the summary settlements been worked so thoroughly, and carried out so minutely, as in these districts; in no division have the difficulties been greater. The fall of prices utterly deranged the assessments, was felt with the utmost severity. Relief came somewhat slowly at first, while the revenue Officers were considering their measures and collecting their data; but in time it did come, and pacified all discontent. The agriculturists were clamorous; and there seemed, at one time, reason to believe that the more remission they ob-

Revision of the summary settlement.

tained, the more they would complain. But now that even murmuring has ceased there appears to be a limit, which once reached, the people settle down to industry and cheerfully liquidate the relaxed demand. The revised summary settlements were well conducted ; field measurements were made ; the village accountants have been trained ; a rough record of rights has been effected, and tenures have been partially adjudicated ; and the annual village papers are prepared regularly and entered in due form. All this is much beyond the ordinary scope of a summary settlement, and is considered to be highly creditable to the revenue Officers, and especially to the Commissioner, under whose practical guidance and strict supervision these improvements have been achieved.

307. *Rawul Pindée*.—This district has a large area with scattered cultivation and a rugged surface, hilly, wild and raviny. Its yield of revenue is somewhat under the average, being in all somewhat in excess of 6½ lakhs of Rupees, or £67,500. The people of this district rendered themselves somewhat notorious during 1852 by their turbulent clamouring for reduction of the summary settlement. Twice was a general relief afforded ; partial or occasional remissions have been subsequently granted, and at length, discontent has ceased. The revenue establishments, though indifferent at first, have been gradually improving. The village accountants have undergone some training, and a rough record of rights has been compiled.

308. The Treasury duties are somewhat heavy, but the accounts are fairly kept. The Inefficient Balance is of an ordinary character ; its condition may be thus illustrated :—

	January 1851.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments, ...	88,000	5,000	15,000
Pensions,... ..	.....	1,000	7,000
Advances,... ..	83,000	6,000	1,000
Miscellaneous,... ..	1,000	29,000	13,000
Total,	1,72,000	41,000	36,000

309. *Jhelum*.—This district, in general features, resembles that of Rawul Pindée, and the yield of revenue is nearly the same, being about 7 lakhs of Rupees, or £ 70,000. A complete revision of the summary settlement was effected during

Jhelum District.

New summary settle- 1852-53. It was approved, except in one or two
ment. localities where further reductions were granted.
The agriculturists are well behaved, and their tenures simple. Much has
been done to secure good measurement and to train the village account-
tants. A record of rights has also been attempted with some success.

310. The Inefficient Balance is fairly clear, as will be seen from the
following figures :—

	January 1851.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,... ..	3,000	6,000	8,000
Pensions,	3,000	10,000	8,000
Advances,	1,000	18,000	1,000
Miscellaneous, ... ..	.....	4,000	4,000
Total,	7,000	38,000	21,000

311. *Goojerat*.—This district differs from the other districts of the
division, and resembles those of the Lahore Divi-
sion. Its revenue, however, is under the average,
being something less than 5½ lakhs, or £52,500. It has, however, large
jageer estates not included in the above. Under the summary settle-
ment much loud discontent was at first manifest ; but one searching
revision of the summary settlement was effected in 1852-53, at a consi-

derable reduction on the whole, although previous
inequalities were in a great measure rectified, and
the revenue in under-assessed villages was raised. No further revision
has been necessary. A field measurement was made with considerable
accuracy ; the village accountants were taught to prepare their annual
papers in good style. In no district of the Punjab has the summary
settlement been better managed ; indeed, it left comparatively little for
the regular settlement to do. This is the only
district in the Jhelum Division in which the regu-
lar settlement has commenced. The professional survey and the field
measurement have been finished in a manner similar to that described
for the districts of the Lahore Division.

312. The Treasury work is light, and the accounts have been always
clear. The Inefficient Balance is one of the most satisfactory, as will be
seen from the following figures :—

	Jan. 1851.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	13,000	6,000	4,000
Pensions,	2,000	1,000	3,000

Advances,	3,000	.....	2,000
Miscellaneous,	2,000	29,000	.....
<hr/>			
Total,	20,000	36,000	9,000

313. *Shahpoor*.—This is a large jungly district, over-grown with brush-wood, resembling the districts of the Mooltan Division. Its yield of revenue is small, being something above two-and-a-half lakhs, or £25,000. It was for some time behind the other districts of this division in revenue affairs. The people are rude and apathetic. But, recently, a careful revision of the summary settlement has been effected; and some progress has been made in the preparation of village papers. The boundaries of estates are now being marked off, and the central jungle tracts are being allotted, in preparation for the professional survey which is to enter the district in the ensuing cold season of 1854-55. The grazing-tax exists in this district, and yields Rupees 1,487-14.

314. This Treasury receives the greater portion of the salt revenue; still the accounts are not heavy, and have been uniformly well kept. Here also the Inefficient Balance is one of the most satisfactory, as may be seen from the following figures :—

	Jan. 1851	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	5,000	6,000	2,000
Pensions,	3,000	5,000	1,000
Advances, ... ..	.....	3,000	1,000
Miscellaneous,	2,000	1,000	.....
<hr/>			
Total,	10,000	15,000	4,000

Mooltan Division.

315. This division contains only three districts, and in a fiscal point of view stands last on the list, except the Peshawur Division. It pays under ten-and-three-quarter lakhs, or £107,500 per annum. In the Revenue Department it is not so far advanced as that of Jhelum. It may stand third on the list, that is, after Lahore and Jhelum, and before Leia. The country is poor, and the revenue is not, on the whole, flourishing. The characteristics of all the three districts (Googaira, Jhung, Mooltan) are the same, namely, in the centre, a tract covered with grass and brushwood, and the edges near the

rivers fringed with cultivation. The whole division suffers from a remarkable scarcity of rain; the cultivation is entirely dependent on irrigation from wells or canals. There are two sources of revenue here which are almost unknown in the divisions previously described, namely, the taxes on cattle-grazing and on date-groves.

316. *Mooltan District*.—This district is under the average as regards

the amount of revenue, which somewhat exceeds
Mooltan District. five-and-a-quarter lakhs of Rupees, or £52,500 per

annum. The management of this district immediately after annexation, and the canal system, for which it is famous, were described in paragraphs 257 to 259 and 350 of the late Board's Report. This system is carefully maintained, and is gradually being improved. The management of the canals will be fully described in the section on Material Improvements. The revenue has been collected with tolerable success in that part of the district which lies along the Rivers Ravee and Chenab; and the revised

summary settlement effected during 1852 was
Revised summary settlement, one of the few instances in which revision

has not been attended with a sacrifice of revenue. This settlement was made on accurate data (approaching in completeness those prepared for the regular settlement), and was in itself quite moderate. The villages were flourishing, and the canal cultivation luxuriant. The relations between the "chukdars" and the proprietors, and between the cultivators and proprietors, (see paragraphs 284 of the late Board's Report) were placed on a sound basis. In this tract the revenue may be pro-

nounced satisfactory: but it is less promising on the
Inferiority of the villages near the Sutlej. Eastern side towards the Sutlej. There the lands

are poorer; the effects of the river are uncertain, and often disastrous; the agriculturists have no affection for their homes and property, and on the slightest failure or misfortune abscond to the neighbouring territory of Bahawalpoor. The summary assessment in that quarter, also, was very unequal. A revised summary settlement had been partially commenced during the year 1852, and has since been progressing. The training of the village accountants throughout the district is as yet imperfect, and consequently the annual papers are defective. The peculiar tenures* of the Mooltanee Puthans are still undecided: their adjustment will probably not be completed until the regular settlement shall come on.

* For an account of these tenures, see Major Edwardes' "Year in the Punjab Frontier," Vol. II., pages 14—16, and also late Board's Report, para. 284.

317. The date-groves, which enjoy some celebrity from their stately luxuriance, yield Rupees 7,756. The grazing-tax yields Rupees 18,116. The arrangements for its realization are improving, but are not yet equal to those of Jhung.

318. The Treasury work in this district is at present heavy. The Inefficient Balance exhibited large accumulations up to the end of the official year 1852, for which no valid reason can be given. Within the

Clearance of Treasury year 1853, however, great attention was paid to arrears. the clearance of these outstanding arrears, and a very considerable reduction in the unadjusted items was effected, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	31st Oct. 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Durbar,	1,40,000	1,16,000	18,000
Pay of Establishments, &c.,	2,00,000	1,65,000	70,000
Pensions,	12,000	16,000	12,000
Advances,	20,000	44,000	34,000
Miscellaneous, ... ..	.....	29,000	3,000
Total,	3,72,000	3,70,000	1,37,000

The Durbar item is of old standing; the unaudited pay of Establishments is still unusually high; the advances include disbursements for public buildings. But on the sum total the decrease is marked.

319. *Googaira*.—This district has a large waste area, and pays but a small revenue of three lakhs of Rupees, or £30,000 per annum. The demarcation of village boundaries by the regular settlement has been effected; the work has been well done, and the village accountants have been trained in mensuration. The agriculturists of this district are naturally peaceful and industrious, and no discontent would have arisen had the Khanwa Canal not failed. The best villages in the district were dependent on this canal. Unfortunately during the years 1852 and 1853 the usual supply of water suddenly ceased at critical periods, and the crops rapidly began to wither.

Failure of the Khanwa Canal. During the year 1852-53 upwards of half a lakh of Rupees was lost to the revenue on this account. At this period a revised summary settlement of the district was carried out; the rent-roll was reduced from Rupees 3,71,233 to 2,86,154.

Such heavy remissions may from time to time be anticipated, unless the canals can be rendered quite secure. The arrangements which are being made for this purpose will be described in the section on Material Improvements.

320. The Treasury work in this district has been uniformly light. The following figures of the Inefficient Balance are of ordinary amount under all the headings except that of Advances, which latter comprise heavy disbursements for public buildings :—

	31st Oct. 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Durbar,	12,000	18,000	1,000
Pay of Establishments,			
&c.,	38,000	31,000	17,000
Pensions,	11,000	23,000	3,000
Advances,	34,000	37,000	46,000
Miscellaneous,	8,000	.....	.....
Total,	1,03,000	1,09,000	67,000

321. *Jhung*.—This district resembles that of Googaira, except that its cultivation depends on wells rather than canals. Its revenue also is small, being about two-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees, or £25,000 per annum. The first summary settlement made under the Residency was greatly deranged by the vicissitudes to which the district was subjected during the second Seikh War. From that time the settlements in the several sub-divisions of the district have been revised one after the other. They were based on accurate measurements; the revenue was equally assessed, and the records were more than usually complete. But as a drawback to these results, it is understood that extensive corruption prevailed among the Native establishment employed in the work. The regular settlement has been commenced in this district; boundaries have been marked off, and the professional survey will be completed during the cold season of 1854-55. The village accountants have been fairly trained, and the annual papers are in some degree of order. The landed tenures, however, require much adjustment. The district has been justly described as a "half-settled colony." The cultivation entirely depends on wells; each well with its surrounding fields stands isolated amidst the wilderness, and forms a little hamlet of

Jhung District.

Summary settlements.

Field measurement and village records.

Detached wells.

itself. Under such circumstances the existence of village communities is rare; and the danger is, lest wells should be grouped together as component parts of one estate, which have no other connexion except that of contiguity.

322. The grazing-tax in this district yields no less than 27,643 Rupees; the arrangements for its realization through the heads of the several classes of graziers are excellent, superior to those of any other district. The date-groves yield Rupees 2,925.

323. The Treasury work in this district is light. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows:—

	31st Oct. 1850.	30th April 1852.	30th April 1853.
Durbar,	32,000	1,000	.....
Pay of Establishments, &c.,	66,000	36,000	28,000
Pensions,	1,000	19,000	24,000
Advances, ... ..	.....	8,000	31,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	99,000	64,000	83,000

The sum total on the latter year is in all respects much higher than it ought to be, especially if the small size of the district be considered.

Leia Division.

324. This division contains four districts. In a fiscal point of view it is of average importance, paying about seventeen lakhs of Rupees, or £170,000 per annum. From its remoteness, and its want of civilization, it labors under disadvantages in regard to the establishment of a fiscal system. There is difficulty in procuring trained Native officials, and some time must perhaps elapse before all questions of tenure can be disposed of, and the village accounts properly kept. Much, however, has been done both to equalize and reduce the assessments, and on the whole the people are contented.

325. *Leia District*.—The large area of this district was noticed in paragraph 261 of the late Board's Report. Its revenues are about four-and-three-quarter lakhs of Rupees, or £47,500, per annum. It may be described as two strips of cultivation lying along the banks of the Jhelum and the Indus, with a sandy desert between them. The first summary settlement was moderate on the whole, but unequally distributed. During 1852 great discontent prevailed in the Indus villages, partly from ravages of the river,

and partly from the misconduct of the revenue officials. Indeed, up to the close of 1852, the fiscal management of the district was generally unsuccessful. During 1853, however, much improvement was effected. The settlement on the banks of the Indus first came under revision.

Revision of the summary settlement. Time did not admit of a measurement being made, but the villages were visited by the district Officer himself, and their condition examined. The tenures were investigated; the relations between the superior and subordinate proprietors were defined; and a record was taken in hand through means of trained

Preparation of village records. Natives from the regular settlement department.

In none of the many revisions of the summary settlement in the Punjab were these better adjudicated than in this instance. Since that time, also, a revision has been progressing in villages on the River Jhelum, on the opposite side of the district. In regard to the village accountants, though the material is inferior as compared with the Lahore and Jhelum Divisions, yet the training has been systematic.

The canals are kept up efficiently. The grazing-tax yields Rupees 52,283 per annum. The capricious inundations of the Indus will always more or less disarrange a large number of villages in this district.

326. The Treasury accounts are light, and in fair order. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows:—

			31st Oct. 1850.	April 1852.	April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	...	...	21,000	17,000	15,000
Pensions,	...	...	10,000	10,000	4,000
Advances,	...	...	12,000	22,000	26,000
Miscellaneous,	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total,	...	...	43,000	49,000	45,000

The item of Establishments comprised the pay of some extra establishments. The advances were made for public buildings.

327. *Khangurh*.—This is the most prosperous district in the lower part of the Punjab, and the only one in which the original summary settlement has not been revised. **Khangurh District.** Its total revenues are about four-and-three-quarter lakhs of Rupees, or £ 47,500 per annum. It is situated near the confluence of the Rivers Chenab and Indus. A large portion of the land is alluvial. Small canals are

No revision of summary settlement.

conducted from the streams that join the Indus. The cultivation and produce, though not superior in quality, is yet abundant. The balances have been inconsiderable, and have chiefly been owing to occasional incursions of the Indus. The village records are not, as yet, either minute or complete ; few questions however have arisen relating to landed tenures, which

Fiscal prosperity.

are believed in this district to be simple. This fortunate circumstance is however owing to the revenue having been originally well distributed at the summary settlement, and to the questions relating to the "chukdar" tenures having been properly considered. The tax on date-groves yields Rupees 1,971 per annum.

328. The Treasury work exhibits no arrears, and the accounts are in order. The Inefficient Balance is one of the lightest, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	30th Oct. 1850.	April 1852.	April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	6,000	8,000	5,000
Pensions, ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Advances,	1,000	3,000	.....
Miscellaneous, ... ..	.....	.....	.....
<hr/>			
Total,	7,000	11,000	5,000

329. *Dehra Ghazee Khan*.—The actual revenues of this district are

Dehra Ghazee Khan about four lakhs of Rupees, or £ 40,000 per annum. It is a wild, difficult district for the establishment of anything like a revenue system. The sufficiency of harvests and the position of the land-holders are more uncertain here than in any district of the Punjab. Half the cultivation is dependent on the Indus, which sometimes leaves its banks high and dry, and sometimes overwhelms them with a deluge.

Its physical peculiarities.

The other half is sustained by the hill-streams, of which a description was given in paragraphs 67 and 349 of the late Board's Report. With such a rude people, exposed as they are to external foes, to invading elements, and to calamities of season, no settlement can work well unless it be originally moderate, and vigilantly supervised from year to year. This done, it is found that even here cash payments are preferable to collections in kind. The first step, namely, moderation of assessment, has been decidedly gained. The first summary settlement was not high, still on the fall of prices a revision was ordered, and was effected during 1853. Recently again, the Chief Commissioner himself

Repeated reduction of the summary assessment. still further reduced the demand until he was satisfied that the people were thoroughly contented. The total reductions amount to one lakh of Rupees, or 20 per cent. on the revenue. The subsidiary arrangements of the summary settlement are as yet crude and imperfect. But generally the due position of the headmen of the village communities has been secured, as their influence is of importance in a political as well as a fiscal point of view.

330. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	31st Oct. 1850.	April 1852.	April 1853.
Pay of Establishments, &c.,	83,000	33,000	17,000
Pensions,	11,000	12,000	4,000
Advances,	16,000	1,05,000	48,000
Miscellaneous,	28,000	.....	6,000
Total,	1,38,000	1,50,000	75,000

The item of Establishments is high. The advances comprise some disbursements to the irregular levies.

331. *Dehra Ismael Khan*.—The revenues of this district are three-

Dehra Ismael Khan
District.

and-a-half lakhs of Rupees, or £35,000 per annum.

The general returns are meagre, and in this respect greater system is required ; nevertheless, the district authorities have found leisure from the repression of violent crime and the chastisement of marauders from without, to revise the settlement and to adjust landed tenures. The several well-known tracts in this district, namely Bunnoo, Tâk, Murwut, Kolachee, have been separately settled. In all the assessments are moderate and adapted to the various tracts, some of which are rich and others sterile. In the two latter, (*viz.* Murwut and Kolachee,) the relations between the several classes of owners and occupants have been carefully arranged. In Bunnoo

Summary settlement in
Bunnoo.

itself the collections for the first three years of our rule were made on an annual cash valuation of one-quarter the gross produce. A settlement was made during 1853 for three years, based on these collections, but allowing a large reduction on them. A commencement of village records has been made. With regard to the former state and present circumstances of this district, the advance which has been made towards a revenue system, though in

Settlements in Tâk and
Kolachee.

itself not so great, is yet believed to be creditable. In Tâk also, which had been previously farmed to a local chief, a liberal settlement has been made. In both Tâk and Kola-

chee the position and emoluments of the hereditary chiefs have been so fixed as to secure their services in defending the border, and to enlist their interests in promoting the prosperity of their villages.

332. The figures of the Inefficient Balance are as follows :—

	April 1852	April 1853.
Pay of Establishments,	81,000	1,14,000
Pensions,.....	23,000	18,000
Advances,	1,11,000	1,48,000
Miscellaneous,.....	7,000	7,000
Total,.....	2,22,000	2,97,000

They would seem to show that the accounts are still allowed to remain in considerable arrear. The amounts under all the headings are high, especially under that of Advances, which however comprise disbursements to the Irregular Force stationed in this district.

Peshawur Division.

333. A Report for this division labours under some disadvantage, inasmuch as the returns are scanty and incomplete as compared with those of other divisions. The Peshawur Division. fiscal management of this territory has been well cared for by the local authorities; and for the district of Peshawur especially, it is the best conducted branch in the Administration. It cannot of course be expected that this should be a *paying* division. The Huzara and Kohat districts are poor, but the Peshawur Valley is fertile; and on the whole, in a fiscal point of view, the division is about equal to that of Mooltan. It is hoped that for future years its statistical returns will be uniform with those of the other Commissionerships.

334. *Peshawur District.*—This district pays three-fourths of the revenue of the whole division, its income being Peshawur District. nearly seven lakhs. The first fiscal history and the first rough settlement of this district were described in paragraph 244 of the Board's Report. It was also stated that revised settlements for short terms were in progress, and that the official Reports might be expected. This revision has since that period been carefully completed, and elaborate Reports for the three most important sub-divisions, namely, those of Eusufzye, Momund, and Husht-nuggur, have been received. In the Board's Report, page 100, the rent-roll was stated at Rupees 8,93,072, inclusive of Kohat. The reduction since granted has been considerable: during 1852-53 the

Settlements in Momund, Eusufzye and Hushtnuggur.

receipts on account of land revenue were returned as Rupees 5,95,000.

Assessment.

But the last rent-roll for 1853-54 shows Rupees 7,02,910. The assessment is supposed to be quite as high as would be consistent with propriety: that it does not press unduly is shown by the general contentment which prevails. During the past winter the Chief Commissioner on his tour through this district received no complaints of over-taxation. Much attention has been paid to the equitable distribution of the quotas due from individual proprietors,

Record of rights.

and a registration of rights has been made. Qualified Natives of Hindoostan have been imported to teach the village accountants. The partition of landed property among the members of the clans, (half-martial, half-agricultural,) is curiously elaborate, and the difference between traditionary shares and actual possession is embarrassing. The primary division of the conquered lands

Ancestral shares.

which the tribe made among its warriors, though subsequently disturbed by many circumstances, still exists in the minds and memories of their descendants. Originally each share contained an equal proportion of good and bad soil; this proportion might fluctuate, and the owner would consider himself entitled

Re-distribution of actual possession.

to re-allotment. In many cases a re-adjustment would be effected by whole bodies changing lands for a fixed period. Such temporary exchanges, though sanctioned by prescription, are apt to cause vexatious disputes. Another fertile cause of difficulty is the right to restoration of shares claimed by parties out of possession. The dispossession may have been forcible, or may have been

Restoration of absentees.

voluntary. The owner may for years or even for generations have deserted his property, which may have since passed through many hands: he may in the pursuit of more exciting employment, such as raids and border skirmishes, have thrown up his land in the hope of one day re-possessing it, and in the knowledge that the mere fact of titular right gave him weight in the councils and assemblies of the tribe: the present possessor may have held the property as owner, and sustained its credit in times of distress: still the original owner considers himself landlord, and claims to be recorded as such. The general feeling of the community

Mode of adjusting disputes between the occupant and the original proprietor.

is in favor of his receiving at least a portion of the share. It will probably be necessary to effect compromises between the nominal and the virtual proprietor. Such questions must be gradually adjusted.

In the mean time the district authorities are registering all claims of this nature, and judiciously preventing the occurrence of any hot dispute. By means of good field measurements, also, they are aiding the landholders in the arrangement of the allotments of shares and possession. In many cases the Government revenue of particular villages has been leased

<p>Leases to mulliks or representatives.</p> <p>Rights of cultivators.</p> <p>Fiscal phraseology in Peshawur.</p>	<p>out to the mulliks, or representatives of the community, who are then allowed to collect in kind from the shareholders, and to pay a cash revenue to the Collector. This measure may be necessary in many estates from the inability of the lesser shareholders to engage for the revenue, but the early discontinuance of the system is desirable. In all villages the position of the mulliks in regard to their constituents, and their various privileges have been defined and recorded. So also, the rights of cultivators and tenants ("chorekars") and of various other classes who, in the wilder tracts, are to be found almost in a state of serfdom. Much interest attaches to all the affairs of this district, and it may be well to explain several of the terms current among these martial colonies. The "<i>kundee</i>" is an aggregate of shares, that is, a portion belonging to one branch of a large family or to several parties belonging to the same stock. The "<i>bukhra</i>" is the ancestral share itself. The "<i>duftur</i>" is the <i>title-deed</i> or authoritative record of such share, to which, even after long dis-possession, the owner clings with so much tenacity. The mullik is the head of the "<i>kundee</i>," and represents all the "<i>bukhras</i>" included within it.</p>
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335. *Kohat*.—The revenue of this district is small, amounting only to one lakh. In the late Board's rent-roll (see *Kohat District* Report, page 100,) this was included in the Rupees 8,93,072 set down to Peshawur. The summary settlement fixed the revenue of the district (exclusive of Upper Meeranzye and inclusive of the sterile Teree tract held by Khan Mahomed Khan, mentioned in para 247 of the Board's Report) at Rupees 96,375. It was based on the produce returns for former years, but no measurement of land has been effected. Leases have been granted to the village representatives (mulliks,) on the system described as occasionally prevailing at Peshawur, and sometimes even to strangers, but it will not be necessary to renew engagements of this nature. The same pertinacity as regards nominal title without actual possession is found here as in other border districts. The cultivation mainly depends on

irrigation from water-courses : from such lands the cultivator or proprietor is content to pay a large share of the produce to the lessee. This district was in a greatly deteriorated state when it passed into British hands. Before annexation the villages had become depopulated, and the land-owners had fled in numbers to avoid the exactions of the Barukzyes, who held the district in jageer. Intestine blood feuds everywhere prevailing added to the general distress. Under British Rule confidence has of course been restored, though the affairs of the Afreedee Passes and the border contests have had an injurious effect on agriculture. The fiscal arrangements are as yet rude, and there is not perhaps room for the lengthy inquiries which have been made at Peshawur.

336. *Huzara*.—The first settlement of this district was described in para. 239 of the Board's Report. The summary assessment was made in a manner similar to that of Kohat. Much was done in equalizing as well as reducing the taxation, which in some favored tracts stood as high as 20 Rupees per acre. Here also the fiscal arrangements are at present rude. The claims for restoration on the part of dispossessed proprietors are very numerous in this district. Their indiscriminate admission would create an extensive change in the disposition of landed property ; care will however be taken in their adjudication, so that the rights of existing occupants may not be disregarded.

337. The revenue of this district is about one-and-three-quarter lakhs of Rupees, or £17,500, a comparatively small amount. All the assessments are now remarkably light, when compared with the revenue demands under the Seikhs. But the Northern or more hilly tracts are believed to be almost nominally taxed in the majority of instances. No part of the Punjab has made perhaps greater progress in wealth and contentment than *Huzara* since annexation. The people have without a single exception proved loyal and obedient ; the only *emeute* which has taken place was that of the Khaghan Syuds, described in the political section. These results are the more remarkable, as under Seikh rule the normal condition of the country was that of armed and sullen resistance to the Government.

338. The fiscal condition of each division and district having been sketched, it now remains to offer some brief remarks applicable to the whole territory. The following statements, pertaining to this section, have been prepared after the North-western Provinces model, as mentioned

Statistical returns for in a foregoing paragraph; but much indulgence the whole territory. must be claimed for them, as they are the first revenue statistics which have been prepared for the Punjab, and in a new country the attainment of statistical accuracy is a task of great difficulty and uncertainty.

- 1.—Abstract of Meteorological Register.
- 2.—Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue.
- 3.—Statement of Dustuks and Tulubana; that is, Collector's processes.
- 4.—Statement of Abkaree (Drugs and Spirits) Demands, Receipts and Balances.
- 5.—Statement of Stamps, Receipts and Charges.
- 6.—Statement of Commutation Demands, Collections and Balances.
- 7.—Statement of Summary Suits.
- 8.—Statement of Lapses and Resumptions of Rent-free Tenures.
- 9.—Statement of lapsed and resumed Estates.
- 10.—Statement of Estates sold, farmed and transferred for Arrears of Revenue.

339. The object of the Meteorological Register is the ascertainment of the exact amount of rain which may fall at the Meteorological Register. central station of each District, and about the several taxing Officers in the interior. For this purpose, rain-gauges are distributed. The operation, if really well performed, is of course highly useful, but it may be doubted whether, as yet, the Native Revenue Officers understand how to use the instruments accurately, or to keep them in good working order. This consideration must of course detract from the value of the Register, but it is hoped that yearly a greater approach to accuracy may be secured.

340. The second statement in the list is of so much importance, being in fact the rent-roll of the country, and exhibiting all the particulars regarding the Land Revenue of every district, that it must be given *in extenso*.
Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue.

Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue in the Districts of the Punjab, Cis and Trans-Sutlej States and Trans-Indus Territories, for the year 1852-53.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.					
					REAL.				Irrecoverable.	Nominal.
					In train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.				
CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.	Umballa,	534975 7 2	396118 7 10	138856 15 4	2043 10	87706 7 9	0 0	0 0	49106 13 1	
	Thanesur,	469848 11 9	463668 3 11	6882 7 10	739 2 7	410 2 8	2811 11 8	0 0	1721 2 11	
	Loodiana,	780542 5 11	759078 1 1	21464 4 10	570 3 9	17950 10 1	0 0	0 0	2943 7 0	
	Ferozepoor,	374648 11 2	365813 12 4	8834 14 10	1022 14 11	867 3 5	4708 3 8	0 0	2286 8 10	
	Simla,	33307 10 8	33247 2 10	60 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	60 7 10	
TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES.	1852-53, ..	2192822 14 8	2017923 12 0	174899 2 8	4375 15 9	106934 7 11	7530 3 4		56088 7 8	
	1851-52, ..	2144078 14 3	2084885 14 4	59192 15 11	9669 10 6	23819 1 11	7552 14 1		18151 5 5	
	Jullundhur,	1071531 2 6½	1069628 0 7	8903 1 11½	914 0 4½	2580 5 4½	4829 11 10½		579 0 4	
	Hosheypoor,	1195424 12 11	1189867 6 4	6557 6 7	1305 0 1	2036 2 3	2156 10 3		1059 10 0	
	Kangra,	660753 0 0	642721 4 0	18081 12 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0		17969 12 0	
	1852-53, ..	2927708 15 5½	2894216 10 11	33492 4 6½	2251 0 5½	4646 7 7½	6986 6 1½		19608 6 4	
	1851-52, ..	2954400 11 2½	2916105 14 1	38294 13 1½	7953 10 7½	121 14 0	10579 3 6		19640 1 0	

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.				
					REAL.			Irrecoverable.	Nominal.
					In train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.			
LAHORE.	Lahore,	394798 5 0	361419 12 1	33973 8 11	1353 6 0	0 0 0	0 9436 12	0	22583 6 11
	Umritsar,	1113145 5 9	978218 14 11	134926 6 10	17789 7 1	0 0 0	54733 2 5	5	62403 13 4
	Goordaspur,	888581 15 0	814342 5 1	74239 9 11	1402 1 2	390 7 0	3109 2 0	0	69427 4 11
	Goojeranwalla,	595353 1 2	539175 14 8	561771 4 3	3838 5 3	2420 4 0	22664 12 10	26154 8 2	2
	Sealkote, ..	939282 0 2	855405 15 1	83876 1 1	2483 2 3	0 0 0	19723 3 2	61669 11 8	8
MOOLTAN.	1852-53,...	3981156 6 10	3548562 13 10	382593 9 0	26967 0 7	3720 11 0	109667 0 5	242238 13 0	0
	1851-52,...	3918167 2 7	3759656 15 7	158510 3 0	15898 0 3	4089 2 4	80977 14 3	57545 2 2	2
	Mooltan,	584522 4 2	491087 13 4	98434 6 10	7304 2 6	634 9 6	85495 10 10	0 0 0	0
	Jhung,	249664 3 6	196287 14 6	53376 5 0	4663 11 0	536 0 0	0 0 0	48176 10 0	0
	Googara,	371253 4 0	284572 1 1	86661 2 11	3779 8 2	0 0 0	82184 10 9	747 0 0	0
LEIA.	1852-53,...	1205419 11 8	971947 12 11	233471 14 9	16747 5 8	1170 9 6	167630 5 7	48923 10 0	0
	1851-52,...	1207669 12 0	1086155 13 2	112513 14 10	10184 5 8	6492 12 3	95669 8 11	167 4 0	0
	Leia,	498149 6 9	402909 14 6	90839 8 3	63075 15 4	12766 13 2	13920 1 9	1776 10 0	0
	Khanguh,	479399 6 6	459138 4 1	20261 2 5	7878 12 0	3631 9 6	3266 6 6	5484 6 5	0
	Dehra Ghazee Khan,	400549 13 9	388386 10 5	71963 3 4	18582 2 8	1895 1 0	51485 15 8	0 0 0	0
LAHORE.	Dehra Ismael Khan,	396729 12 10	351893 9 9	44836 8 1	6405 9 4	0 0 0	28347 6 6	10083 3 3	8
	1852-53,...	1829828 7 10	1601928 6 9	227900 1 1	95942 7 4	18233 7 8	96319 14 5	17344 3 8	8
	1851-52,...	1871919 14 9	1725144 6 0	146775 8 9	67828 9 5	7753 11 6	62364 11 7	8530 8 3	8

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.										
					REAL.				Irrecoverable.	Nominal.					
					In train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.									
JHELUK.	Rawul Pindee,	697861	4 0	663451	9 10	84409	10 2	8809	10 3	2788	4 10	21319	15 2	1491	11 11
	Jhelum,	691118	0 0	683731	1 6	7386	14 6	1535	13 9	211	15 3	8854	7 8	2284	9 10
	Goozrat,	562970	0 0	509492	14 9	53477	1 3	1610	0 4	191	0 0	8279	10 4	43496	6 7
	Shahpoor,	285766	0 0	252291	3 9	33474	12 3	1907	1 6	751	1 6	30816	9 3	0	0 0
	1852-53,...	2287715	4 0	2108966	13 10	128748	6 2	13762	9 10	3942	5 7	63770	10 5	47272	12 4
	1851-52,...	2363571	12 0	2184219	6 7	179852	5 5	22572	1 4	18746	8 3	141468	3 10	1565	8 0
PESHAWUR.	Peshawur,	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0
	Kohat,	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0
	Huzara,	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0
	1852-53,...	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0
	1851-52,...	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0

The Collections of Land Revenue, including Grazing-tax, have been returned at Ra. { 8,51,798-10-2 for 1852-53. { 8,51,890-9-1 for 1851-52.

ABSTRACT FOR 1852-53.

DIVISIONS.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.														
	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	REAL.											
				In train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.								
Cis-Sutlej States, ..	2192822 14	8	2017923 12 0	174899 2	8	4375 15	9	106984 7 11	7520 3	4	58068 7 8				
Trans-Sutlej States,	2927708 15	5½	2894216 10 11	33492 4	6½	2251 0	5½	4646 7	6986 6	1½	19608 6 4				
Lahore Division, ..	3931156 6	10	3548562 13 10	392593 9	0	26967 0	7	3720 11	0	109667 0	5	242238 13 0			
Mooltan,	1205419 11	8	971947 12 11	238471 14	9	15747 5	8	1170 9	6	167630 5	7	48923 10 0			
Leia,	1829628 7	10	1801928 6 9	227900 1	1	95942 7	4	18293 7	8	96319 14	5	17344 3 8			
Jhelum,	2237715 4	0	2108966 13 10	128748 6	2	13762 9	10	3942 5	7	63770 10	5	47272 12 4			
Peshawur,	0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0 0			
1852-53, ..	14324651 12	5½	13143546 6 3	1181105 6	2½	159046 7	7½	138708 1	3½	451894 8	3½	431456 5 0			
1851-52, ..	14459608 2	9½	13765168 5 9	694689 13	10½	134104 5	9½	56023 2	3	398912 8	2	105599 12 10			

341. It will be observed that in all the divisions except one, the Trans-Sutlej States, the amount of *Balances* is very considerable. In the Trans-Sutlej States the demands for 1852-53 represent the revenue as finally fixed by the thirty years' settlement. Of the four kinds of *Balances*, the "Doubtful" and "In train of liquidation" may be regarded as realized; the "Nominal" are of no consequence in this case, as they represent loss from the absorption of land by the rivers and the like, and also some few sums left uncollected with reference to occasional reductions after the settlement. The remaining head of "Irrecoverable" is trifling, and is a mere fractional percentage on the total revenue. The result in this division, then, would seem conclusively to show that, where a settlement on complete data has been made and finally declared, the system works really well, and the collection prospers.

342. In the other divisions the total of balance represents, not altogether, a residue which could not be collected, but frequently an amount which the authorities refrained from collecting for fear of an undue pressure on agricultural resources. Again, such balances frequently indicate sums the realization of which was postponed pending further inquiry, and which on a revision of the summary settlement, or at the regular settlement, have been remitted. Thus it may be understood that the total of balances (*minus* those entered as in train of liquidation) for all the divisions (the Trans-Sutlej States being excepted) approximately indicate the amount of land-tax which was remitted, during 1852-53, since the summary settlements first came under revision. *Balances really exhibit reduction of demand.* This amount would be Rupees 9,90,817-10-6. To this may perhaps be added a large portion of the previous year's balances, and perhaps some further nett reductions to be granted before the regular settlement is closed. On the whole, it may be presumed that the gross reduction of the land-tax will ultimately not fall short of fifteen lakhs of Rupees, on a rent-roll of one hundred and forty-five lakhs, including the Trans-Sutlej States, or of one hundred and fifteen lakhs excluding them. But it is difficult to know with accuracy the amount of this reduction, and perhaps there is no statement which can show it. And the reason is this, that, while the revenue is reduced, lapses and resumptions constantly occur to cover the loss. Thus, while the lands previously taxed are being relieved, fresh lands are coming under taxation: the State gains new revenue while reducing its old revenue; and the new

revenue is not an extra burden on the agriculturists (for they had to pay it under any circumstances to jageerdars if not to Government), but it is

Reduction of assessment
partially compensated for
by lapses and resumption.

revenue which, temporarily alienated to various non-laboring and non-producing classes, now reverts to the State. These considerations must be kept in view ; otherwise it will be impossible to account for the fact, that, while reductions are known to be going on, yet financially the receipts are not materially diminished. It is true that in future lapses and resumptions will not be so large and frequent as they are at present ; but by the time that they cease, reductions also will have ceased, and the land-tax will finally have found its level.

343. The third statement, that of " Dustuks," is not unsatisfactory.

Statement of Collectors' processes.

A dustuk is a formal notice to pay, usually issued on a village when its revenue instalment becomes overdue. The " Tulubana" is the cost and fee of serving the process, and is charged to the defaulters. Although 1852-53 was a year of some difficulty, yet there was on the whole no material increase of these processes on the preceding year. In the Trans-Sutlej States, the settled division, there was a diminution of half. The absolute number of the processes, 76,200, is however very considerable, and may, it is hoped, be greatly lessened hereafter.

344. From the fourth statement, of Drugs and Spirits, the following

Statement of Excise on
Drugs and Spirits.

divisional Abstract may be given here:—

ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT.

Excise on Drugs and Spirits.

DIVISIONS.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.												
	Demands.	Receipts.	Balances.	In train of Liquidation.			Doubtful.			Irrecoverable.			
Cis-Sutlej States, ..	61057	0 7	57974	0 7	3088	0 0	1826	4 3	1256	11 9	0 0	0 0	0 0
Trans-Sutlej States, ..	65545	1 1	63979	10 11	1565	6 2	1469	9 8	0 0	0 0	95 12	6 6	
Lahore,	164055	8 9	155518	1 9	8537	7 0	2588	6 4	4990	0 9	958 15	11 11	
Mooltan,	16604	15 2	16564	8 5	40	6 9	22	8 0	0 0	0 0	17 14	9 9	
Leia,	19351	0 0	19351	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Jhelum,	34594	5 7	34123	9 6	470	12 1	89	1 0	0 0	0 0	381 11	1 1	
Peshawur,	0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
1852-53, ..	361207	15 2	817510	15 2	13697	0 0	5995	13 3	6246	12 6	1454 6	8 8	
1851-52, ..	341891	5 10	338670	8 0	8221	2 10	6261	15 4	11	0 10	1948 12	8 8	

This branch of Excise is usually leased out in each district to a number of small contractors. The total amount agreed upon with these men, for 1852-53, exceeded the amount of the preceding year by some 20,000 Rupees. During the latter year, however, the balances increased; still the great portion was in train of liquidation, and will have been mostly realized. The irrecoverable balance is not large.

Statement of stamp receipts and charges.

345. From the fifth statement, that of Stamp Receipts and Charges, the following divisional abstract may be given here:—

STAMPS.
Abstract.

Divisions.	Received from Superintendent of Stamps.		Sales.		Amount Charges & value of Stamps refunded.	Amount credited to Government.
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.		
Cis-Sutlej States, ..	110815	74171 12 0	83855	51521 0 0	3740 1 11	47780 14 1
Trans-Sutlej States, }	75231	48900 0 0	59473	34855 4 0	1571 7 1	33283 12 11
Lahore,	185033	136362 12 0	118050	70805 0 0	2447 13 9	68357 2 8
Mooltan, ..	90475	87418 4 0	34146	19382 12 0	804 9 0	18478 3 0
Leia, ..	15235	8007 8 0	19166	11199 8 0	847 13 11	10851 10 1
Jhelum,	83974	18668 0 0	41448	20919 12 0	945 2 6	19974 9 6
Peshawur, ..	.....	..... ..	.....	..... ..	..... ..	..... ..
1852-53, ..	515763	373528 4 0	356188	208583 4 0	9857 0 2	198726 3 10
1851-52, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

There is, on the whole, a progressive increase in this branch of Revenue, as litigation increases and the Courts are more and more resorted to.

346. The sixth statement, of Service Commutation, pertains only to the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, (see para. 433, Board's Report.) Various feudal chiefs, who used to furnish contingents to the late Government, now pay money in lieu of service. The demands, collections and balances were as follows :—

Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Commutation in lieu of Service in the Districts of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, for the year 1852-53.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.		
					In train of liquidation.	Nominal.	Irrecoverable.
Cis-Sutlej States.	Umballa, ..	86148 3 11	60930 8 1	25217 11 10	.....	25217 11 10	....
	Thanesur, ..	31909 15 10	31172 5 2	787 10 8	787 10 8	.....	....
	Loodiana, ..	17971 4 0	17971 4 0	.....	.....	.....	....
	Ferozepoor, ..	6440 0 0	6440 0 0	.....	.....	.....	....
	Simla, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Trans-Sutlej States.	1852-53,	142469 7 9	116514 1 3	25955 6 6	787 10 8	25217 11 10	....
	1851-52,	142739 4 6	139421 5 6	3317 15 0	2223 10 0	1094 5 0	.....
	Jullundhur, ..	167506 0 1	167195 4 1	310 12 0	.....	310 12 0	....
	Hoshiarpoor, ..	2453 0 0	1727 12 0	725 4 0	280 0 0	.....	445 4 0
	Kangra,	126615 11 0	120829 0 0	6286 11 0	6386 11 0	.....	....
Grand Total for 1852-53,	1852-53,	296574 11 1	289252 0 1	7322 11 0	6566 11 0	310 12 0	445 4 0
	1851-52,	300368 5 4	297261 11 10	3106 9 6	285 0 8	2821 8 10	....
		439044 2 10	405766 1 4	33278 1 6	7304 5 8	25528 7 10	445 4 0
Ditto for 1851-52,		443107 9 10	436688 1 4	6424 8 6	2508 10 8	3915 18 10	....

347. The seventh statement, of Summary Suits, is of importance, as it represents the judicial operations of the Revenue Courts. The main results are exhibited in the following divisional abstract :—

SUMMARY SUITS.
Abstract, 1852-53.

DIVISIONS.	Instituted.				Decided.				Adjusted or withdrawn.			
	Suits for Rent, Revenue or Replevin.	Execution.	Ouster.	Total.	Suits for Rent, Revenue or Replevin.	Execution.	Ouster.	Total.	Suits for Rent, Revenue or Replevin.	Execution.	Ouster.	Total.
Cis-Sutlej States, ..	2050	252	258	2560	1156	192	201	1549	660	52	55	767
Trans-Sutlej States,	3635	324	1534	5493	2043	196	968	3207	1594	141	358	2093
Lahore,	2902	1902	751	4745	2215	750	587	3552	669	339	218	1226
Mooltan,	684	162	388	1284	421	99	234	754	198	47	144	389
Leia,	212	539	203	954	113	221	87	421	68	216	73	357
Jhelum,	1078	840	796	2714	617	405	435	1457	395	411	408	1214
Peashawur,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1852-53, ..	10561	3209	3930	17700	6565	1863	2512	10940	3584	1206	1256	6046
1851-52, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The total number of suits is very considerable, and shows that the Collectorate Courts are freely resorted to. The cases of ouster (where one party had been ejected from his holding by another) are somewhat numerous, and bear too large a proportion to the whole number. But, as the tenures are well adjudicated at the settlement, such cases will become rare. The number of cases adjusted or withdrawn is somewhat high, as compared with the number of those decided. This is perhaps an unfavorable symptom in the Civil Courts, but less so in the Revenue Courts. The summary suits being for the most part investigated in the interior, many neighbours and landholders being present, the disputants soon discover what turn the case is likely to take, and arrange between themselves accordingly ; greater speed in these cases is desirable. But,

Satisfactory mode of adjudication. on the whole, this is the most satisfactory branch of the whole Judicial Department. The cases relating to Revenue directly or indirectly come before fiscal authorities, who are necessarily interested in the prosperity of the village, and who have a real knowledge of the subject and a sympathy with the parties concerned.

348. The eighth and ninth statements, referring to Lapses and Resumptions, are not in all respects complete ; it is hoped that the omissions will be rectified for the future. There appear to have been 674 estates and 1,097 minor tenures either lapsed or resumed.

349. The tenth statement, referring to Sales and Transfers for the recovery of Arrears, is almost blank. There was but one sale in the Ferozepoor District, and four transfers, one in the Goojeranwalla and three in the Googaira District.

350. The operations of the regular settlement have been largely mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs ; but, as this department enters into the very core and centre of Revenue affairs, and is the basis of future system, it may be not amiss briefly to recapitulate the chief heads of its proceedings. During the period under report up to the close of 1853 there were two settlements, one for the Baree Doab under Mr. R. H. Davies, and one for the Rechna and Chuj Doabs under Mr. R. Temple. To each settlement were attached Covenanted Assistants, Extra Assistants, both European and Native, and a highly-trained body of Native officials. During the current year these departments, however, have been broken up, and smaller departments formed in the several districts. In more than one instance,

the regular settlement has recently been entrusted to the district Officer. The two chief settlements, however, while they lasted, performed large quantities of work. They assessed, after minute

Assessment.

inquiry and on elaborate statistical data, about forty lakhs of revenue ; not far short of half a million Sterling. They marked off the boundaries of about 7,000 estates.

Boundaries.

Measurement.

They measured and mapped 10,000 square miles, not village by village, but field by field,—not only depicting each field, but recording every particular regarding it. They inquired into, or otherwise disposed of, at least 80,000 petty rent-free tenures. They divided about two-thirds of the revenue

Rent-free tenures.

they assessed among the many coparceners, assigning to each man his quota, defining all his rights and responsibilities, and entering all his fields to his name. In the course of this operation they decided some 6,000

Record of rights.

suits to landed property or ancestral rights ; all needing consideration, and many involving difficult points for decision. They made a complete

Census of the population.

census of the population, distinguished into its various castes and classes ; for the cities, every grade and profession being shown ; and in this manner some three millions of souls were enumerated. This census is not based on house averages, nor on an enumeration taken on one given day, but on returns made for every house ; and for this purpose each building, cottage and tenement, every street and alley, throughout the towns and villages, have been both mapped and numbered. In addition to these operations, relating to the Lahore Division, they also did much in the Mooltan and Leia Divisions, both as regards the demarcation of boundaries and the

Cost of the settlement operations.

measurement of fields. The aggregate cost of this work has not been less than *seven* lakhs of Rupees. That details so extensive, minute, and intricate should be executed without an admixture of error was hardly to be expected ; such a degree of perfection has certainly not been attained : but a great mass of difficult and delicate work was performed, with great advantage to the agriculturists, and to the management of the land revenue, with a fair degree of system and precision.

351. The professional revenue survey has advanced *pari passu* with the settlement. The system of surveying is the same as that followed in the North-western Pro-

The professional revenue survey.

vinces, and which has been fully described in the official publication styled *Manual of Surveying*. There were three surveys appointed for the Punjab Proper,—one for the Baree Doab, under Lieutenant J. W. B. Blagrave, 74th N. I., and now under Lieutenant G. Thompson, 7th N. I., which, having completed the Buttala, Umritsur and Lahore Districts, is now engaged in the Googaira and Mooltan Districts. The other two surveys were employed in the Rechna Doab, one under Major R. Shortrede, (2nd Bombay European Infantry) having surveyed the Sealkote District, crossed the Chenab to survey Goojrat, and is now occupied in Shahpoor ; the second, under Captain T. C. Blagrave, 26th N. I., having surveyed the Goojeranwalla District, is now engaged in the lower portion of the Doab within the limits of the Jhung District. Ten districts have been either surveyed or are under survey, and among these may be counted the richest tracts in the Punjab.

Great extent of its operations.

Cost of the work.

The area surveyed is not less than 14,000 square miles. The average of area surveyed in one season has been nearly 2,000 square miles to each survey. The total expense has been about Rupees 4,10,000 upon an area of 14,000 square miles, giving an average of about twenty-nine Rupees to the square mile. The cost has been fair, and the quantity and quality of work performed highly

Interior topographical details for every estate.

creditable to the Officers engaged. What are termed *interior details* have been given for every estate, that is to say, not only have the boundaries of the estates been sketched, but the surface of the ground has also been faithfully portrayed ; every detail of cultivation, of forest, grove, brushwood, of sterile waste and sand, of hillock and ravine, of pool, marsh, and rivulet, of road, and path ; of building, habitation, and garden ; have all been depicted, and represented with colored variations. The area of each description has also been ascertained, that is, the area under cultivation, or taken up by pathways, or covered with forest, or absorbed by streams, and so on. So that each map not only presents, with scientific precision, the external boundary and area of each estate, but also its physical aspect and

Topographical value of the Survey.

its internal peculiarities. These maps, when fitted together on a small scale for entire districts, or Doabs, furnish the most complete topographical information that can be desired. If the local details furnished by the survey and settlement together be considered, if it be reflected that *every field* throughout the whole expansive territory between the Jumna and the Jhelum has been sketched, then

how many landlords in Europe could show such information as is here given, not for single estates or manors, but for whole districts and provinces? The interior survey of course adds much to the expense of the work, but its topographical value is great; it actually brings before the eye a perfect picture, or rather miniature, of the village; it is of the utmost

Practical utility of the interior details. assistance to the Settlement Officer at the time, and it will be of equal use to the Revenue authorities hereafter; and it gives consistency and certainty to the whole operations. It should be observed here, that at the Settlement of the North-western Provinces only a limited portion of the territory was subjected to the interior survey; for the remainder, the survey followed the exterior boundaries of estates.

352. The operations above described are exclusive of the settlements and surveys completed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej Settlement and Survey in the Sutlej States. For the Trans-Sutlej States, the survey and settlement had been completed before the period of the Board's Report (1852.) For the Cis-Sutlej States the survey, commenced in 1847, was completed in 1851; the settlement is not yet finished for these States; in two districts, Umballa and Loodiana, it is complete; in the other two, Thanesar and Ferozepoor, it is in progress.

353. In connexion with the settlement a few words may be said regarding the arrangement of records. Not only have such registers and diaries been prepared as might facilitate the despatch of business by causing each matter to be regularly disposed of, and the papers properly ordered, while the cases might be passing through the office or pending before the Court; but also the papers, when after the disposal of the case they finally reach the Record Office, have been so arranged that they can be traced and referred to with the utmost facility. The villages in each sub-division of a district are catalogued alphabetically, and have their places assigned to them in the record-rack according to this order. All the fiscal papers then, for each village, are grouped together, and are then classified into separate bundles according to their different descriptions. To the larger bundle of each village is attached an abstract list, showing the smaller bundles con-

System for facility of reference. tained therein, and to each smaller bundle is attached a detailed list of the papers which it may contain. If this system be properly carried out, there ought not to be a paper, in the whole mass of voluminous and multifarious

records, which could not be traced in the space of a few minutes. If only the name of the party in the case and the name of the village be known, the desired paper should be found at once. The alphabetical catalogue shows the place, even to the corner of the shelf where the village records may be found; then, of the village bundle the abstract list shows the case; then of the case, the detailed list shows the paper or document wanted. The importance of such a system can be readily understood, when it is remembered that in these Offices are filed

Importance of the Record Department for preserving the title-deeds to landed property.

the papers which are virtually the title-deeds of all the landed property in a district, of which the most minute and even fractional details are authoritatively fixed. Under such circumstances the safety of the records, the security against their being lost, mislaid, or tampered with, the facility of referring to them, are matters of consequence. That the system is as yet complete in the Punjab cannot be said, indeed it cannot be perfected till the regular settlement shall have been completed. But in the settled districts it may almost be pronounced quite complete; in many of the other districts it is well advanced; and in no district does it exist without some degree of organization. The Leia and Peshawur Divisions are probably behind the others as yet. The matter receives constant attention from the Commissioners and from the Financial Department.

354. The Department of Account has from the commencement been

Department of Account.

very onerous, as might indeed be expected from the circumstances of the Administration. The clearance of Durbar accounts; the cantonment of large bodies of troops; the disbanding of old levies and the raising of new; the construction of public works, civil and military; the withdrawal of coinage; the amount and frequency of remittances; the payment of pensions and donations, the employment of Extra Establishments; all such causes, and many others too numerous to detail, have pressed severely on the several Treas-

Early difficulties in the regulating of disbursements and the preparation of Accounts.

ury Offices, in the first instance, perhaps, ill-organized and short of hands. Amidst the whirl and distraction of affairs in a new country it became very difficult to prevent laxity in the making of advances and disbursements, and delay in submitting bills and vouchers. The amount of business transacted in this Department since annexation has been enormous. The late Board periodically directed attention to this subject, and since the establishment of a separate Financial Depart-

ment, much has been done, in co-operation with the Accountant North-western Provinces, to reduce the unadjusted items.

355. On the 31st July 1853, the outstanding balances in Punjab Treasuries aggregated (exclusive of remittances) the large sum of 41,51,806 or upwards of forty-one-and-half lakhs of Rupees. Repeated endeavours have been made since the close of 1853 to reduce these heavy balances, and the success has been such, that at the close of the official year 1853-54 (May 1854) the Inefficient Balance stood as follows, exclusive of remittances :—

Recent reduction of this amount.	Cis-Sutlej States,.....	Ra.	1,85,642	6	11
	Trans-Sutlej States, ...	„	2,63,977	3	7
	Lahore,	„	13,48,419	9	5
	Jhelum,	„	89,872	15	11
	Mooltan,	„	99,257	1	6
	Leia,	„	1,69,226	13	4
	Peshawur,	„	5,96,573	14	8
Total Ra.			27,52,970	1	4

— showing a reduction, within six months since attention was last directed to the subject, of Rupees 14,00,000, or fourteen lakhs. A similar ratio of reduction will suffice to clear off all outstanding balances in a year or eighteen months. Of the outstanding items a comparatively small proportion are of old date. On the close of the 4th quarter of 1853-54, the items of 1849-50, amounted to..... Ra. 33,546 13 5

„ of 1850-51, to	„	39,102	13	2
„ of 1851-52, to	„	2,62,273	1	7
„ of 1852-53, to	„	4,08,117	4	3

Total, Ra. 7,43,040 0 5

356. The system of advances and disbursements is becoming better regulated every year, and the punctuality in preparation of bills is increasing, and it may be hoped that in the course of a year, or two years at the utmost, the Punjab Treasuries may be in the smoothest working order.

PART II.—EXCISE, STAMPS, AND CANAL WATER-RENT.

357. In Part II. of the Revenue Section the Board's Report (see paras 297 to 311) gave a complete account of the former history and recent establishment of all taxes

Excise, Stamps, and
Canal Water-Rent.

in the Punjab, exclusive of the land-tax. These taxes were styled Excise, Stamps, and Canal Water-Rent. There is now but little to remark regarding these taxes in addition to the account already given; and in the present section the sub-division of Part II. has only been preserved for the sake of uniformity. The gradual increase in the stamp revenue has been already noticed in foregoing paragraph 345. The revenue derivable from the Huslee Canal will be given in the subsequent section on Material Improvements. That portion of the excise relating to drugs and spirits has been noticed in paragraph 344. It only remains to notice the

excise on salt. The locality and description of
Salt revenue. these mines were described in the Board's Report;

the improvements recently effected will also be set forth in the section on Material Improvements. The quantity of salt sold at the mines has greatly increased, and with it the revenue derivable therefrom; in fact, it will shortly become doubled. To this progressive prosperity there has been but one exception, namely, the fluctuation which occurred, during 1852, owing to partial failure of harvest combined with general lowness of prices, and also to over-speculation. The present increase may be

attributed, not only to exportation, but also to
Increased sale and consumption of salt. increased consumption within the Punjab; which
is a gratifying circumstance, seeing that the rate of taxation has not been lowered.

The figures for each year stand as follows :—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Maunder sold.</i>	<i>Revenue derived, Rs.</i>
1851-52,	6,40,647,	12,81,295
1852-53,	8,42,108,	16,84,216
1853-54,	9,75,267,	19,50,535

358. The above remarks do not include the Trans-Indus Salt Mines, for a description of which see para. 309, Board's Report. The arrangements there mentioned still hold good.

PART III.—JAGEERS AND PENSIONS.

359. In Part III. Section VII. of the Board's Report the nature of the jageers and pensions under the *Seikh regime*, and the manner in which these grants and assignments had been treated under British Rule, were detailed. It was stated that jageers and landed grants, equivalent to nine lakhs of revenue, either have been or are being investigated. These inquiries have been com-

Jageers and pensions.

pleted during the years under report ; the orders of Government have

Completion of all jagir cases. been obtained upon the cases, and in all those instances where the grants have been upheld sunuds or patents have been given to the grantees. In all the districts which have come under settlement, and in many districts not yet settled, the petty rent-free tenures have been investigated and disposed of by competent local authorities. Probably some 90,000 cases in the old and

Inquiries into rent-free tenures. new territory have been decided ; and some thousands yet remain. There are also some thousands of cases of this description, in which the final sanction has been reserved by the Government, yet to be submitted.

360. It was also stated in the Board's Report, that of money pensions Pension cases disposed of. some 8,000 had been investigated, and that some 2,000 were under inquiry and decision. These latter have all been disposed of ; the orders of Government have been passed on them : the large pension-rolls for the whole Province may now be pronounced complete. The establishment of a Pension Pay Office at Lahore was also mentioned. This office has worked with great success

Efficiency of the Pension Pay Office. and efficiency. Formerly this branch of work deranged the operations of the Lahore Treasury, and was itself most inadequately performed. The punctual payment of the pensioners was found impossible. They remained unpaid for days and even weeks, sullenly hanging about the thoroughfares and public offices, or gathering in large crowds at the Treasury, clamorous for stipends. Moreover, when the instalments were at length disbursed, long after pay-day, there was much delay and difficulty in submitting the bills and getting them passed. The Inefficient Balance on this account had by the middle of 1851 risen to the sum of nine lakhs, or £90,000. Since the establishment of a separate office, that is, during both the years under report the pensioners have been paid punctually. No complaint on that score ever reaches the authorities. The Inefficient Balance

Adjustment of outstanding items and auditing of bills. has been reduced from nine to six lakhs ; and a reduction of the remainder is promised by the close of the current year. When this shall have

been effected, the future disbursements will for the most part be audited within the year. The work of the office has proved heavy ; upwards of 3,000 pensioners drawing about six lakhs annually present themselves half-yearly : about 6,000 warrants, and 15,000 receipts and statements

involving the transcription of 24,000 names, are prepared every year.

361. This section of the Report has already extended to a great

length, still some few brief remarks by way of
 Concluding remarks. recapitulation would seem necessary. The promi-

nent point which might attract attention is the *moderation, both of*
 Moderation of demand demand and collection, which has been uniformly
 and collection. evinced, and the scrupulous readiness to reduce

when an undue pressure might be apparent. Indeed this is the *only*
 means by which a system of cash payments can be rendered popular and
 effective in a new country, previously accustomed to payments in kind.

In order to place the land-tax on a sound basis
 Repeated revision of the late Board lost no time in commencing a regu-
 summary and regular lar settlement, which is virtually a special com-
 settlements. mission for a searching inquiry into the agricultural resources of the

country, with a view to the adjustment of the land-tax on equitable
 principles for a long future period. But *pending the result of this*
inquiry distress showed itself, and the summary settlements were revis-
 ed roughly, but with promptitude, and reductions were granted often,
 not once, but twice, and even thrice. But it is believed that reduction

has now reached or nearly reached its limit; that
 Good prospects for the future. prices, though they will never perhaps return to
 their former range, are yet leaning towards an ordinary standard, and
 that in all quarters the agriculturists are settling down to contentment
 and prosperous industry. During the past marching season of 1853-54
 nearly every district in the Punjab was traversed and examined, either
 by the Chief Commissioner or the Financial Commissioner, in order
 that they might satisfy themselves that the land-tax was really working
 well. Still, when the revision of the settlement is complete, some degree
 of firmness will be requisite in the collection of the revenue. The land-
 holders of the Punjab are certainly impatient of misfortune and pressure.

They are too ready to abandon their holdings in
 Character of the land- the hope of escaping present liabilities, and return-
 holders as tax-payers. ing at some future time when things look better. But they must be
 taught that the Government expects men who have enjoyed the profit of
 good seasons to stand by their estates in bad; and that the authorities
 will exercise their right of farming, or otherwise disposing of, property
 which has been deserted under heavy public liabilities by its owner. It

is however hoped that this tendency will yearly decrease, and that proprietors will become more and more alive to their responsibilities, as well as their rights, and cherish a stronger feeling for their ancestral property in proportion as their prudence and economy shall be practically exercised, and their capital accumulated.

Section IX.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

362. All that was designed and done for material improvement in the Punjab Proper, up to the close of the official year 1851-52, was described in Section VIII. of the Board's Report, entitled "Development of Resources." The present section will conduct the same subject to the close of 1853-54 (*i. e.* May 1854.) It will also embrace

Scope of the present section.

not only the Punjab Proper, but also the works in the Sutlej territories. Towards the close of the above period some change was wrought in the mechanism of the Department of Public Works by the appointment of a Chief Engineer, to be in charge of all civil and military works, in subordination to the local Administration. But this change need not be adverted to now. With this single exception, however, the organization of the Civil Engineer's Department has continued the same as that described in para. 327 of the Board's Report, as regards the Civil Engineer's supervision of Public Works in which the Chief Commissioner is concerned, the appropriation of funds, and the relations between the Department and the local Committees in the several districts.

363. The Staff of Officers subordinate to the Civil Engineer Colonel R. Napier has somewhat increased since the period of the Board's Report, and at the close of 1853-54 was constituted at the following strength:—

Staff of Officers in the Civil Engineer's Department.

Executive Officers, (Covenanted),	... ..	20
Assistant Civil Engineers (ditto),	... ..	17
Assistant Civil Engineers, (Uncovenanted),	... ..	19
Overseers, ... ..	... ..	122
Native Surveyors,	... ..	32

Classification of works. 364. The operations of the Department are ranged under the following classes :—

I.—Cantonments, Forts and other Military Buildings pertaining to the Punjab Irregular Force and other Local Troops, subordinate to the Chief Commissioner.

II.—Public Edifices and Works, and Office, for Civil purposes.

III.—Roads, Bridges and Viaducts.

IV.—Canals.

MILITARY WORKS.

365. In para. 118 of the military section of this Report, the progress made in these works has been touched upon. In this place, however, it will be appropriate to present a few details of the works completed, with a statement of the cost incurred in each. It will be remembered that a topographical account of the Frontier Posts and Forts was given in the fourth Section of the Board's Report, from paras. 136 to 151. In adverting to these fortified places the order of the Board's description will be followed.

Huzara.—The abandonment of the Barookote Cantonment (of which the site was mentioned by the Board in para. 137) has been mentioned in the military section. On the new Cantonment of Leria Rupees 4,826 have been expended. The magazine, guard-room, hospital and five wells are complete. Similar progress has been made with the Abbottabad Cantonment at a cost of Rupees 2,432. Guard-room, hospital and station bridges are built ; the magazine is under construction.

Kohat.—In the Upper Fort the scarp, counterscarp, revetment, bastions, are in progress ; the ramparts and parapets are half complete ; the gateways, posterns, magazine, barracks and store-house are not constructed. The earth-work has been thrown up from the ditch, but the glacis has not yet been formed. In the Lower Fort the excavation of the ditch is nearly finished, and the glacis is in progress. The ramparts, barracks, store-house, Conductor's Office, gateway, guard-house and well are all complete. The facing of the scarp and counterscarp is not yet commenced. The outlay on the whole fort during the year 1853-54 has amounted to Rupees 74,752 ; the previous expenditure, to Rupees 15,645.

Bahadoor Kheyl.—The ramparts, parapets, bastions, barracks, keep, Officers' quarters, store-house, wells, detached towers, are all complete; hospital and magazine are in progress. The excavation of the ditch from solid rock and the glacis are nearly complete. During 1853-54 Rupees 18,270 were expended, and during previous periods Rupees 43,586.

Bunnoo.—For the Fort of Dhuleepgurh the defensive works commenced by Captain Fitzgerald are complete; the former structure has been extensively altered; the lines outside the fort have been demolished; twelve new barracks have been built, and also a magazine and store-house, and masonry drains to conduct the waters of the Khoorrum River through the fort. The barrier, gates, posterns, ravelins, hospital, Officers' quarters, remained to be completed. During 1853-54 Rupees 2,549 were expended, and during previous periods Rupees 47,856. All the Cantonment buildings are completed. The artillery magazine and harness room, a store-house, guard-house, and Serjeant's bungalow, and a mud-wall encircling the cantonment, have been recently completed. The cost has amounted to Rupees 16,586.

Lukkee.—The fort was completed previous to the year 1853. The cost of repairing it amounted to Rupees 2,011-12-4.

Akalgurh.—This fort is complete; the magazine alone remains to be completed. The cost has been Rupees 30,417; on the arsenal were expended Rupees 17,340.

Dehra Ismael Khan.—The cantonment buildings are complete. A station hospital and several new wells have been recently constructed. The total cost has amounted to Rupees 25,456.

The Frontier posts (including the intermediate forts) are all complete, and have cost the following sums:—

Upper Derajat, nine posts (including forts)	Rupees	26,451	9	4
Central Derajat, (as before,)		39,494	9	8
Lower Derajat, eight posts, (including forts) ...		30,762	13	8

Total, Rupees ... 96,709 0 8

Dehra Ghazee Khan Cantonment.—The Infantry lines were placed near the city when the station was first formed, the season being far advanced. The Cavalry lines, though in a preferable situation, were yet separate from those of the Infantry. A Cantonment for the whole force is being now formed in a better selected locality, calculated to protect both the city and the civil station. The military buildings are in progress.

Asnee.—The Cantonment buildings are complete ; a station hospital, a quarter guard, a main guard and a harness-room have been built. The sums expended amount to Rupees 8,781-4-1.

PUBLIC EDIFICES AND WORKS, AND OFFICES FOR CIVIL PURPOSES.

366. The various kinds of civil and public buildings were thus grouped by the Board :—Court-houses, Treasuries, Jails, Dispensaries, Salt Mines, Conservancies ; and the same order will be pursued now.

367. In respect to Court-houses it was said at that time, that out of the nineteen districts of the Punjab Proper new buildings were under construction in thirteen districts. These thirteen buildings were all finished before the close of 1853. One more, namely that of Peshawur, not then commenced, has since been added, so that the total is *fourteen*. The

Court-houses nearly aggregate actual cost has been Rupees 1,99,934 ; the estimated cost was Rupees 2,08,000. In the

Dehra Ismael Khan District two middle-sized houses have been built for the cost of one ordinary Court-house,—one for the Deputy Commissioner at Bunnoo, and one for the Assistant Commissioner at Dehra Ismael Khan. A small branch Office has been built at Mithunkote in the Dehra Ghazee Khan District, and at Choean in the Jhelum District. The cost of these last two buildings has been Rupees 7,000. There are, then, five districts remaining for which new Court-houses have not been built, namely, Lahore, Mooltan, Kohat, Huzara, Goordaspore. At Lahore the European Cavalry and Infantry Hospitals

for the troops formerly cantoned in Anarkullee have been, with much advantage, converted into a Court-house, Treasury and Pension Pay Office. At Mooltan the famous Eedgah has been appropriated for judicial purposes ; at Kohat a native building is used ; at Huzara a temporary

Stations where new Court-houses have not been necessary.

Court-house has been built in the Nuwashur Valley, near the Cantonment of Abbottabad ; at Goordaspore a Court-house is now being built near the cantonment of that station. For some time it was doubtful whether the civil station would not be retained at Buttala, where the district Officers have hitherto resided in the late Maharaja Sher Singh's palace. In the Trans-Sutlej States, Court-houses have been built on the approved plan at Jullundhur and Hosheyarpore. At the latter station the Court-house building is perhaps the best constructed in the whole territory. At Kangra a Court-house was built, but lately, the station having been removed to Dhurmsala, a private residence has been purchased for the public offices.

In the Cis-Sutlej States new Court-houses are built at Umballa and Thanesur, but not at Ferozepoor, Loodiana and Simla. At these stations other buildings have been used for official purposes.

368. The plan of the Punjab Court-houses (kutchcherries) is uniform, handsome, and convenient, and in all these respects, as a whole, they excel the similar class of buildings in the other divisions of this Presidency. Their construction has been beneficial to the health of the civil employes, and has certainly contributed to regularity of business. A plan has been designed whereby rooms may be subsequently added if the public records should greatly accumulate. According to the original plan, the Treasuries in the Punjab Proper are erected in the immediate vicinity of the Court-houses. They are square defensible enclosures, with towers at the two opposite angles and a strong gateway, and have accommodation for a company of soldiers and a well in the centre of the quadrangle. They have

generally been built at the same time as the Court-houses. In eleven out of the nineteen they have been finished at an aggregate cost of Rupees 49,290, the estimated cost having been Rupees 49,210. There remain therefore eight districts in

which Treasuries have not been built. Among these eight are the five districts in which Court-houses have not been erected, namely, Lahore, Mooltan, Kohat, Huzara, Goordaspore. The remaining three are Leia, Khangurh, and Dehra Ismael Khan. In the former a Treasury is under construction, and will shortly be finished. In the two latter, viz. Khangurh and Dehra Ismael Khan, the treasure is kept in the rooms of the Court-house, which has been adequately strengthened for the purpose.

Uniform and convenient plan of Punjab Court-houses.

Plan of Civil Treasuries.

Their construction nearly complete.

369. The principles on which it was proposed to construct jails in the Punjab, as regards first-class or grand central jail, the second-class or provincial jail, the third-class or district jail, were described in Board's Report, Section V, Part III., on Prison Discipline.

370. The grand Central Jail (first-class) at Lahore, (for the plan of which see Board's report, para. 205) is in all respects finished, except the second circle the completing of which may or may not be requisite. The probable requirements of the jail in this respect are under consideration. The estimated cost of the work hitherto complete was Rupees 1,05,256; the actual cash expense has been Rupees 2,00,721, exclusive of Rupees 20,072 worth of prisoners' labor, so that the real cost has been Rs. 2,21,514. The excess over the estimate has been very considerable, and has been accounted for by the deficient quantity of available prisoners' labor; the unexpected rise in prices, owing to the progress of the new cantonment at Meean Meer; the gradual enlargement of the works themselves; and the superior style of execution, especially in regard to the roofing and the iron-work. The jail however, though costly, is a first rate building, scarcely inferior to any structure of this class in India. The original plan was framed by Mr. Woodcock, late Inspector of Prisons, North-western Provinces, after studying the best European models. On the occasion of an *emeute* in October 1853 the barriers baffled the attempts of the mutinous prisoners, and on the emergency the plan of the building proved entirely successful.

371. The three provincial jails, second-class, at Mooltan, Rawul Pindee and Umballa, are all under construction; that at Mooltan is about two-thirds finished, and that at Rawul Pindee three-fourths. The latter is being built entirely of stone quarried from the neighbouring ravines. Under the careful and economical superintendence of Lieutenant Cracroft, Assistant Commissioner, and through a judicious and effective application of prisoners' labor, this jail has been constructed in the most substantial manner at a cost only exceeding by one-third the estimated amount for a structure of unburnt brick. The actual expenditure has been as follows:—

Mooltan Jail, Rs. 60,000

Rawul Pindee Jail, „ 50,000*

* Memo. assignments given to 30th April 1854.

372. In the Punjab Proper fourteen district jails have been finished.

Construction of district jails ;

In the Punjab Proper.

There then remain five districts out of the nineteen ; of these three are the districts having central jails, first and second-class, *viz.* Lahore, Rawul Pindee, Mooltan ; the remaining two are Kohat, where the fort serves as a prison, and Goordaspore, in which the jail will be built together with the Court-house and Treasury. At Dehra Ismael Khan an additional jail has been built. The actual cost of all the Punjab jails has been Rupees 99,528 ; the estimated, Rupees 97,000.

373. In the Trans-Sutlej States the Jullundhur and Hosheypoor

Jails in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

Jails are built on the approved plan. At Kangra a jail existed formerly ; but, for the sake of salubrity, the prisoners have been transferred to Dhurmsala where a new jail has been built, differing in plan from those of the Plains and adapted to the nature of the ground and to the climate.

374. In the Cis-Sutlej States new jails are built at Thanesar and Ferozepoor. At Loodiana the jail is an old building recently improved. At Simla the jail was an inferior structure, but additions and elevation have rendered it tolerably salubrious.

375. In the Board's Report, para. 330, the plan regarding the minor

Buildings on the main lines of road.

civil and public buildings on the main lines of road was thus set forth :—

“ In the same manner, it is proposed to place serais, or hosteleries, with encamping grounds for troops, guarded by Police Officers at convenient intervals, along the main lines of road : a set of buildings which, within the same enclosure and precincts, shall include the hostelry with store-houses and accommodation for travellers, a Police Office (Thanna,) and a Taxing Office (Tuhseel,) at which an Officer vested with some judicial authority would generally reside. Adjacent to these buildings

Police Stations. Posts and

Supply Depôts.

Caravanserais.

would be marked off an encamping ground for troops.” Much of this has been accomplished along the entire length of the Grand Trunk Road from the Jumna to the Indus ; the encamping grounds for troops at the prescribed intervals have been cleared and marked off with masonry pillars. From the Cis-Sutlej States to the Chenab the requisite caravanserais, Police posts and supply depôts have been erected. It is believed that this portion of the line is not inferior in these respects to the best ordered division of the

Grand Trunk Road in Hindoostan. From the Chenab to the Indus these buildings are under construction. The subsidiary arrangements in regard to patrolling have been carried out. Similar buildings have been erected on the Lahore and Mooltan Road, the Lahore and Ferozepoor Road, the Umritsur and Puthankote Road, the Lahore and Sealkote Road. Most of these buildings are composed of burnt brick.

376. The statistics of these buildings along the roads are exhibited in the following abstract, showing the works which have been sanctioned and are under construction.

Abstract of Buildings for the accommodation and protection of travellers on the high roads.

Buildings for the main lines of Road for the accommodation and protection of travellers.

Description of Building.	Number.	Cost.		
		Rupees.	As.	Pie.
Head Police Stations and Revenue Offices (Tuhseel)	28	1,23,913	13	5
Tuhseel and Thanna combined,	4	12,949	15	11
Police Stations (Thannas),	88	80,838	7	9
Patrolling Posts (Chowkees),	287	58,238	1	3
Encamping Grounds,	112	11,200	0	0
Supply Depôts (Burdasht Khanahs),	70	30,971	4	7
Hostelries, (Seraias),	63	97,935	2	10
Wells,	74	26,246	0	0
Total,	726	4,42,292	13	9

The above are exclusive of the buildings under construction between the Chenab and the Indus.

377. Conservancy works are, as was explained by the Board, usually conducted by the district Authorities, and will so far be noticed in another section; but it was also stated that several plans for drainage in the vicinity of Lahore were being executed in the Civil Engineer's Department. These plans have not been completed; by these means large masses of water, pouring from the Manjha upwards towards the valley of the Ravee, cutting up roads and flooding low grounds, and filling marshes in their course, have been regularly conducted by water-cuts, which latter have been also bridged. The cost of these works has been Rupees 3,000. The scheme for carry-

ing off the sewerage of the City of Lahore to a distance, mentioned in para. 389 of the Board's Report, has not been carried out. A project with estimates for draining the environs of the city of Umritsur has been framed, whereby the waters of the basin round the city may be carried off into the Boprae Nullah.

Dispensaries.

378. The scheme for the general establishment of Dispensaries in the Punjab will be noticed in another section. At each of the stations therein mentioned, a sum of 500 Rupees was sanctioned for the erection of a Dispensary building. Although all these institutions have been established, yet, in most cases, native buildings within the cities have been adapted to this purpose. At the following stations, however, Dispensaries are either finished or in progress :—

Station.	Cost.	Condition.
Mooltan,	500	Finished.
Googaira,	500	Ditto.
Jhung,	500	Ditto.
Kuhroor,	500	Ditto.
Leia,	500	Ditto.
Khangurh,	500	Ditto.
Kohat, .....	....	Nearly finished.
Abbottabad, .....	....	Just commencing.
Loodiana,	500	Finished.

Salt Mines.

379. The nature and situation of these mines, and the improvements contemplated, were described in the Board's Report. It was explained that these improvements consisted of a gallery, an aqueduct, and a road. The completion of these works will now be described.

380. In that portion of the Salt Range which borders the River Jhelum, near the City of Pind Dadun Khan, there are some eight localities whence salt had been or is extracted. Of these, the two principal are the Sojeeewala and the Buggee Mines, both near the village of Kewra about six miles from Pind Dadun Khan. The operations to be described relate to the Sojeeewala Mine. The improvements of the Buggee Mine are as yet only in design.

381. The necessity for improvement was manifold. The transit from Pind Dadun Khan to Kewra was difficult, and still more so from the village to the mine. The passage through the hill-side to the vault was crooked and dangerous. The atmosphere within the cavernous chamber of the mine was foetid and oppressive, and the temperature high. The miners were a wretched short-lived race : in former days their shrunken, cadaverous appearance, their squalid homes, and their early deaths, formed a theme for the description and commiseration of travellers. The salt merchants were liable to long detention at the depôt owing to the difficulties of transit and the scarcity of labor ; and they, in common with the inhabitants, suffered from the deleterious nature of the water, the springs being all more or less impregnated with salt.

Necessity for their improvement.
Evils which formerly existed.

382. The Gallery described by the Board has been fully completed. It is 250 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 10 feet high. The tunnel has been strongly and handsomely faced with masonry on all its sides. The windlass, intended to be used at its mouth, has not yet been added, but an estimate is in preparation. This work proves beneficial, not only to transit, but to ventilation. The old passage, though abandoned, is still kept open and acts as a kind of chimney to the new Gallery ; and has now become an excellent ventilator. The atmosphere of the chamber is no longer oppressive ; its mean temperature has been reduced from 82° to 75° ; indeed, it now affords a cool subterraneous retreat.

How removed.

The Gallery.

Ventilation.

383. The Aqueduct is also quite complete. The villagers, the miners, the merchants and the cattle were supplied with water from a stream which, though pure at its source, crossed, in its passage down the hill-side, a stratum of salt, and consequently became brackish. To obviate this a large dam, fortified by masonry, has been erected at the crest of the gorge where the water is uncontaminated. The water thus collected is thence conducted, by a wooden trough supported by brick pillars, to the village. Since January 1853 it has been regularly delivered at the village. The supply is 8,000 gallons per hour. Some difficulty was experienced in the completion of this work ; the pillars were damaged and some came down by the floods of 1852 ; but they have now

The Aqueduct.

Supply of fresh water.

all been erected on firm, well-selected foundations, and, it is hoped, will stand satisfactorily.

384. A masonry Tank, 100 feet square and 11 feet deep, has been constructed at the depôt for the use of the merchants and their cattle. It is fed by hill-torrents ; a similar tank has also been constructed by the district Authorities in the same vicinity. The Road from Pind Dadun Khan to Kewra is in most respects complete ; but from the entrance of the

Roads near the mines. Pass to the village further works will be required to protect it from the floods. From the village to the mines the road has been perfected.

385. The cost of these works has been as follows :—
Expenditure.

Gallery,	Ra.	13,771	2	10
Aqueduct,.....	"	13,554	15	6
Tank,	"	5,344	9	10
Road,.....	"	911	0	7
Establishment and Contingencies,	"	5,798	12	0

Total, Ra. 39,380 8 9

386. That this money is well spent, even as regards the material interests of the State, is shown from the following statistics of the salt trade at the Kewra Mines, to the result of which the works have certainly contributed :—

Maunds of Salt.

1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.
3,84,246	5,92,149	6,43,753

387. The tendency of these improvements is to concentrate the trade on the two Kewra Mines. The Chief Commissioner himself, during last December, had much satisfaction in inspecting the works, and can testify to their efficiency.

388. The consequences of these works have been in every way beneficial. The health of the miners has rapidly revived under the influence of fresh air and fresh

Effect of the improvements.

water. The mines have become so easy to work that other classes of laborers, besides the miners who formerly held a monopoly, have been introduced. The mineral itself, from the admission of air, has become more consistent and less liable to fall in masses. There is consequently less danger of accidents, and a greater facility for excavating the salt by means of blasting. The convenience of the merchants has been vastly promoted, and they are now able to take ten trips instead of four.

ROADS.

389. The classification of the Punjab Roads given in the Board's Report will be preserved. The lines will be described in the following order :—

- Roads.** 1st,—Military Roads.
Classification of Roads. 2nd,—Roads for External Commerce.
 3rd,—Roads for Internal Commerce.

To the above will be added a Summary of the Roads in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

MILITARY ROADS.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Military Roads. 390. At the period of the Board's Report the arduous engineering difficulties of the great road were briefly enumerated. It was also stated that the whole line had been traced, surveyed, and put in progress, and that operations on the chief obligatory points had been commenced ; but at that time no portion of the road had been opened. It now becomes necessary to explain in detail the progress which has been made, the expense which has been incurred, and the estimated probable cost of completion.

Lahore and Peshawur Road. 391. The entire line has for executive purposes been divided into seven divisions, which may be thus sketched :—
Executive divisions. The First Division comprises the road through the Rechnab Doab, between the Rivers Ravee and Chenab, its lower terminus being Lahore, and its upper, Wuzeerabad.

The Second includes the road through the Chuj Doab, between the Rivers Chenab and Jhelum.

The Third extends from the River and City of Jhelum to a little beyond the Bukrala Pass and River.

The Fourth and Fifth Divisions, both known under the single name of the Rawul Pindee Division, carry on the road past the Station of Rawul Pindee to within twenty-six miles of the Indus.

The Sixth Division continues the road to the Indus, and, crossing that great river, conducts it some ten miles towards Peshawur.

The Seventh Division completes the line to Peshawur itself.

392. In describing progress the order of these divisions may be followed, as they are for the most part distinguished by broad local features.

Order of divisions to be followed.

393. The First and Second, embracing the Rechnab and Chuj Doabs respectively, are the two least difficult. The three next, *i. e.* the Third, Fourth and Fifth, extend over the entire Scinde-Saugor Doab (between the Jhelum and the Indus) and also over ten miles Trans-Indus, while the Seventh and last passes through the Peshawur Valley.

394. The First Division is fifty-nine miles in length, traversing a portion of the Lahore and the whole of the Goojeranwalla District, has been open throughout since 1853, and may be pronounced almost complete. The road intersects the drainage of the Doab. The ground for the first thirty-five miles being low, the embankments have been considerable; but the earth-work however is finished, though some additional work will be occasionally required to keep it in working consistency. Six large bridges have been completed, of which one has three arches of thirty feet span, and another, one arch of the same span.

First Division.

395. There are thirty-one drain bridges, all of which are completed. The only work of any importance remaining is one on this extreme edge of the division; a lattice bridge (of an improved description) with three openings of sixty-five feet each over a stream which runs immediately under the City of Wuzeerabad.

396. The Second Division is forty miles long, traversing the Goojerat District; of this, $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles are in the Plains and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in the Kharian Hilla. It is open throughout, and the earth-work is complete; the cuttings, embankments, and bridges through the Hill portion are complete; and the Causeway up to the bank of the Jhelum has been strongly made. In the Plain portion there is one large bridge, near Goojerat, of six arches thirteen feet span each; and forty-six drain bridges have been all finished.

Second Division.

There are two large bridges remaining ; one has not been commenced, and of the other the masonry piers are under construction. It does not present any extraordinary difficulties, except when it approaches the left bank of the Jhelum, and then it passes through the heart of the Kharian Hills, a low range of light clay and friable sandstone, running parallel with the river.

Roadway through the Kharian Pass. 397. To this division has been added the massive embankment through the low valley of the Chenab right up to the City of Wuzeerabad. Throughout such valleys the Punjab rivers, rising, spread their waters in the rainy season. The inundated low land then becomes more difficult for travellers to cross than the river itself. By means of embankment a roadway is provided, and the channel of the river is sensibly narrowed, so that floating bridges, of moderate length, may be extended over it. The embankment in question is complete, and is one of the finest works of its kind yet finished on the road.

Embankment in the Valley of the Chenab. 398. The Third Division is thirty-seven miles in length, traversing the Jhelum District, and is for the most part open ; where interruptions occur, temporary lines are arrayed so as to keep the communication open. For the first march out of Jhelum the road runs through a comparatively even Plain, but thence it is carried by excavations through Marl up to the Bukrala River, and through solid indurated rock beyond it. A ridge 1,200 feet broad at the road level must be cut through or tunnelled.

Third Division. The bridge over the Bukrala itself will be commenced next cold season ; two other large bridges over gigantic ravines have not yet been begun ; one bridge of a similar description is under construction ; five lesser bridges are finished, and eight remain : twenty-seven drain bridges are also finished, and twenty-three remain. The progress of the earth-work may be thus described : of fourteen miles of plain-ground eleven have been finished and three are under operation : of twenty-three-and-half miles of hill-ground twelve-and-half are finished, six are under operation, and four are not yet commenced. The Bukrala works are perhaps the most formidable in the whole line.

Bridge over the Bukrala River. 399. The Rawul Pindee Division, comprising the Fourth and Fifth Divisions, is fifty-nine-and-three-quarter miles in length, traversing the Rawul Pindee District : it is also nearly

The Fourth and Fifth Divisions.

open. Of thirteen miles in rocky and difficult ground eleven are complete; and of eighteen miles in open undulated ground twelve miles are in a forward state. In a considerable portion of this division the road is almost a continuous line of embankment and cuttings. The most tedious

Cutting through the Margulla Range, which, though effected at the most assailable point, has to penetrate the hardest limestone. The stubborn infrangible rock, which resists all instruments except those of the finest temper, can only be pierced through in the course of time. The work therefore progresses slowly.

400. The two great masonry works in the division are the bridges over the Sohan River and its feeder, the Leh. The former can only be approached by a prodigious cutting through the rugged bank. Both these works are of extreme difficulty and magnitude. The Sohan Bridge will have a water-way of 1,100 feet, the Leh Bridge of 300 feet. The foundations have been commenced, and materials collected. The Kala Viaducts, with 200 feet water-way, have also been commenced. Of minor bridges, sixty-nine are finished, nineteen are in progress, and twenty-three have not yet been commenced.

401. The Sixth Division, commencing at the Chablat River, traverses thirty-four-and-a-quarter miles of the Rawul Pindee District, till it reaches Attock; then crossing the Indus it extends to Akora, some ten miles in the direction of Peshawur. It is only partially open. During its Cis-Indus course it meets the River Hurroo; and in the Trans-Indus portion it encounters the rocky range of the Geedur-Gullees Hills. The bridge over the Hurroo, of 300 feet span, is in progress; the subsidiary cuttings and embankments are nearly complete. The cuttings through the

Cuttings near the Indus. Hills near the Indus are complete for a distance of four miles, but this distance, though short, is one of the most arduous pieces in the whole road. Two other large bridges are in progress. Of 122 minor bridges and culverts 55 are complete.

402. The Seventh Division extends thirty-four miles in the Peshawur District, from Akora to Peshawur itself. This portion of the road, though surveyed in 1851, could not be commenced till the end of 1852 owing to the want of an Engineer Officer; and since then the scarcity and dearness of labor has caused much delay. This division, passing through the valley, has to intercept

the entire drainage flowing from the Khuttuk Hills to the Cabul River, and consequently requires more bridges than any other portion of the line, frequent as such works are everywhere. Some twenty-two miles, however, have been completed in the low and undulating ground. Of the 127 bridges, which are to be constructed, one of 300 feet water-way and eighteen of lesser size have been completed.

General progress of the line. 403. The progress in the whole line may be thus summed up.

Number of miles opened and of bridges constructed. Of the entire length, 264 miles, 160 miles are open, and 60 more will be opened during the next working season.

Of the 103 great bridges, 25 are complete and 33 in progress. Of the 459 minor bridges and culverts, (including drain-bridges, but not irrigation drains,) 238 are finished, and 47 in progress.

Of the six cardinal points where excavation and embankments are most arduous, namely, the Kharian Pass⁽¹⁾ on the left bank of the Jhelum; the Sohawa and Huttee Ranges⁽²⁾ on both banks of the Bukrala; the Margulla Rocks⁽³⁾; the undulating ground⁽⁴⁾ near the Hurroo; the Geedur-Gullee Cliffs⁽⁵⁾ near the Indus; the great embankments⁽⁶⁾ in the alluvial Plains of the Chenab and Jhelum; three have been surmounted, and three are being proceeded with. With the design, progress and execution of these works, great and small, the name of the Superintendent, Lieutenant A. Taylor, of the Engineers, is honorably connected.

404. But this bare enumeration can convey but a poor idea of the real difficulties, which rock, sand, flood, earthy strata, ravine and cliff have presented, to be successively overcome. To all these natural obstacles must be added the scarcity of labor. In all parts of the country labor is in great demand; but the Scinde-Saugor Doab, through which the Northern and most difficult part of the road runs, is thinly populated, and consequently laborers must be imported from elsewhere. This constitutes a serious drawback, where some 32,000 workmen are employed, as was the case during the last winter in the Scinde-Saugor Doab alone. The

Scarcity of labor. Dearness of material. masonry material also has been found very dear: bricks selling from Jhelum to Attock at ten or twelve Rupees per thousand, though it must be added that at many places good serviceable stone is procured, from which the works are largely supplied.

Some uncertainty still exists with regard to the metalling of the road. For the First Division kunkur can be procured from the Rechnab Doab itself, and can be brought from the left bank of the Ravee. For the Second Division no kunkur of any quality is obtainable in the Chuj Doab itself; but stone is procurable from the Kharian Hills, and of good quality from the Jummoo territory near Bhimbur; but the conveyance will cause great expense.

Stone can also be applied to this purpose in the Scinde-Saugor Doab. In short the road can, and undoubtedly ought to be, metalled, but the operation will involve some expense: in the First Division it will cost Rupees 3,830 a mile, and in the Second Rupees 7,698: in the other divisions the amount has not been exactly ascertained, but it will not be less than Rupees 5,000. The metalling of the whole line may cost twenty or twenty-five lakhs of Rupees.

405. The supplementary works on the road are considerable. At
 Subsidiary works. Jhelum there are work-shops and timber-yards, and
 Work-shops. also a mill worked by the motive power of water.
 At Rawul Pindee there are the Superintendent's
 Saw-mills. Office and head-quarters, and also work-sheds. At
 Tram-ways. Attock there are work-sheds and building-yard for
 the Indus boats, together with a powerful saw-mill. Tram-ways have
 been laid down at Rawul Pindee and Sohawa from the stone quarries
 to the Sohan and Bukrala works respectively. At the great works the
 earth is conveyed by means of horse-carts and wheel-barrow; baskets
 not being used for this purpose. Road stations,
 Road stations. for the use of Officers and Overseers on duty, have
 Groves. been erected to the number of fourteen. Some 127
 groves, of 250 square yards each, have been planted with forest-trees and
 regularly watered, and are in good condition.

406. Much attention has been also given to the floating bridges for
 the great rivers, the Ravee, Chenab, Jhelum, and
 Floating bridges. Indus. For all these rivers the requisite comple-
 ment of boats for the winter bridges, which will be fixed in October
 when the waters subside, are now ready. The
 To stand throughout summer bridges, which are to expand over the broad
 the rains. floods swollen by the melted snows of the Himalayas, will be ready by
 the ensuing rainy season. For the Ravee 70 boats are needed; all are
 ready and have been in work all the season, successfully withstanding

Ferry boats. the summer current : for the Chenab 100 boats are needed, and 61 are ready : for the Jhelum 100 boats, of which 50 are built : and for the Indus 55 boats, of which 30 are ready. The boats in all will be 325 ; their build is excellent ; sketches will be prepared in the Chief Engineer's Office. There will be a double road-way, twenty-six feet in breadth, which the heaviest burden may traverse. The cables are of strong rope, but chain cables are expected from England, having been ordered by the Hon'ble Court of Directors. The total cost of the boats will be about three lakhs of Rupees.

407. In connexion with the above may be mentioned the project for an iron suspension bridge over the Indus, which has been prepared under the orders of the Most Noble the Governor General ; and which, if carried out, will cross the Indus near the Fort of Attock by a single span of 750 feet, at a probable cost of twelve lakhs of Rupees,—a most noble work, which would be of incalculable importance, not only to the defence of the Frontier, but also to the political and civil strength of the British Government.

408. The actual cost of the road up to the 1st January 1854 may be abstracted as follows :—

1.—Superintending Officer's Establishment and Contingencies,	Ra.	2,93,389
2.—Road Works,	,,	19,10,104
3.—Tools and Stock,	,,	2,62,507
		<hr/>
		24,66,000

The expenditure yet to be incurred in the several divisions is estimated as follows, (exclusive of metalling Northwards of Jhelum, and the cost of floating bridges over the great rivers) :—

1st Division,	Ra.	3,10,468	15	2
2nd ditto,	,,	3,08,415	0	0
3rd ditto,	,,	5,36,330	0	0
4th ditto,	,,	7,56,903	0	0
5th ditto,	,,	1,80,495	0	0
6th ditto,	,,	3,72,487	0	0
7th ditto,	,,	6,90,904	13	6
		<hr/>		
		,,	31,56,003	12 8

Brought forward,	Ra	31,56,005	12	8
Deduct amount of assignments in deposit in Jhelum and Rawul Pindee Treasuries,	„	4,81,342	12	5
	„	26,74,661	0	3
Expense already incurred,	„	24,66,000	0	0
Expense to be incurred,	„	26,74,661	0	0
Grand Total, ...	Ra	51,40,661	0	0

Total, £ 515,000 Sterling.

£515,000.

Thus the total cost of the whole line will not fall short of fifty-one-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees, or

409. This sum apportioned over the entire length, 264 miles, will give an average of Rupees 19,472, or £1,947, per mile.

Road must cost £2,000 Sterling per mile.

The sum total given above includes the cost of metalling only up to the Jhelum. If the road metalling be eventually continued onward to Peshawur, a still further expenditure of several lakhs must be expected. The cost of this road is great, but it is justified by the importance of the line and by the substantial goodness of the work itself. The value of such a line, both to the State and to the people, has been repeatedly declared both by the Home Authorities and the Government of India. The project had the

Military and political advantages of the line.

special approval of the Most Noble the Governor General. In a political and military point of view its consequence can hardly be over-rated, as binding together all our great Northern cantonments and maintaining communication with Peshawur, our greatest Frontier station, the most important place perhaps in that portion of Asia.

Its national importance.

In this respect it is a work not so much for this Province as for the Empire of India. But for the

Punjab also it is of vast benefit, as forming a great highway, passing through the upper districts and the chief cities, as commanding the entrance to Huzara, and giving access at several points to Maharaja Golab Singh's territory; as constituting a great artery from which numerous branches separate off in all directions. And

Its commercial value.

lastly, it is the great outlet and channel for the land commerce and the import and export trade between India, Central Asia, and the West. The first estimate has proved altogether inadequate.

At that period (1851) it was contemplated to open speedily a road that might suffice for military exigencies. The chief difficulties were to be passed over rather than overcome. Again, too, the full force of the vast drainage which the line meets throughout its length, and which required to be seen and known to be appreciated, was not comprehended; indeed, its entire effects cannot always be accurately foreknown even to this day. But as local knowledge increased, and as commencement and

Reasons why the cost has exceeded the estimate. progress furnished actual experience, it was found that no road not of the first efficiency, and no works short of the highest calibre, could furnish anything like a permanent way; and that to brave the difficulties of the Scinde-Saugor Doab with inferior operations was only to court defeat, and to ensure our line being swept away by annual devastations. There seemed, therefore, no alternative but to surmount great difficulties with great works. A great expense has been consequently incurred, but the objects of the road will be thoroughly attained.

410. Besides the Lahore and Peshawur Road, there have been but few military roads constructed in addition to those mentioned in para. 339 of the Board's Report. **Other military roads.** The following may here be mentioned:—from Rawul Pindee to Khooshalgurh, to keep the communication with Kohat open in the event of political difficulties, and thence to Kohat; from Kohat to Bahadoor Kheyl, and from thence to Bunnoo; from Kohat to Hungoo in progress; and also a variety of cross-roads in the Peshawur Valley now under construction. **Military roads near the Indus.**

411. The military and commercial roads from the Beas to the Ravee, from Lahore to Ferozepoor, and from Lahore to Mooltan, were mentioned in paras 338 and 339, Board's Report. **Between the Beas and the Ravee.** Their condition has not materially changed since that period. From Lahore to Umritsur, however, a new line has been constructed, and the road-way metalled throughout. The road has also been partially embanked through the Valley of the Ravee, and a very large lattice built over the stream, which runs underneath the City of Lahore.

412. In addition to the Derajat Military Road, completing the chain of Frontier posts, many small branch-roads of general and political advantage, of which the united length is 387 miles, have been constructed at a cost of 60,000 Rupees. **In the Derajat.**

ROADS FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

413. In regard to roads for internal and external commerce, the chief lines required for the Punjab were sketched in paras. 340 to 343 of the Board's Report. These lines have been submitted to the Supreme Government with a view to sanction being obtained from the Hon'ble Court of Directors. In the mean time, although of course the construction has not been proceeded with, the lines have been partially cleared by the district Officers for the immediate exigencies of traffic, and here and there, from one place to another, a few miles of earth-work may have been constructed from the local funds.

414. Besides those roads named by the Board, the following lines have been projected and submitted to the Government:—from Wuzeerabad to Serai Sidhoo near Mooltan, cutting through the heart of the wastes in the Rechnab Doab, 169 miles in length, at an estimated cost of 41,679 Rupees; from Jhelum to Pind Dadun Khan (near the Salt Mines) and thence *via* Shahpoor to Jhung, 163 miles in length, at an estimated cost of 36,752 Rupees. The earth-work of this road has been finished from Jhelum to Pind Dadun Khan, a distance of fifty miles, from the local funds. The remainder has been partially cleared. A branch-road from Tulumba to Mooltan, a distance of fifty miles, has been made. In the centre of the Upper Scinde-Scinde-Saugor Doab stands Chukowál, a place of some antiquity and importance, and about equidistant from Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Pind Dadun Khan, and Kalabagh. Roads have been projected, and partially opened, connecting all these places together; but before these roads can be placed in a proper condition by permanent works, the sanction of the Home Authorities will be required.

Roads in the Upper Scinde-Saugor Doab. An important line has been traced and surveyed from Pind Dadun Khan, *via* Ramnuggur, to join the Grand Trunk Road within thirty miles of Lahore; the earth-work has been finished as far as Ramnuggur: for the remainder, from Ramnuggur to Pind Dadun Khan, sanction is awaited. A similar line from the Salt Mines to Goojerat and thence to Sealkote is also in progress, and about two-thirds has been completed from the local funds. The Hill road from Rawul Pindee to Murree Sanatarium (mentioned in para. 343, Board's Report) has been partially completed up the Hill sides

in excellent style. A new road from Lahore to Umritsur, much straighter than the former road and saving a distance of several miles, has been completed in a style uniform with the Grand Trunk, as already alluded to in para. 411. Branch-roads from Buttala to Sealkote, from Umritsur to Sealkote, have been constructed from local funds. A great number of branch-roads have been proceeded with in every district, with the details of which it will not be necessary to encumber this Report.

415. In the Board's Report it was stated (para. 346) that in the Punjab Proper 1,349 miles of road had been constructed. Since that period 2,251 miles have been made of all kinds at a cost of Rupees 26,19,940. The total length of all roads made up to May 1854 is 3,600 miles. It will thus appear that road-making energy, on the part of the Civil Engineer's Department and the district Officers, has not flagged during the years under report. The greater portion of the tracing and surveying had been done during the first three years, and comparatively little in that department was left for accomplishment. However, during the last two years, up to May 1854, 837 miles have been traced, and 2,608 surveyed and 128 levelled.

Roads in the Trans and Cis-Sutlej States.

416. The foregoing paragraphs relate to roads in the Punjab Proper, constructed directly or indirectly under the supervision of the Civil Engineer's Department. The roads in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States have, until recently, been under the sole management of the local committees. It now remains to give a brief account, showing what these committees have achieved, both in regard to enterprise and execution.

417. For the Trans-Sutlej States, in the Jullundhur District there have been expended more than two lakhs of Rupees from the local funds for roads, of which the united length is not less than 200 miles. Of this distance upwards of fifty miles have been completely metalled, comprising the high road from the Sutlej to the Beas, which may be considered as a portion of the Grand Trunk line; and the road between Jullundhur and Hosheypoor, the two chief cities of the Doab. Of the permanent works the most

important has been the renovation of a handsome native bridge, with five spans, over a stream which longitudinally intersects the Doab.

418. In the Hosheyarpoor District no less than 470 miles of road, with twenty-five masonry works, have been constructed, at an aggregate cost of Rupees 1,47,844. Of these roads the most important are two lines leading to the Beas, one of them including a very important bridge, and the other including a very long embankment; also a third line to Kangra and the Hill station of Dhurmsala. In this latter road much scientific skill has been displayed in conducting the line across two opposing ranges of hills: ravines and streams have been avoided, and the water-shed adhered to with much judgment. The roads of the Hosheyarpoor District are in a highly satisfactory state; indeed, as regards zeal and skill in local improvements, Major Abbott, the Deputy Commissioner, is not surpassed by any district Officer in the Punjab territory. In this place also should be mentioned the jetty of piles and stakes driven into the bed of a hill-stream, to form a barrier against the floods, which would otherwise periodically threaten the city of Hosheyarpoor with inundation.

419. In Kangra numerous mountain-tracks, with an aggregate length of 520 miles, have been opened out, levelled and rendered available for local traffic, at a cost of 28,435 Rupees. Several important bridges have been constructed over the hill-torrents at a cost of 72,980 Rupees. An effective tunnel, broad and long, in continuation of the Hosheyarpoor and Kangra line mentioned above, has been cut through solid conglomerate rock. In the remote table-lands of Koolloo, also, some 195 miles of road have been opened out to aid the traffic between localities bordering on Thibet and the Hill Depôts at Simla, Kangra, and Noorpoor. A good military road has been projected from Noorpoor to Kangra.

420. The district roads in the Cis-Sutlej States have been under the same management as in the Trans-Sutlej States.

This territory, a vast plain between the Sutlej and Jumna, offers difficulties to the construction of roads. It is bounded on the North by the Himalaya Range, and hence numerous streams run through the tract parallel with the great rivers, instead of converging towards them. Moreover, from the prevalence of sand, the lines of road are often hidden, and their ditches choked up by the drifting masses in every wind-storm.

421. In the Ferozepoor District forty-seven miles of new road have been constructed, and two important lines have been improved. In the Loodiana District about forty miles of road, leading from Loodiana to Kalka (at the foot of the Simla Hills,) have been finished.

422. In the Thanesur District the roads are further advanced than in any other district of the Cis-Sutlej States; in fact, it is reported that very few lines in future remain to be constructed there. The total length of the roads in miles amounts to 157½; 119 miles were constructed during the year 1853. Some very important embankments are being made to ward off the inundation from

In the Umballa District. a violent hill-stream. In the Umballa District the road from Umballa towards Jugadree, connecting the district with the adjoining districts of Hindoostan, has been partially completed: but the bridges remain to be constructed. The Umballa portion of the Loodiana and Kalka Road has also been completed.

423. The progress of the Grand Trunk Road through the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States having come under the supervision of the Punjab Administration since the expiry of the period under report, the progress of that important work need not be here described. The large engineering operations which are being conducted in the Cis-Sutlej States will furnish materials for the next Report.

CANALS.

424. It were needless now to expatiate on the advantages presented for the construction of canals by the "Land of the Five Rivers." The recent appointment of a Director of Punjab Canals attests the importance which the Government attaches to this department. The Province can boast of one new canal, second in India only to the Great Ganges Canal, and equal if not superior to the finest irrigation canals of Europe. It also contains many series of canals and water-cuts on which the harvests of whole districts and the livelihood of hundreds of thousands are dependent. It abounds in ancient and even modern, though abandoned, water-courses which, as soon as more pressing wants shall have been satisfied, will offer a noble field for enterprise. And lastly, as these beneficent works extend and advance, then much atten-

tion will be requisite to introduce that system into the management of canals, and of the rights and interests therewith connected, which recent inquiries show to have been so fully developed and organized in the irrigated regions of Northern Italy.

425. The canals of the Punjab were thus classified by the Board :—the Derajat Canals, the Mooltan Canals (including all the canals within the Mooltan Division), and the Great Baree Doab Canal.

426. In regard to the Derajat Canals it was stated that Lieutenant Hutchinson, then engaged in military works, would be shortly recommended for the survey of the torrents and water-courses, with a view to their being artificially applied to purposes of irrigation. When this Officer proceeded to Europe on medical certificate in March 1853, Lieutenant Medley, of the Bengal Engineers, was appointed to the Canal Survey. A portion of his time has subsequently been devoted to military works. Nevertheless, the survey has been completed for all the streams and water-cuts, and also for many points of the Indus itself. The following figures will exhibit the out-turn of the work, which has cost Rupees 11,665 :—

MONTH.	By Theodolite. Traversed and levelled.		By Theodolite. Levelled.		By Compass. Traversed.		By Circumferenter. Traversed.		By Circumferenter. Levelled.		Total distance levelled and traversed.	
	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.
October 1853 to } June 1854, .. }	714	436½	158	1606	211	1394	393	1281	139	3940	1616	3377½

427. The operations connected with the Mooltan Canals may be classified under the heading of Maintenance and Management, rather than that of Original Construction. Lieutenant Anderson, of the Bengal Engineers, was appointed Superintendent of these canals in 1850. His duties have been occasionally to enlarge, improve, alter and strengthen the works, which were all of native construction, to supervise the clearance of the canals and the distribution of the water, and observe the

working of the "*cher*" or statute labor system, by which all repairs are carried out. The land-holders who benefit by the canals form local committees among themselves, and fix the portion of the general burden to be borne by each village. The villages then furnish their contributions, not in cash, but in labor, that is, each community sends so many laborers, who are generally themselves proprietors and cultivators. For defaulters a scale of fines is fixed. The committees represent cases of default to the Canal Officers, who usually impose the fine, which is realized by the Revenue Authorities.

Contribution of unpaid labor. The working of the "*cher*" system may be illustrated by the following figures pertaining to a portion of these canals :—

"Canals."			Fines due on account of Absentees.	Pay of hired Mldars.	Pay of Establishment superintending the clearing.	Pay of Establishment collecting fines.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Estimated value of " <i>cher</i> " labor for the year.
Called for.	Present.	Absent.						
105407	87099	18308	2860 9 10	155 9 9	718 12 4	224 6 8	17 1 1	16469 0 0

428. All immunities of particular classes from their fair share of ex-

Duties of the Superintendent. Expense and labor, and extra privileges for more than their share of the water, have been very properly ignored, and throughout the entire arrangements have been conducted by the Superintendent with much tact and skill, and without any collusion with the Civil Authorities.

429. The canals themselves have been both enlarged and improved,

Extent of the Mooltan Canals.

* CANALS SUPPLIED FROM CHENAB.

Names.	Length, miles.
Wullee Mahomed,	45
Sekundrabad,	35
Shahpoor,	8
Gujjoochutta,	25
Bakhtooah,	18
Dhundooah,	18
Jelalpoor,	6
Mutteethul,	25
FROM THE SUTLEJ.	
Dewanwah,	65
Jamwah Khoord,	48
Jamwah Kulau,	45
Kabilwah,	25
Buhawulwah,	30
Sooltanwah,	32
Ibawah,	9

and, as regards conservancy and subsidiary management, they are in more efficient order than ever they were, even in the palmy days of Sawun Mull.

430. These canals are supplied, some from the Sutlej and some from the Chenab; a detail of them is given in the margin.*

Jamraeeewah,	11
Mahomedwah,	40
Nala Sirdarwah,	60
Shekwah (Eastern and Western),	20
Mobarukwah,	20
	— 405

	Total,	585
Sundry minor canals (12 miles from Chenab and 22 from Sutlej),		34
		619

Their aggregate length is upwards of 600 miles. Much labor and money have been devoted to the improvement of the Khanwa Canal, which leaves the right bank of the Sutlej about twenty miles

below Ferozepoor, and, passing through the wastes of the Lower Baree

The Khanwa Canal. Doab, rejoins a side channel of the river near Pâk

Puttun. This canal is of the utmost value to the agriculture of the Googaira District; in 1852 it became silted up at its head, and the injury thereby caused to the revenue has been described in a previous section of this Report. It has now, after much trouble, been

General expenditure restored to efficiency. Besides the value of unpaid labor, the following sums have been expended by the Government on the canals of the Mooltan Division :—

Nature of Expenditure.	From Annexation to end of 1851-52.	During 1852-53.	During 1853-54.	TOTAL.
Salary and Establishment, Contingent Surveying expenses and Repairs to Canals,...	61,177 13 10	44,500 0 0	38,000 0 0	1,43,677 13 10
Improving Khanwa Canal (sanctioned by the Honorable the Court of Directors,)	0 0 0	0 0 0	81,900 0 0	81,900 0 0
Constructing Bridges,	0 0 0	0 0 0	13,013 15 2	13,013 15 2
Total, ..	61,177 13 10	44,500 0 0	1,32,913 15 2	2,38,591 13 0

431. In the same division the following canals have been projected, and one of them has been already sanctioned.

Dourana Lungana Canal.

A project for extending the Dourana Lungana Canal, which is taken from the Chenab and runs on the East side of the City of Mooltan, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, at an estimated cost of Rupees 38,232-4-10.

The canal will be enlarged, provided with masonry works to regulate its supply, and extended to the old bed of the Beas. The work, when completed, will tend to secure the City of Mooltan from the inundations which have heretofore visited it, and will bring some 330 square miles of land under cultivation. The length of the canal is given below :—

Old line,..... 15 miles.

New extension, 18 „

Total, ... 33 miles.

Kuttora Canal.

A project for a canal, to be called the Kuttora Canal, from an old water-course of which it follows the bed for a short distance. This canal will leave the Sutlej opposite to Ferozepoor, and irrigate the lands now destitute of water between the Khanwa Canal and the old bed of the Beas.

The canal will be from 25 to 30 feet wide, and two feet deeper at its

* Main channel,... 54½ miles.

Branch, 22½ „

Rajbhas, 30 „

Total,.. 107 miles.

mouth than the lowest cold weather level of the River Sutlej. It will be 107* miles long, will have in the first instance two masonry regulators, one escape, and four irrigation outlets, and will cost Rupees 1,23,612. It will irrigate some 250 miles of country.

Sohag Canal.

The Sohag Canal will leave the Sutlej a little below the mouth of the Khanwa Canal, and will irrigate the country between the Khanwa Canal and the Sutlej. At its mouth it will be thirty feet wide, and

* Main channel,.. 57½ miles.

Rajbhas, 18 „

Total,.. 73½ miles.

somewhat deeper than the lowest level of the river. It will be seventy-three-and-a-half miles long, will have three regulators, two bridges, one masonry dam, and eight irrigation outlets, and will cost Rupees 1,25,258-6-1. Its probable return will not be shown by the water-rent; but by the fact that the land it will traverse is now barren, and without water must remain so. The canal will enable it to yield an actual revenue, where now it yields almost a nominal one.

The Sohag Canal.

These canals will flow only during the season of inundation, that is, from March to October.

Huslee Canal.

432. The past history of the canal was given in paragraph 355 of the Board's Report. Its management has since that period been efficiently maintained to supply water for cultivation until the new canal shall be opened, although this maintenance has much impeded the foundations of the head-works of the new canal in progress, through the percolation of water. The channel has been widened and the bank strengthened, the result of such improvements being, that the supply of water has been doubled since annexation. The following figures will illustrate the management of this canal :—

Period.	Income.	Expenditure.	Nett Revenue.	Area, irrigated Acres.
Durbar year,.....	26,000	6,000	20,000	....
1849-50,	49,970	9,410	40,560	18,787
1850-51,	72,080	27,551	44,529	27,068
1851-52,	76 391	29,594	46,797	21,719
1852-53,	64,559	28,178	36,381	24,270
1853-54,	63,120	22,995	40,125	23,729
Total,.....	3,52,120	1,23,728	2,28,392	

433. It will be observed that a decrease occurred in 1852-53. This was partly owing to a large irrigable area having been cut off by the banks of the new canal, and partly to abundant rains having diminished the demand. The water-rent has, however, subsequently risen to a satisfactory figure. The rent is fixed upon the area actually irrigated, according to measurement, which is believed to have been made with fair accuracy and fidelity.

Baree Doab Canal.

434. The extent, capacity, objects, and probable cost, and topography of this great canal, were all described in the Board's Report. A summary will now be given of the work which has been actually done of the various descriptions, both

primary and summary. The order in which these several descriptions of work are to be treated of will be as follows :—

Channel excavations,⁽¹⁾ head-works,⁽²⁾ hill-torrent embankment,⁽³⁾ falls and rapids,⁽⁴⁾ escapes,⁽⁵⁾ bridges,⁽⁶⁾ canal station houses,⁽⁷⁾ roads connected with the canal,⁽⁸⁾ tree plantations,⁽⁹⁾ work-shops, tools, materials, sheds for shelter,⁽¹⁰⁾ station works at canal head,⁽¹¹⁾ conservancy,⁽¹²⁾ compensation,⁽¹³⁾ actual cost incurred.⁽¹⁴⁾

435. Some progress has been made with the channel excavation, which has extended over fifty-seven miles of the main line, and twenty-three miles of the Kussoor Branch, in all, eighty miles. If this number be compared with the total milage of the canal, namely, 466 miles, the result might appear to be no so considerable as it really is ; for the digging has occurred in the first eighty miles of the canal. The Board's Report will have explained that at its head the canal encounters an angle of the lofty plateau which flanks the Ravee. The excavation through this bank, strengthened as it is by shingle, therefore, is deep and broad and difficult. Thus it is, that to a length of only eighty miles the enormous amount of 240 millions of cubic feet of earth have been excavated. The real proportion which this bears to the whole may be understood, when it is remembered that the total amount of excavation estimated for the whole canal is 1,390 millions of cubic feet, at a cost of twenty-five lakhs. But in the upper division of the canal, owing to the admixture of shingle, excavation is in itself more difficult, and the extra work, such as carrying the earth away, adds greatly to the labor. The surface excavation lower down will be much easier. Of the excavation already effected, the estimated cost was Rupees 8,79,271, and the actual cost has been 6,98,226 Rupees.

436. At the head-works of the canal large dykes have been erected to ward off the invading floods of the River Ravee. At the first commencement of the channel some half million cubic feet of shingle have been dug ; besides a large amount of auxiliary excavation, some advance has been made with the dam and regulator, and the foundation is in a great measure finished. About 30,000 Rupees have been expended on the operations at this point.

437. The hill-torrent works prove, next to the head-works, the greatest engineering difficulties in the canal. The path of the canal was crossed by two of these torrents, but its chief enemy was the Chukkee. The desperate impetuosity of this stream has been previously described in the Engineer's Reports. Emerging from the lower range of Hills which overhang Puthankote, it separated itself into two arms, one joining the Beas and the other the Ravee. It was the Ravee Branch which, together with its feeder the Nurwa, threatened the canal. These are the torrents which were mentioned in the Board's Report, paragraph 364, as having been grappled with. At that time (1852) it was intended to stem the Nurwa by a dam, and to divert the entire water of the Chukkee into its Beas Branch, leaving the Ravee Branch dry. This plan has been somewhat altered subsequently. The Nurwa is not to be stemmed, but is to be diverted, so that it may join the Chukkee before the latter meets the canal. The Chukkee then is to be barred by embankments, and with the aid of another cut is to be carried off entirely into its own branch towards the Beas. Thus the original policy of withdrawing the Chukkee from the Ravee towards the Beas is adhered to.

438. The embankment across the Ravee branch of the Chukkee was constructed in 1851, just before the advent of the rains, to withstand the Chukkee and prevent it from encroaching on the canal. The ensuing rains did considerable damage, which was however repaired. The flood of the next year, however, descended with increased severity, and after sweeping away several spurs, caused a breach 100 feet broad, and rushed through it for some hours. Considerable masonry additions to the embankment now became necessary; still, when these were effected, the floods of the succeeding year (1853) were not resisted without loss, and the works were further strengthened. But the dam seems at last to be fully able to withstand its assailant, for during the present season, in which an unusual quantity of rain has fallen, the torrent has been successfully stemmed and diverted without injury to the works. The sum total of the expenditure, at various times devoted to this embankment, is about 65,000 Rupees.

439. The object of the embankment is to be aided by a work known as the Dhangoo Cut. At one point the Chukkee winds round the spur of some low hills; this pro-

section gives the force of the stream a tendency towards the Ravee rather than the Beas. It therefore became necessary to make a bold cut through the protruding spur, so as to furnish the desired inclination to the stream. For this Cut, excavations costing 5,000 Rupees have been effected. Of the Nurwa Cut (diverting that stream into the Chukkee), two-thirds have been completed, at a cost of 20,000 Rupees.

440. The necessity for numerous masonry falls and boulder rapids, arising from the steep gradient of the Doab, was explained in the Board's Report. Nineteen falls and eleven rapids were designed, in all, thirty works. Of these fourteen have been commenced, and their foundations advanced. Greater progress has been made with the rapids than with the masonry falls.

441. Of the escapes provided as safety-valves, to prevent an excess of water, two have been commenced,—both serious undertakings, one involving excavation of 250,000 cubic feet, and the other of 350,000 cubic feet, and the latter requiring large masonry revetments which have also been begun.

442. Bridges are not necessary to be constructed during the early period of the operations. Wherever the excavations have interrupted a line of traffic, temporary passages are provided. Two masonry bridges have, however, been undertaken; one is completed, and the other in progress.

443. Much has been done in regard to roads connected with the canal. Along the banks of the main line some 265 miles have been made, and thirty-four miles of branch roads to the river and to the Hills, chiefly for the conveyance of materials: twenty additional miles have been also surveyed.

444. Attention has also been given to tree plantations; the avenues are springing up along the banks of the canal for many miles; in all 54,632 trees have been planted.

445. Many station-houses have been built for the use of canal establishments of all grades when proceeding on duty. Six first-class buildings and nine second-class, at an average cost of 3,000 Rupees and 800 Rupees respectively, are nearly finished.

446. Tools and materials have been prepared with both skill and science; many valuable instruments have been procured from England, and many others have

been manufactured at the stations near the canal head. Some 14,000 maunds of iron have been worked up, and 100,000 cubic feet of timber have

Sawing and grinding-mills. been sawn. Among the implements are several sawing and grinding-mills of great power ; so satisfactory has the work proved which this description of machinery turns out,

Machinery. that it is proposed to set up more mills with water-wheels and with machinery from England. The total cost of tools, implements and machines is estimated at two-and-a-half

Work-sheds. lakhs of Rupees. Sheds* for the storing of materials and for the shelter of the work-people have been erected at twenty-six different points of the works, at an aggregate cost of Rupees 19,354-7. The great amount of masonry works of course creates a corresponding demand for bricks, the preparation of which is always a process of time, and subject to delay owing to the scarcity

Material. of fuel, which, being manure, is of course required for agriculture and can only be procured occasionally, and that not in quantities adequate to the wants of the brick-burners. Nevertheless, fifty lakhs of large English bricks are burning in the kilns, fifty lakhs in store, and fifty lakhs have been expended.

At Madhopoor, near the canal head, a small station has been established. Offices for the Superintendent and the

Canal station near the head-works. Executive Engineer have been built. Godowns have been added. A Bazar has grown up ; its cost is fully covered by the rents which are realized. A Hospital is under construction, and a Medical Officer is to be appointed. A Railway has been laid down for 5,200 feet at a cost of 12,380 Rupees, and has been in full play ever since the commencement of the canal. By these means the earth dug from the deep channel is conveyed away. It might perhaps be desirable to establish regular work-shops at this place, similar to

Work-shops. those of Roorkee, on a smaller scale. At this locality, the facility of conveying stores, the motive power supplied by the rivulets, the vicinity of the Chumba timber forests, and the prospect of iron from Mundee, combine to offer special advantages.

447. Compensation, amounting to Rupees 5,803, has been paid to the

Compensation to land-owners. proprietors for all the trees, crops, wells, buildings, &c., on the land taken up for the First Division of the canal. Compensation for the land itself is arranged in the usual manner

* Containing 63,621 square feet of cover.

Conservancy. through the district Officers. Conservancy will eventually become of great importance, but at present there is not much scope for it. The neighbourhood of the canal station at Madhopoor has been cleared, and the ground in the vicinity of all chowkees and work-shops has been kept neat.

Receipts and payments of the Canal Department. 448. The receipts and payments of the Canal Department, up to May 1854, have been as follows :—

Amount of cash and assignments,	Ra. 23,88,388 10 3
Value of tools, implements and instruments received from Chief Engineer and Magazine,	„ 23,187 7 1
	<hr/>
	„ 24,11,576 1 4
	<hr/>

Which sum has been disposed of as follows :—

Expended and charged off in bills,	„ 15,40,892 6 11
Expended on materials and stock in store,	„ 3,17,590 3 7
Advanced on account of works and stock,	„ 1,98,323 8 11
	<hr/>
	„ 20,56,806 3 5
Balance of cash in hand,	„ 3,54,769 13 11
	<hr/>
	„ 24,11,576 1 4

The pay of Establishment from the commencement amounts to Company's Rupees 2,77,079-3-4, and hence the total expenditure, deducting pay of Establishment, is Company's Rupees 17,80,727-0-1, on which expenditure the cost of Establishment gives a percentage of 15½.

449. Of the 15,40,892 Rupees, charged off in bills, 9,24,368 represents the cost of the works on the canal itself; of this latter item, again, Rupees 6,98,226 were expended on excavation and earth-work. It is believed that the work as yet finished falls within the estimate, and that the remainder will be similarly covered; but it is probable that several other works in addition to those originally designed will be found necessary.

450. If regard be had to all the obstacles to be surmounted, and to the paucity of trained Officers in both the higher and subordinate grades, it would not seem prudent to fix a date for the opening of this canal; but the Superintendent anticipates that water will be admitted into the channel by 1856 or 1857, at the latest. The progress during the past two years may be considered satisfactory. One-fifth of the excavation has been accomplished; the canal now extends its length over eighty miles; most of the arduous engineering works have been far advanced; the passive resistance of the massive banks at the head-works, and the active aggression of the raging hill-torrents, have been laboriously but successfully overcome. With all these operations the name of Lieutenant Dyas, the Superintendent, deserves to be honorably associated.

451. This account of the Department of Public Works may close with a figured abstract of expenditure incurred. In paragraph 368 of the Board's Report the estimated cost of the works designed was at that time given as 84,42,392 Rupees, of which a sum of 19,47,607 Rupees had been expended. Since that period the actual cost and extent of the works have been found greatly to exceed the amount originally proposed. Already ninety-three-and-a-half lakhs have been expended, or are in the course of expenditure, as will be seen from the following detail, which represents the advances and assignments made in the Department:—

Nature of Expenditure.	Up to 30th April 1852, as per Board's Report.	During 1852-53.	During 1853-54.	Total up to 30th April 1854.
Roads and Bridges,	801416 1 6	1365695 7 5	2532615 12 6	4699727 5 5
Canals,	684267 0 3	858394 2 4	1328805 11 2	2871466 13 9
Civil Edifices and general Public Works,	348991 2 0	387614 3 6	469729 11 1	1206335 0 7
Military Buildings and Frontier Works,	112983 2 9	148951 3 9	316333 8 10	578217 14 4
Total,	1947607 5 6	2780655 1 0	4647484 11 7	9355747 2 1

452. Of the Rupees 46,99,727 set down to roads, the sum of Rupees 1,71,121 was expended from the road funds by the district Officers. It is thus seen that, during the first five years, Rupees 93,55,747, amounting to nearly a million pounds Sterling, a large proportion of one year's revenue, have been disbursed for the material improvement of the Punjab. Of this one-half has been spent on roads, one-quarter on canals, and the remaining quarter chiefly on civil buildings and works for public accommodation, and a fraction to military buildings for the defence of the Frontier. These facts, of themselves, sufficiently display the liberal interest taken by the Government in the development of the resources of this Province, and the large share of the care and labor of the Administration which is occupied by such matters.

453. Throughout the ordinary engineering operations of the last two years Colonel Napier, the Civil Engineer (now Chief Engineer,) has evinced the comprehensiveness in design, the ripe experience, and the laborious application, which have rendered him so useful in a new country, together with the qualities of conciliation and command which so well qualify him for the headship of a large department. Colonel Napier expresses his acknowledgments for the continued zeal on the part of his subordinates generally during the past two years, and for exertions equal to those which earned the commendation of the late Board for the previous years. He specially notices the important services rendered by Lieuts. Taylor and Dyas, Bengal Engineers, and Lieut. Anderson, Madras Engineers, in charge of the Lahore and Peshawur Road, the Baree Doab Canal and the inundation canals, respectively. The Chief Commissioner desires to repeat the praise which on a former occasion the Board bestowed on these meritorious Officers. Next to those, the following Officers of the Engineers are considered to be specially entitled to commendation, for their valuable services :—

Lieutenant Crofton, now Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.

Lieutenant Oliphant,	} Employed in the Lahore and Peshawur Road.
Captain Robertson,	
Lieutenant Home,	
Lieutenant Henderson,	
Late Captain J. C. Lamb, ..	

Lieutenant Garnett, in charge of works at Kohat.

Good service has also been done by Capt. R. Fagan, Artillery ; Lieutenant Nightingale, Engineers, Lieutenants Gully, Morrison and Dowson are also creditably mentioned by Colonel Napier. Lieutenants Cadell and Medley, though they have not served long in the Department, promise well. The following Officers are also favorably reported of :—

Lieutenant Warrand,	Engineers.
Lieutenant Innes,	Engineers.
Captain Bowden,.....	H. M.'s 22nd Foot.
Lieutenant Anderson,.....	„ „ 96th ditto.
Lieutenant Bray,.....	„ „ 96th ditto.

454. Among the Assistant Civil Engineers (Uncovenanted,) the following Officers have been commended to the favorable notice of the Chief Commissioner, and have held important executive charges :—

W. Lloyd, Esq., W. Purdon, Esq., (in charge of Salt Mines,) F. C. Marshall, Esq., N. G. Steele, Esq., A. E. Crommelin, Esq., W. Smithe, Esq., Mr. C. Moravia, aided by Kunhya Lall (Sub-Assistant Civil Engineer,) has rendered most useful service in training large numbers of Native Surveyors at Lahore, and in imparting professional education in the absence of any school. Colonel Napier acknowledges the aid he has received from Mr. W. Wishart, Assistant Civil Engineer, in charge of the Civil Engineer's Office, and also the services of Mr. J. Anderson, Assistant Civil Engineer, in charge of the Peshawur Road Office. He also desires to notice favorably Messrs. J. McRae, F. Bond, J. Wilson, P. O'Brien and J. Chalmers, Assistant Civil Engineers.

Section VII.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

455. In accordance with the plan of the former Report, a brief account of miscellaneous improvements will now be given of miscellaneous improvements not embodied in the foregoing sections.

456. The first place of course belongs to Education. A succinct description of indigenous education, as it exists in this Province, was given in the Board's Report. Since that period no general operations have been actually undertaken, but

much thought has been given to the subject ; elaborate plans have been formed, and it may be hoped that we are now on the eve of the introduction of a measure for popular education in the Punjab.

457. On the receipt of a Report from the late lamented Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, on the results of the experimental scheme which had been carried into effect since 1849 in eight districts, with a recommendation to the effect that it might be extended throughout the North-western Provinces, the Supreme Government were pleased to direct that the Punjab Authorities should consider whether a similar plan might not be beneficially introduced into the Punjab. The subject immediately engaged the earnest attention which it demanded, and detailed projects have been submitted.

458. It is believed, that both the necessity and encouragement for the educational measure exist as much in the Punjab as in any Province of this Presidency. There are less prejudice and fewer elements of passive hinderance or active opposition here than elsewhere. The Seikh fanaticism and political fervor are dying out. The Hindoos are less superstitious and less priest-ridden. The Mahomedans of the Plains, as contra-distinguished from those of the Hills and the Frontier, though formidable in numbers, are less bigotted, less bound by traditionary practice, than their co-religionists in any part of India. The upper classes display a candid intelligence and inquisitiveness in respect to Asiatic learning and European science. The agricultural classes, though uncouth, are less apathetic and less illiterate in their tastes than might have been expected ; the village accountants display a skill not surpassed, and often not equalled, in Hindoostan. The working classes evince a considerable aptitude in mechanical art. On the whole, then, the Punjab is ripe for the introduction of an educational scheme.

459. There is ample scope for the establishment of Government schools at the Revenue Offices in the interior of the districts ; for the appointment of district Visitors, one to each district, aided by several assistants, who will not only preside over the Government schools, but also stimulate education by travelling about among the villages, explaining to the people the advantages of a school ; to render aid by the procuring of school-masters and books. Such Officers might induce the communities to set up one school, if not in every village, at least in every circle of villages ; so that

at length there shall be no village throughout the land in which the children do not attend some rudimentary school. The supervising Officers should for the present be Natives of Hindoostan, but the school-masters

must be Punjabees. Some special seminaries for the

Normal schools required. training of school-masters, such as normal schools, should be established. The general system might be introduced to a greater or less extent, according as the civilization of particular tracts may vary, but all districts and divisions may be admitted to share in the benefits of education. The Persian and Urdu languages might be taught in all schools under the patronage of Government. But other languages

and characters, such as Hindee, Sanscrit, Goormookhee, Punjabee need not be used. The simplification of language is a matter of importance,

Urdu language best adapted for Punjab Schools. and the Punjab offers facilities in this respect: Goormookhee, though of sacred origin, and in the days of Seikh supremacy both a courtly and priestly tongue, is now rapidly falling into desuetude. The Punjabee, as a spoken language, is also losing its currency, and degenerating into a mere provincial and rustic dialect; whereas the Urdu or Hindoostanee, as the prescribed language of the courts and of the public departments, is becoming familiar to the upper and middle classes, and the ruder population understand it nearly as well as their fellow-subjects of Hindoostan.

460. In regard to the Umritsur School, satisfactory progress can be

The Umritsur School. reported. Since 1852 the number of scholars has been doubled, and the course of study has been

extended. During the year 1853-54 there were 308 scholars, of whom 137 were Hindoos, eighty-four Seikhs, and eighty-four Mussulmans. The English classes have been carefully examined by the Commissioner and the District Officer. The upper boys acquitted themselves creditably

Sciences taught there. in History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Trigonometry, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Dictation,

and Translation. In knowledge of the exact sciences they were pronounced equal to boys of the same age in Europe, who have no difficulties of a foreign language to contend with; but most of them fail in the humbler but useful acquirement of Caligraphy. Proportionate progress has also been made in the Persian Department. The number of boys might be still further increased, but the staff of the institution are already unequal to so numerous a body of scholars. Of the Government

grant of 5,000 Rupees annually, 4,800 is appropriated to the salary of teachers, and the remaining 200 Rupees to contingencies. A grant in aid can, however, be made from the surplus proceeds of the town duties.

461. There is a flourishing school at Rawul Pindee containing 300 scholars, and supported with the sanction of the citizens by a grant in aid from the surplus town duty proceeds of 130 Rupees per mensem. It has recently been entrusted by the district authorities to the American Presbyterian Missionaries, who had already established an excellent school of similar capacity at Lahore. In both these institutions European science is conveyed in the English language. A similar school has been established at Goojerat under competent teachers from the Delhi College,—four other schools under similar superintendence, besides other village schools in the same

Schools at Rawul Pin-dee and Goojerat. district. Mission schools are prospering everywhere throughout these territories, at Umritsur, Ferozepoor, Loodiana, Umballa, Kangra, and Kotegurh in the Hills near Simla.

462. During the years 1852 and 1853 much has been done in regard to arboriculture. The groves on the Lahore and Peshawur Road, and the avenues on the banks of the new Baree Doab Canal, have been mentioned in their appropriate places. The following account may give some idea of what is being effected in the several divisions and districts. In the Lahore District good rows of trees have been planted round the city and station; the land-holders have been, by the grant of small patches of land rent-free, induced to establish and maintain groves at convenient distances along the main lines of road. Large numbers of trees have also been planted

Extensive sowings and plantations. in the interior of the district. The total number of trees planted under the auspices of the authorities amounts to no less than 415,000. In a similar manner the Goordaspoor District (which, however, possesses greater natural advantages in respect to soil and moisture than Lahore) can boast of 434,000 trees.

In the Lahore Division. These two districts, perhaps, carry away the palm from the whole Punjab in this respect. In Goojeranwalla forty miles of road have been planted; and in many villages the land-holders have been induced to sow trees and plant seedlings round their wells. The total number of newly planted trees in this district does probably not fall short of 100,000. At Sealkote two large nurseries have been established, and several thousand young trees have been

planted out. In Umritsur a large supply of forest and fruit-tree seeds, received from the Kangra Hills, has been distributed; the roads have also been in many places planted. In the Trans-Sutlej States.

In the Trans-Sutlej States, some 50,000 trees have been sown or planted in the Kangra District. Jullundhur is itself tolerably well wooded; there also some 28,000 trees have been planted. Hosheypoor is already highly ornamented with trees; but hedge-rows have been planted out in all directions for many miles; the trees have not been enumerated, but their number must be very great.

In the Cis-Sutlej States. In the Cis-Sutlej States some 9,000 trees have been sown or planted, and a nursery has been established. In Loodiana seven nurseries have been formed, and some 2,000 trees planted at Bussecan, half way between Loodiana and Ferozepoor. Some 23,000 trees have been planted in the Thanesur District, and some 12,000 in Ferozepoor. In the Jhelum Division, groves have

In the Jhelum Division. been planted at proper intervals throughout the branch roads of the Jhelum District. A similar measure has been adopted at Goojerat, in which district also trees have been sown at most of the wells, and the number of the seedlings does not fall short of 300,000. In a similar method some 70,000 trees are growing from seed in the Shahpoor District. In the

In the Mooltan Division. Mooltan District thirty nurseries have been established, and one also at Jhung. The Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab has also distinguished itself in this line. It has imported (exclusive of a choice variety of fruit-trees) 40,000 timber-trees of ninety different kinds,

Various descriptions of trees imported by the Agri-Horticultural Society.

including sissoo, seris, toon, mulberry, poplar, tamarind, peepul, bamboo, plane and teak. On the banks of the Sutlej many acres of alluvial land are being sown broad-cast with sissoo, and a similar measure is being adopted near the River Jhelum, for the future use of the steamers. Near all public offices throughout these territories, whether at the station or in the interior, and at all permanent Police posts, trees have been planted and are tended by the Government servants. On the Grand Trunk Road this arrangement is conspicuous.

463. There is one method of encouraging the growth of trees which deserves special attention. It is that of inducing the owner of every well to sow some five square yards with trees, and, when the seedlings are a year old, to

Best method of increasing the growth of trees.

plant them out on the irrigation water-courses. The process of sowing and planting may be repeated annually, and 100 young trees may be produced every year on a single well. In a single district it is common to find 2,000 or 3,000 wells; and from these 200,000 or 300,000 young trees might be produced annually. In this manner, for the whole Province, millions of trees might be raised among the villages within a brief period.

464. The Agency established at Sealkote for procuring timber from the forests in Maharaja Golab Singh's territory promises well. His Highness has consented to forego duties on timber felled within British territory which may pass on its way downwards through his jurisdiction. An Agency to supply the Lahore market had also been established at Shahpoor, where the Ravee debouches from the Hills, for procuring timber from the Hill principality of Chumba; but it proved a failure, chiefly owing to the misconduct of the raja's minister, the wood being deficient in quantity and inferior in quality. The concern was therefore abolished during the commencement of the present year, and a new Agency has been established within the territory of Chumba itself under the charge of Major Longden,

(who had been previously deputed by orders of Government to examine the forests and table-lands of the adjoining regions), with the consent of the Raja, and with due arrangements to protect the interests of his subjects. During the two years under report there have been no complaints or difficulties regarding timber and fuel.

465. The question of wheeled carriage has not made any special advance since the period of the Board's Report. The inconveniences which resulted to the villagers from the forcible employment of carts and cattle have been greatly diminished within the last two years. Camels have been largely substituted as a means of conveyance. The terms of hire and engagement for conveyance of all kind are becoming well understood between the employers, the European public, and the carriers. For the district of Lahore printed rate-tables have been published. At the chief stations a regular supply of carriage is springing up in connexion with the Department of Public Works. Punjabee speculators, residents both of cities and villages, are constructing carts by the hundreds. At Lahore there are nearly 800 such carts. At Sealkote the number cannot be much less;

Construction of carts near chief military stations.

other stations might be instanced. Many of them become temporarily available for the use of travellers, and even of troops; and thus arrangements are being formed which may become a nucleus of an extended carrying trade. At many of the stations contractors (chowdrees) are encouraged and employed with great advantage. The build of the carts is still inferior as regards capacity: this defect can only be remedied by improvement in the breed of cattle, which must be a work of time. A powerful race of draught cattle is an urgent want in the Punjab, which perseverance may in time effectively supply. It lies at the very root of the wheeled carriage difficulty. The most obvious means of improvement

Improvement of breed of cattle. is the importation of bulls from Hissar and Hansee, which places can boast of a noble breed

that sustains the carrying trade of Upper India. In the early days of British Rule that breed was mainly improved, and in some respects imported there by European skill and exertion. A similar result might perhaps in time be produced in the Punjab, where the bovine cattle are very numerous and where unlimited pasturage exists. Attention has been given to this subject, and for various districts some thirty bulls have been imported. The breed of horses, also, has not been forgotten. It would seem the more incumbent on the Administration to attempt some experiment in this line, inasmuch as, the local demand for horses having almost ceased in consequence of the changes brought about by annexation, the fine breed for which many parts of the Punjab were famous

under Seikh Rule has become deteriorated almost to extinction. Arab stallions have been located in the chief breeding districts, such as Goojeranwalla, Googaira, Goojerat, and efforts are made to induce the owners of brood mares to come forward.

466. Municipal improvement and conservancy in cities is steadily progressing: there is now scarcely a city in the

Conservancy in cities. Punjab, great or small, which is not drained or paved. But improvement is needed almost more in the suburbs and environs than in the cities themselves, and here also much is done everywhere to level rough ground, fill up excavations, drain off stagnant marshes, and remove nuisances, and open up branch-roads leading off from all the main streets and entrances. Umritsur is, perhaps, in these respects the best ordered of all the cities; but its advantages and facilities are great. The City of Lahore continues in the good order described by the Board. The environs within the last two years have been greatly

improved. Few suburban localities could be found in any province presenting such peculiar sanitary difficulties as the vicinity of Lahore. The Station of Anarkullee, with its adjuncts, is scattered over an area of several square miles, over which extend the ruins not of one but of several successive cities of various eras and of various dynasties. The surface of this extraordinary plain is diversified by mounds, kilns, bricks, stones, broken masses of masonry, decaying structures, hollows, excavations, and all the debris of habitations that have passed away.

Environs of Lahore.

The soil is sterile and impregnated with saltpetre, but the ground is interspersed with rank vegetation, and though generally arid, yet, from its undulating nature, possesses an unfortunate aptitude for the accumulation of stagnant water. The comprehensive measures adopted for the drainage of this Plain have been mentioned in a former section ; but much has also been done by the district Authorities in opening out numerous road-ways, and in correcting the inequalities of the ground. Since the removal of the troops to Meean Meer the once crowded state of Anarkullee has been cleared of redundant houses and tenements.

The rising City of Sealkote is also well arrayed ; its streets are in excellent order, and its new bazars and market-places are being skillfully constructed. At Rawul Pindee, also, the new streets are being tastefully laid out. The only considerable exception, perhaps, to the general cleanliness of the cities is the case of Mooltan. The state of this city has however attracted notice, and will, it is hoped, be shortly improved.

467. The importance of ferries, in a country intersected by several large rivers, is obvious. The floating bridges on the rivers at the points where they are crossed by the Grand Trunk Road have been already described. The minor ferries are under the charge of the Magistrates. The late Board, during 1852, called for complete satistical information of all the ferries, which information has subsequently been collated, and sketch-maps have also been carefully prepared and bound up together in volumes. It can hardly be said that the ferries are always efficient, but they are numerous, and that attention is paid to their working will be seen from the following statement :—

STATEMENT OF NUMBER, COST AND PROCEEDS OF FERRIES.

Statement of Ferries on the Punjab Rivers (exclusive of Floating-Bridges,) showing their Number and strength, the cost of their maintenance, and the nett Income derivable from them for local Improvements.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	No. of Ferries.	No. of Ferry Boats.	No. of Boat-men.	No. of Commercial Boats.	No. of Boatmen.	DIVISIONS.	No. of Ferries.	Amount of Ferry Leasc.	Cost of Establishment (Annual.)	Nett Income of Ferries.
Ravee,.....	90	272	686	16	45	Trans-Sutlej States, ..	46	19887	0 0	10621
Beas,	30	108	257	152	388	Cis-Sutlej States, ..	30	32768	14 0	27812
Sutlej,	101	310	757	376	1510	Lahore,	67	40014	0 0	33354
Chenab,	56	176	616	84	489	Mooltan,	133	26871	0 0	25899
Jhelum,	48	157	590	56	264	Leia,	43	10250	0 0	10250
Indus,	41	149	470	0	0	Peshawur,	20	4723	6 8	4002
Peshawur Valley.	4	9	86	0	0	Jhelum,	36	12657	0 0	10497
Swat,	0	0	0	0	0					
Cabul,	5	17	188	0	0					
Total,	375	1198	3650	684	2696	Total,	375	144121	4 8	122486
									16885	1 0
										3 8

468. Exertions have been continued for the advancement of practical science. The Geological Survey of the Salt Range by Dr. Fleming, alluded to by the Board, paragraph

Geological Survey.

390, has been reported to Government, and a full account is in course of publication. Monsieur Marcadiou has been appointed to examine the mineral and ferruginous resources of the mountainous region North of Kangra. His attention was first directed to the iron-mines of that vic-

Iron-mines.

nity, all of which have been fully explored. The quality of the ore is held to be good, and, though in some mines the supply is defective, in others it is very considerable; and the requisite subsidiary advantages, such as the proximity of timber and the motive power of water, present themselves in abundance. The springs in those hills of various kinds, saline, thermal and mineral, have been examined. A search is now being made for borax. The possi-

Borax.

bility of exporting borax from India to England has recently occupied attention. Inquiries are being made in the District of Ladakh and the borders of Thibet and the Trans-Himalayan lakes regarding the supply of tincal ("*Sohaga*" *Indice*), which finds its way to Rampoor, Leh, Koolloo, and other Himalayan emporia, and thence is consumed in the Plain markets, and used as a flux by iron manufacturers, and as a medicine by native physicians. It is understood

Value of this substance.

that this substance will answer all the purposes of boracic acid in the manufacture of earthenware and china in the Staffordshire potteries, which at present consume 2,000 tons, or 56,000 maunds, of this ingredient, annually procured from some mineral springs in Tuscany.

469. The geography and topography of these territories is being rapidly elucidated. The great services incidentally

Topographical Surveys.

rendered to topography by the Revenue Survey have been already described (see ante, paragraph 351.) The operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey have been carried on in the North-west angle of the Punjab. A complete survey of the Salt Range and of the upper section of the Scinde-Saugor Doab going to the North of those Hills has been finished. Surveys for military and political purposes have been completed for the Trans-Indus territory and Huzara, including the Passes in the Sulemanee Hills and other neighbouring ranges. The Civil Engineer's Department has minutely surveyed and mapped many important lines and sections throughout the territory; numerous Punjab maps, of all scales and sizes, are issuing from the lithographic press.

470. The Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab has, during the past three years, endeavoured to render its proceedings worthy of the Most Noble the Governor General's patronage, and of the liberal assistance received on all occasions from the Supreme Government. Its subscription list can now boast of 145 names; among its supporters many native chiefs and gentlemen, and the Maharaja Golab Singh, are included. Its efforts have been mainly directed to inquiry and initiation; the actual results must be attained by future perseverance. A complete investigation has been made regarding the agriculture of the Province, especially its defects, such as the waste of manure, the exhaustion of the soil caused by a bad rotation of crops, the injudicious method of planting, and inattention to quality of staples. Attention has been paid to what has become one of the crying wants of the Punjab, a superior set of products, eventuating in a diminution of excessive cereal produce. Experiments have been made in various districts with Egyptian wheat, New Orleans cotton, Otaheite sugar-cane, flax, tobacco, marigold, wurzel, turnips, clover. The Society has been specially successful in regard to its experiments in flax-growing. Samples sent both to Calcutta and Bombay were highly approved of by the Chambers of Commerce. At the Society's recommendation the Government have been pleased to sanction handsome rewards to land-holders for the cultivation of this product, and to guarantee the purchase of the out-turn. It has also been proposed to establish grass-farms on the plan of the farmers' winter meadows of Italy. The aid of the Government has been solicited and obtained for the procuring of seeds from England of all the above-named products. For the furthering of their ends the Society communicate with parties not only in England and America, but in Florence, Turin, Naples, Cadiz, and Sydney. Measures have been taken to improve the quality of the Punjab wool, of which there is a brisk export trade *via* Kurrachee, which must by this time have exceeded 30,000 maunds. The samples submitted to competent judges in England have, in some instances, been valued at remunerative exporting rates, which show that a trifling improvement in quality would be attended with beneficial effects. Here again the assistance of Government was liberally accorded, and twenty-five rams are on their way from Sydney, with some from Mysore, where the Australian breed had been

Agri-Horticultural Society.

Agricultural inquiries.

Flax-growing.

Procuring of seeds of staples from Europe.

Punjab wool.

Production of raw silk at Lahore. previously naturalized. The production of raw silk, in all its stages, from the rearing of the worm to the spinning from the cocoon, has been effected at Lahore under the Society's auspices. It was found that 1,000 maunds per annum of this article are imported, *vid* Peshawur and Dehra Ismael Khan, from Bokhara and Khorasan for the manufacturers at the chief cities of the Punjab, especially at Lahore, Umritsur and Mooltan, the latter being at one time especially renowned for its fabrics. Some £90,000 of capital were ascertained to have been embarked in the manufacture. The common mulberry was known to grow abundantly throughout the Punjab, and the finer sorts are capable of introduction. Inquiry proved that experiments had at various times, both recent and remote, been made at many places with more or less success. The Government have been pleased to sanction an establishment of fifty-four Rupees per mensem, and an European

Silk-growers from Bengal. Superintendent of practical experience with a suitable number of native silk-winders and reelers from Bengal, with all the appliances of their trade, on allowances aggregating 250 Rupees per mensem, have been sent up by the Government. Already a small quantity of raw silk, of excellent quality, has been produced and converted by Lahore weavers into plain silk of superior description. The introduction of useful instruments and implements has been designed, such as screw-presses, saw-gins, reaping, threshing, and bone-grinding machines. The Society's per-

Screw-presses. performances in the way of arboriculture have been noticed in the proper place. The Society's Botanical Garden at Lahore (on the side of one of Runjeet Singh's Royal Gardens) is scientifically interesting, and filled with specimens of practical value. The Society is beyond doubt of great use in rousing attention and directing inquiry. Much has been done in the way of commencement and design ; but it remains for future energy, judiciously and constantly exerted, to develop the actual results on which its practical usefulness must especially depend.

Practical usefulness of the Society. 471. The cultivation of tea in the Punjab demands some notice. The capability of the Himalayan Valleys to supply tea for the Indian and even European markets is a large question, into which this reference need not enter. It is sufficient to note the decided success which has resulted from experiments in the Kangra District.

It is ascertained that the climatic condition of this region is favorable to the growth of the tea-plant ; that there is much land available suited to the cultivation ; that the people generally, and the Rajpoots especially, are willing to work in the Government plantations and factories, and that the land-holders, by the offer of rewards and by the purchase of tea-leaves, may be induced to speculate in the production of tea. There are not only well-founded hopes of abundant markets for exported tea, either to the West as at Cabul, or to the South as at Bombay, but there would be a brisk local demand ; the Mahomedan inhabitants of the Punjab, and specially the Cashmeerees who have extensively colonized in various parts of the Province, such as Loodiana, Umritsur, Noorpoor, Jellalpoor (near Sealkote), are all large consumers of tea. At present, however, these Hill teas are highly acceptable to the European community, who consequently outbid Native purchasers. Since the year 1848 two small plantations were established in the Kangra Valley under the care of Dr. Jameson, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Saharunpoor and of the tea plantations in Kumaon. The Most Noble the Governor General, when on a visit to Dhurmsala in 1852, was pleased to express satisfaction at the results of this experiment, and to offer encouragement to further undertakings. Accordingly, from the commencement of 1852, a large undulating plain, named Holta, stretching along the base of the Himalayan Range, which had been some years previously selected by Dr. Jameson, as although naturally fertile it had been left waste by the mountaineers owing to a superstitious tradition, was definitively occupied and made the field for further experiments. During 1852 some 100,000 young plants were transported thither from the Kumaon Depôt. Subsequently a manufactory, cottages for the Chinamen employed in the work, and a house for the European Overseer, have been constructed, and some 500 acres of land have been enclosed for the plantation and nursery. During the season of 1853 the yield was as follows :—

Prospects of a market for tea.

Government tea plantations.

Out-turn of sale.

	lbs.	oz.
The two former plantations,	532	13
The new Holta plantation,	13	11

Total, 546 8

The plants in the Holta nursery were generally too young to admit of their leaves being plucked ; but many are yielding leaves in the present season, and when this, the chief plantation, shall have come into full play, the return, both in produce and money, will be considerable. The produce of the first season, 1852-53, was sold at Noorpoor in March 1854. The auction was most successful ; the flavour and quality of the teas were found to be excellent,—Dr. Jameson considering them to be the finest yet produced in Northern India. The prices quoted were high, ranging

Prices quoted for the from 1-15-0 to 2-5-0 Souchong per lb. ; 1-3-0 to several teas.

1-8-0 Pouchong ; 0-12-0 to 0-15-0 Bohea, and equal-
ling those of the China teas. The total quantity sold was 709 lbs. ; the amount realized was Rupees 977. But it must be observed that the European competition is so great at these sales at present as to raise the prices quite beyond the figure which Native purchasers could buy at.

472. That the Government and its servants are in earnest as regards this important experiment, which may ultimately
Cost of the experiments. produce important results, is shown from the sums expended on these plantations and on the works and establishment necessary for their being well conducted, viz. Rs. 3,452-3-9 on the Kangra plantations, and Rs. 13,359-11-10 on the new Holta plantation and factory.

473. The Punjab Sanataria were described in paragraph 391 of the Board's Report. The Station of Murree is now
Sanataria. thoroughly established. Excellent barracks, on the most approved construction, for the invalid soldiers are nearly ready. There are some seventy European houses. The management and conservancy of the station are on the whole excellent, and in respect of the skilful construction of its roads it is not excelled by any of the Himalayan Sanataria. At the small station of the Budroodeen Mount the face of the Hill has been scarped and a guard-house erected. Two roads and a tank have also been constructed.

The establishment of a Convalescent Dépôt in the Chumba Hills, with
New station of Dal- the title of Dalhousie, having been sanctioned by
housie. the Government, a fine road leading from the Plains to the new Sanatarium has been commenced, and a survey of the station itself, preparatory to the determination of sites, will shortly be completed.

474. The system of district posts, by which regular communication is kept up in every district between the central sta-
District posts. tion and all outlying police posts, was sufficiently

described in paragraphs 392 and 390 of the Board's Report. The establishments for the conveyance of these despatches, with all practicable speed and punctuality, have within the period under report been organized for those divisions where they did not before exist, and finally revised for those divisions where they had been already in work, and the whole reported to Government. The number and pay of the couriers is as follows :—

Dak Establishment.

DIVISIONS.	No. of Couriers and Postal Officers.	Total Monthly Cost of Es- tablishment.
Cis-Sutlej States,	93	379 0 0
Trans-Sutlej States,	46	184 0 0
Lahore,	136	569 0 0
Jhelum,	119	454 0 0
Mooltan,	87	367 0 0
Leia,	143	543 0 0
Peshawur, ..	62	276 0 0
Total,	686	2,772 0 0

The establishment is now believed to be complete and efficient: every Magistrate receives in the morning the reports, even from his distant Police Offices, narrating all that has occurred up to the previous evening. The posts have from the commencement been thrown open to the public. Recently the office formulas used in the North-western Provinces have, at the suggestion of the Post-master General, been also adopted in the Punjab. At present, however, the private correspondence is not large.

475. In paragraph 394 of the Board's Report the value of Dispensaries in the Punjab was described; it was anticipated that such institutions would be largely resorted to by the poor, but that the rich would hardly evince sufficient public spirit to render aid by their subscriptions, and that therefore the expense would probably fall on the Government. Shortly after that period inquiries regarding the prospects of a Dispensary at every station were made, and, all the local authorities being unanimous in their advocacy of such institutions, and sanguine of success, a detailed Report was submitted to Govern-

ment in 1853, showing the Dispensaries already existing in the old territory, and in six stations of the new ; and proposing the establishment of Dispensaries at all the remaining stations. These recommendations

Establishment of new Dispensaries. received the sanction and approval of Government ; the new Dispensaries were for the most part established at once, and were in working order for the concluding quarter of 1853. Returns of the results attained up to the close of this year have been received. The following statistics will explain the commencement which was immediately made :—

New

New Dispensaries.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	In-Door Patients to the end of Dec.	Out-Door Patients to the end of Dec.	Total Patients.	Cost up to 31st Dec. 1853.	Average Cost per head.
Lahore,	Sealkote,	30	0	30	109 3 5	3 10 3
	Goojeranwalla,..... {	Was not in operation during 1853, but has been since opened.				
	Goordaspoor,	Not opened.				
Jhelum,	Goojrat,.....	0	0	323	76 11 0	0 3 9
	Shahpoor,	0	0	145	181 6 2	1 4 0
	Jhelum,.....	0	0	86	314 10 3	3 10 3
	Rawul Pindee,.....	0	0	501	512 9 8	0 13 10
Mooltan,	Jhung,	Had not been opened up to the end of the year.				
	Googaira,	12	177	189	123 9 10	0 10 5
	Kuhroor,	Not opened up to the end of 1853.				
Leia,	Dehra Ghazee Khan,.	0	0	31	39 6 11	1 4 4
	Khangurh,	0	7	7	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Leia,	34	160	194	276 7 5	1 6 9
Peshawur,	Kohat,*	0	0	1173	559 7 7	0 7 7
	Abbottabad,..... {	Had not been opened up to the end of 1853.				
Cis-Sutlej States,	Loodiana,†	32	1169	1201	266 3 9	0 3 6
	Thanesur,	An old institution remodelled. See old Dispensaries.				
Trans-Sutlej States, ...	Kangra,..... {	Were not in operation during 1853.				
	Noorpoor,..... }					
	Total, ...	...	...	3970	2459 12 0	0 9 11

* The Kohat return is for the whole year, the Hospital having been in existence previous to its recognition by Government.

† The Loodiana Dispensary had been working for some years under the Missionaries: the return given above is for the first three months after its adoption by Government.

476. There previously existed Dispensaries at the following stations; viz., Simla, Umballa, Thanesur, Ferozepoor, Jullundhur, Hosheypoor, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Peshawur, Pind Dadun Khan, Dehra Ismael Khan. The figures given below will convey some idea of their success and operation.

Return of Old Dispensaries for the year 1853.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Year in which founded.	Number of Out-Patients.	Number of In-door Patients.	Total Number of Patients.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per head.
Cis-Sutlej, ..	Simla,	1839	4176	239	4415	1746 7 0	0 6 4
	Umballa,	1848	0	0	972	1116 1 3	1 2 4
	Thanesur,	1844	0	0	1958	806 13 6	0 6 7
	Ferozepoor,	1851	3511	253	3764	2635 0 0	0 11 3
Trans-Sutlej, ..	Jullundhur,	1848	914	489	1403	1584 15 5	1 2 0
	Hosheypoor,	1848	662	229	891	1143 9 6	1 4 6
Lahore,	Lahore,	1847	2402	157	2559	3008 14 10	1 3 2
	Umritsur,	1850	5803	282	6085	3590 11 11	0 9 5
Mooltan,	Mooltan,	1851	1000	267	1267	929 6 9	0 11 9
Peshawur,	Peshawur,	1851	2387	75	2462	982 9 11	0 6 4
Jhelum,	Pind Dadun Khan,	1851	0	0	1301	915 12 11	0 11 9
Leia,	Dehra Ismael Khan,	1851	0	0	1241	1025 8 6	0 13 3
Total, ....		..	.....	.....	28318	19485 10 6	0 11 0

Of these the Ferozepoor Dispensary is perhaps the best managed. The Simla Dispensary excels it as regards numbers. The Umballa, Peshawur and Umritsur Dispensaries are in a creditable state. The Lahore Dispensary enjoys great advantages, but there is some room for improvement there.

477. The Government have been pleased to sanction a sum of Rupees 500 for the erection of a suitable building for each of the new Dispensaries. The local authorities have availed themselves of this permission at seven stations; but at the other stations Native houses, usually the property of Government, have been adapted to the purposes of the charity. Such places also possess the advantage of being situated in the interior of cities, and being thus more easy of resort to the Native public. The new Dispensaries are

being built on a suitable plan, which provides distinct compartments for men and women, and also separate wards in which the sick may be tended by their female relatives. The laboratories are properly constructed.

478. It is believed that the Dispensaries are rapidly winning popularity from all quarters: they are already frequented not only by townspeople, but also by villagers from a distance. Numerous operations of a difficult and delicate nature are performed, and chloroform is used with great effect: vaccination forms a branch department to all the Dispensaries: the vaccine is largely used with much success.

479. Medical aid seems specially valuable in the Hill districts. The Simla Dispensary is the largest in the whole territory. During the epidemics, which last year scourged the Peshawur Valley, the Dispensary proved of the utmost benefit. In the rude District of Kohat the mountaineers have learnt to resort to European skill and humanity for relief for the maladies, to which they are exposed from their variable climate. In the two last named districts the conduct of the medical Officers merits warm approbation.

480. The ordinary cost of a Dispensary in the Punjab is about 85 Rupees per mensem, of which half constitutes the allowance to the medical Officer and his native apothecary, and the remainder the pay of the attendants, menial servants of the institution. At this rate the annual current expenses of the nineteen new Dispensaries will not fall short of 20,000 Rupees per annum, exclusive of sums which may be expended on the buildings. It has been already seen that the twelve old districts cost upwards of 19,000 Rupees per annum. The total cost then will be about 40,000 Rupees per annum, or £4,000. The average cost of medical relief being ten annas per head, it will follow that about 65,000 persons or more will receive benefit annually. The munificence of this Government charity, conferring such tangible and widespread advantages, will doubtless be appreciated by our new subjects.

481. It may not be inappropriate to conclude this section with a brief account of the construction of edifices in honor of HIM, under whose Providence the Administration has prospered. During 1853 the Supreme Government were pleased to sanction an extensive grant for ecclesiastical purposes, in virtue of which, and with the aid of private subscription, churches

Church building.

have been constructed, or are under construction, at the chief military and civil-stations, as will be seen from the following table :—

Churches at the Chief Military Stations.

STATIONS.	Government Grant.	Private Subscription.	Total.	Total Church Accommodation for persons.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Mean Meer, } Church and Chapel, ..	47,000	12,000	59,000	1,250
Lahore, .. }				
Peshawur, Church,	41,350	11,000	52,350	1,250
Sealkote, ditto,	37,000	10,000	47,000	1,250
Umballa, ditto,	40,000	12,000	52,000	.....
Rawul Pindee, ditto,	5,500	6,000	11,500	400
Total, ...	1,70,850	51,000	2,21,850	4,150

Of these the Sealkote Church has been first completed, having been opened for Divine Service on Christmas-day, 1853. The work was aided by a liberal contribution of wood and lime from Maharaja Golab Singh. The structure has much architectural pretension, and is well adapted to the Indian climate. For churches such as those above described, it has been ruled by the Hon'ble Court of Directors that the Government grant should be devoted to the substantial fabric, and private contribution to furniture and ornamentation.

A smaller church has been finished at Umritsur, capable of holding 150 persons, built partly by private subscription and partly by a Government grant of 3,086 Rupees. A similar church of larger dimensions is under construction at Murree, for which the Government grant amounts to Rupees 7,000. At Anarkullee, near Lahore, an old and spacious Native mausoleum has been fitted up for the purposes of Divine worship. At Jullundhur a large church, with accommodation for 600 persons, has been built at a cost of Rupees 22,000, of which 12,000 Rupees were privately subscribed. At Hosheyarpoor an elegant little church of similar dimensions to that at Umritsur has been constructed. At Loodiana there is a church which cost 10,000 Rupees, built partly by Government grant and partly by private subscription. At the Hill Stations of Simla and Kussowlie there are churches, and a monumental church at Ferozepoor, built chiefly by private

subscription in commemoration of those who fell in the Battles on the Sutlej. On the whole, it may be said that complete church accommodation, at nearly all the large military and civil stations of the Punjab, has been or is being provided for the number of the European community who may be expected to attend at Divine Service.

Section VIII.

FINANCE.

482. In Section X. of the late Board's Report, the general aspect of Punjab finance was presented. The nature of the Finances previous to 1852. several items, which are grouped under the two main headings of Receipts and Disbursements, was also described ; and the description need not now be repeated. The known income and expenditure of the two first years after annexation, 1849-50 and 1850-51, were also given. The balance of those years exhibited a very large surplus. But it was explained that, owing to extraordinary miscellaneous receipts and to the unusually slight cost of crude and unformed establishments, the financial results were unexpectedly favourable, and could not supply any standard of measurement for the future. They need not now be further adverted to.

483. But in the same section was offered an approximate estimate Estimate formed by the late Board. of the finances, as they stood at the time, and as they are likely to be for the future. This estimate, though in many respects necessarily imperfect, was yet much nearer to the reality than any deductions formed merely from the experience of the two first years could possibly be, and the ascertained results of the two past years will in most respects justify the calculations then made.

484. The present section will take up the actual finances from the point The present section to treat of finance for 1851-52 and 1852-53. where the Board's Report left them, that is, from the commencement of the official year 1851-52, and follow them to the close of the official year 1852-53, being the third and fourth year after annexation of the Punjab Proper. These two years will be closely compared each with the other, and their respective balance-sheets considered, but for the reasons above given they need not be compared with the two preceding years.

485. It will be further recollected that, while the Board's Report treated the finance of the Punjab Proper as distinct from that of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, yet that in accordance with the general plan of this Report the finance of the entire Province will be treated together as a whole, though the figures for the new and old territory will be detailed.

486. The first period, therefore, now to be treated of is the year 1851-52. By this time the finance of the Punjab Proper had attained to its natural proportions. The monetary operations connected with the dismemberment of the Seikh Government had ceased; the Frontier Force had been organized; the civil establishments had been formed; the re-adjustment of the land-tax was commenced; the excise had become developed; the pension roll had been formed, public works and other improvements had been set on foot; all deranging causes had been removed, and a firm basis established. The figures of this year, therefore, are well worthy of attention.

487. For this year, then, the main items of receipt were as follows. The land-tax stood at 152 lakhs, or upwards of a million-and-half pounds sterling. Of this total 100 lakhs belonged to the new territory, and 52 to the old. This rent-roll of the State is on the whole satisfactory, inasmuch as the distress frequently described both in this and in the previous Report was beginning to be felt, and the consequent reductions of the revenue were commencing in all quarters. The next principal head of receipts, namely, Excise and Stamps, amounted to twenty-one-and-a-quarter lakhs. This amount was less satisfactory. Although the salt revenue had since annexation flourished beyond expectation, yet the prosperity of the trade had induced some over-speculation, and occasioned a temporary plethora in the market. The bad harvests, also, which during this year prevailed in several localities, while the agricultural classes at the same time were suffering from the general low prices of produce, in some degree affected the salt trade. The result was that in the third year, namely, 1851-52, the merchants and dealers took a less quantity of salt than usual from the mines. The next item is

Tribute, amounting to upwards of five lakhs. A large portion of this is derived from the feudatories in the Cis-Sutlej States. It will probably be decreased from lapses and

resumptions, which will, on the other hand, compensate by additions to the land revenue. A portion is also derived from the Trans-Sutlej States. The Post Office receipts appear next on the list; they amount to four lakhs, this branch of revenue flourishing in consequence of a large army being cantoned in the Punjab. The miscellaneous

Miscellaneous income.

items in the Board's Report described as follows :—

"All sums not included in the above categories, such as judicial fines, fees on the serving of writs, proceeds from prison labor, from the sale of confiscated property and of presents," aggregate the large sum of twenty-five-and-a-quarter lakhs, that is, about double what may be expected as the ordinary income under this heading. The greater half of this was derived from the sale of confiscated property. The local funds, lastly, amount to four lakhs; this figure is however a little below the proper mark. The total receipts are nearly 212 lakhs, or upwards of two millions Sterling, of which sixty-three-and-a-half lakhs belong to the old territory, and upwards of 148 lakhs to the Punjab Proper.

488. The disbursements for the year were as follows :—What is term-

Charges for 1851-52.
General.

ed the "General" expenditure stood at four lakhs and eleven thousands. This comprised the salaries

of the late Board and its Office, of the Civil Engineer and his own Office, and also the pay of certain branch establishments in the Offices of Account at Agra. The Judicial and Police Establishments cost twenty-six lakhs, and

Judicial and Revenue
charges.

the Revenue, fourteen-and-a-half. The establishments in both these departments had nearly reached

their full growth. On the Excise Establishment were expended three-and-three-quarter lakhs, which amount is not likely to be exceeded. The Settlement and Survey involved an

Settlement and Survey.

expenditure of five-and-a-half-lakhs, that is, just the amount which the Board calculated that these operations would cost annually for some years to come. To the pensioners were paid nearly

Pensioners.

seventeen lakhs, a large amount, which will be diminished in future years. For Public Buildings there were disbursed

Public Buildings.

Rupees one-and-a-half lakhs, which amount was reasonable, considering the many civil Offices

which had to be erected all over the country. On the Civil Engineer's

Civil Engineer's Works.

great Works ten-and-a-half lakhs were spent, and this money will no doubt fructify. On the

Ferries were expended Rupees 4,663, from the General Treasury, chiefly

Ferries.

for boat bridges. But this item by no means represents the cost of the many Ferries on all the Five Rivers, which are usually supported by the proceeds of their own tolls. The Toshakhana Establishments (for the sale of confiscated property) cost Rupees 20,203-15-8. To the old Durbar Troops were paid three-and-a-quarter lakhs, almost the last disbursement on this account. The Post Office

Old Durbar Troops.

Establishments cost three-and-a-quarter lakhs, a fair amount. The miscellaneous expenditure involved four-and-a-quarter lakhs. From the local funds were expended two-and-three-quarter lakhs which is moderate, considering that the receipts amounted to four lakhs, the unexpended residue being held in deposit for future works of utility.

Military charges.

The total Military Force, (including the irregular levies not yet discharged) under the Board, with other charges, cost forty-five lakhs. The Force being completely organized had attained the full standard named by the Board. Each section of the Province is debited with that portion of the troops (under the Chief Commissioner) actually serving within it. The total expenditure then amounted to 141½ lakhs; 29½ lakhs belonged to the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, and 112½ to the Punjab Proper.

489. The total surplus was seventy lakhs and upwards, nearly three-

Total surplus for 1851-52 of more than seventy lakhs of Rupees, or £700,000 sterling.

quarter million Sterling, of which, thirty-four lakhs pertained to the old territory, and thirty-six lakhs to the new. It is hoped that this, the third large surplus which the Punjab Province has yielded to

the Empire, will prove satisfactory to the Government. The result is specially favorable to the newly annexed territory: a surplus of thirty-six lakhs, or £360,000 Sterling, is solid gain, and even *excluding* extraordinary receipts of fifteen lakhs, while *including* all extraordinary disbursements, there remains a surplus of more than twenty-one lakhs,—almost exactly the sum predicted by the late Board.

490. In the year 1852-53 the receipts were as follows: The land-tax

Receipts of 1852-53.

Land-tax shows a slight falling off.

exhibited a slight falling off, being nearly ninety-nine lakhs, instead of 100 lakhs, for the old territory; and fifty-one lakhs, instead of fifty-two lakhs, in the new; the whole being 149½ lakhs against 152 in the previous year. The out-turn, however, is more satisfactory than could have been expected, if the reductions granted by the settlement then in

progress be considered. Burdens, amounting to several lakhs, had been removed from the shoulders of the agriculturists, and yet the loss to the State had been disproportionately slight, owing chiefly to the lapsing of jageer estates. But this trifling deficit in the Land-tax is more than made up for by an increase in the other main branch of revenue, namely,

Excise and stamps show an increase. the Excise and Stamps. The aggregate of these taxes is twenty-five lakhs against twenty-one-and-a-quarter lakhs of the previous year, being an increase of three-and-three-quarter lakhs. The detail of this total is as follows : salt, seventeen-and-half lakhs ; drugs and spirits, five-and-a-quarter lakhs ; stamps, two-and-a-quarter lakhs. The salt has fully redeemed the partial failure of the previous year : indeed, the progressive increase of this tax is one of the most gratifying features in Punjab finance. It was originally estimated to

Progressive increase of the salt revenue. yield twelve lakhs, but it subsequently yielded fifteen, and then sixteen lakhs ; for the year under report it produced seventeen-and-a-half lakhs, since then nineteen-and-a-half lakhs, and ultimately twenty lakhs may be regularly anticipated from it. And to show that the increase in the year 1852-53 is not a temporary rise, fluctuating in consequence of the previous fall, it may be observed that for the year just expired, 1853-54, (although the accounts have not been made up,) there is known to have been no falling off ; indeed there may have been a further increase. For this year, then, the sum total of the two chief heads of revenue taken together, namely, Land-tax and Excise, remained steady. In the tribute there are four-and-a-half lakhs to set down against five lakhs of the preceding year. This falling off is

Tribute. wholly attributable to the Cis-Sutlej States, whence it has been already explained that this tax is partly derived. It has also been intimated that such deficiency, arising as it does from lapses and resumptions, benefits the State in another way

Post Office revenue. by adding to the rent-roll. In the Post Office Department there are three-and-a-half lakhs to be set down against four lakhs of the preceding year. It is not easy to account for this deficit of half a lakh, especially as it will be seen presently that the expenditure of this department has increased slightly. The fluctuations in the Post Office revenue in the Punjab depend almost entirely on the number of troops stationed in the Province. There was no such diminution of the forces during 1852-53 as could appear to have occasioned this decrease, which must perhaps be pronounced to

be accidental. In the miscellaneous and extraordinary receipts there is of course a large difference less. The aggregate is twelve lakhs against the twenty-five-and-a-quarter lakhs of the last year. The causes which swelled the amount during that year have been already explained. The slender proceeds from the sale of confiscated property during 1852-53 fully account for the differences, which, it may be added, have solely accrued in the new territory. The local funds, being four-and-a-quarter lakhs instead of four lakhs, exhibit a slight increase in the Punjab Proper. The total receipts amount to 199 lakhs and upwards, being a fraction less than two millions Sterling, of which 137 lakhs belong to the Punjab Proper, and sixty-two lakhs to the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States. The previous year having yielded nearly 212 lakhs, there is a difference less of about thirteen lakhs, which deficiency is entirely owing to the fortuitous circumstances of the sale of confiscated property.

491. The expenditure in 1852-53 may be thus particularized. The General Department cost only three lakhs and ninety-two thousand, showing a diminution of Rupees 19,000 on the previous year. This may be attributed chiefly to the decrease of contingencies at the Central Office. The Judicial Establishments have risen to twenty-seven-and-a-quarter lakhs, being one-and-a-quarter lakh in excess of the previous year, owing to the Police having been strengthened in many places. The Revenue Departments also, for a similar reason, show an increase of fourteen thousand Rupees, their cost for the whole territory being nearly fifteen lakhs. The Excise disbursements are almost the same as before, namely, three-and-a-half lakhs. The Settlement and Survey also stand nearly at their former figure, namely, five-and-three-quarter lakhs. The Pensions, amounting to nine lakhs, exhibit a decrease on the preceding year, during which year the amount charged as Pensions has been already mentioned as excessive.*

* The adjustment of the amount of pension, fairly chargeable to this year, has been a matter of much difficulty. The necessity of paying the pensions as the instalments fall due, and procuring audit for the Bills afterwards, has, in the absence of a complete pension roll, caused doubt to arise as to the exact amount which ought to be debited to any particular year. For a whole series of years the aggregate of audited pensions would give a true result. But, for any particular year or years out of such series, the audited amount of pensions might differ widely from the amount known approximately to be properly

On the public buildings was expended a greater amount than in the previous year, namely, four-and-three-quarter lakhs, which will be fully accounted for by the progress reported in Section VI.

The disbursements for the great Works in the Civil Engineer's Department were large, amounting to fifteen-and-a-half lakhs ; but it will be remembered that progress was being made about this time with the Grand Roads and Canals. To the Ferries nothing was contributed from the Treasury during this year. The small sum of 17,000 Rupees only was paid on account of the sales of confiscated property. Some 30,000 Rupees were brought on the books on account of the old Durbar troops. The Post Office expenditure amounted to 3,29,000 Rupees, being 10,000 Rupees in excess of the preceding year, while the income had decreased. These results can doubtless be explained by the Director General of that Department. The Miscellaneous expenditure was very considerable, being eight lakhs instead of four-and-a-quarter lakhs of the former year. Its details may be described as follows :—Ecclesiastical

chargeable. In some years, if the bills are in arrear, the amount charged will be small : in another year, if the arrears had been brought up, that particular year would have to bear, not only its own burden, but part of the burden of previous years. This was specially the case during the first two years after annexation ; the amount of audited pensions was trifling ; and in order that the full amount of the charge might be honestly exhibited, the unaudited were added to the audited, and the total charged. This plan has been pursued for the first three years, 1849-50, 1850-51, 1851-52, and the real sum total was thus fully attained. But during 1852-53, as the old bills (the amount of which had been already charged in the body of disbursements under the name of unaudited), returned audited, it became manifestly incorrect to continue any longer charging both audited and unaudited together. For the audited pensions of this year fully represented the current charges ; and as the audited bills of former years were large and numerous, the aggregate of audited and unaudited pensions appeared excessive, amounting to twenty-six lakhs, or double the known liabilities of the Pension Department ; that is, the account, as furnished from the local treasuries, showed not only the amount for the year in question, but also large sums for previous years, which sums the Board have already charged in their financial schedules. It was necessary, therefore, to adjust the amount for the four years, which has been done as follows. The total of *audited* pensions for the four years, as per Accountant's Statement, was taken. To this was added the total of *unaudited* pensions for the fourth year, viz., 1852-53, as per local treasury accounts. From the total thus obtained, and which seems to represent all the pensions (that is, the audited for the entire period, and the residue of unaudited at the close) chargeable to the four years, was deducted the amount already charged to the first three years by the Board, and the remainder was then debited to the fourth year.

expenses; all petty establishments which do not fall under the prescribed headings of account, (namely *Judicial, Revenue and General*); contingencies of such establishments; refunds of every description;

The figures are as follow :—

YEAR.	PENSIONS PER BOARD'S STATEMENT.						PENSIONS PER ACCOUNTANT'S STATEMENT.		
	AUDITED.			UNAUDITED.			TOTAL.		
	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Punjab Proper.
1840-50,	244802 6 3	185981 12 2	0 0 0	233387 3 6	244802 6 3	269268 14 8	138717 0 4	440649 12 3	
1850-51,	307973 0 2	206215 7 11	109412 11 10	994362 3 11	410383 12 0	1100377 11 10	343357 14 4	326997 12 6	
1851-52,	257793 7 10	1065964 0 7	67112 10 7	652803 11 11	284906 2 5	1068787 12 6	309464 11 8	968946 11 6	
					980094 4 7	3158734 7 0			
1852-53,	394199 0 5	927718 6 3	63331 6 1	1332790 3 5	357660 6 6	2360508 9 7	301334 5 11	900806 13 6	
Total for four years, }	1104697 14 7	2328909 10 10	233066 12 6	3095343 5 9	1337754 11 1	5419243 0 7	1084874 0 3	2677459 1 9	
Add Amount of Unaudited Bills for 1852-53, per Board's Statement,									
Total,									
Deduct Total Amount of Bills charged by Board in the first three years,									
Balance charged to the fourth year, 1852-53,									
							63331 6 1	1332790 3 5	
							1148405 6 4	2910249 5 2	
							980094 4 7	3158734 7 0	
							108311 1 9	751514 14 2	

compensation for land taken up for public purposes; profit and loss of all departments; extraordinary general expenses of all kinds. From the local funds was expended nearly the same amount as before, namely, two-and-three-quarter lakhs. The Military expenditure is forty-six-and-a-quarter lakhs, being a lakh-and-a-quarter more than in the preceding year. There is, however, on the one hand a decrease attributable to a diminished expenditure on equipments and fittings out, and to the disbanding of

Military charges.

irregular levies, and to the departure of the 3rd and 4th Sikh Local Infantry for Burmah; but on the other hand the Accountant's books, from which the charges for the Police Battalions are taken, show an increase against that branch of expenditure. The total expenditure amounts to 145½ lakhs, being four-and-a-quarter lakhs in excess of the expenditure of 1851-52. Of this 119½ lakhs pertained to the new territory, and twenty-six and a quarter to the old.

492. For the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, then, against an income of sixty-two lakhs is set an expenditure of twenty-six-and-a-quarter, leaving a surplus of thirty-five-and-three-quarter lakhs. For the Punjab Proper, against an income of 137 lakhs is set an expenditure of 119½ lakhs, leaving a surplus of seventeen-and-a-half lakhs. The total income for the whole territory was 199 lakhs, the total expenditure 145½ lakhs, and the total surplus 53½ lakhs.

493. It is hoped that this surplus, and especially that portion of it which relates to the Punjab Proper, may be deemed satisfactory by the

Supreme Government. It has already been observed that the Punjab Proper surplus for the year 1851-52 was swelled by extraordinary receipts; otherwise it would have coincided with the amount predicted by the Board in paragraph 410 of their Report, viz., twenty-two lakhs. For the next year, that is, 1852-53, it is seen that the surplus of twenty lakhs approaches that figure. It is believed that the general correctness of the estimate then framed may justify some degree of confidence as to the financial future of the Punjab.

Section XX.

CONCLUSION.

494. The various subjects originally proposed for discussion in the Conclusion of this present Report have now been disposed of, perhaps imperfectly. It is feared that the events and circumstances herein narrated may appear less stirring and less fraught with interest than those presented in the late Board's Report. In that Report the immediate effects of a great revolution, the transition state of a Province and of a people, the first efforts of a strong Government to stamp the impress of its system on the rough surface of society, and to mould the broad features of new institutions—all furnished material for vivid description. The *first* account was one of design, promise, and commencement ; the *second* is one of performance, of gradual progress, of developing result, of partial completion. Each succeeding Report therefore must be characterised by severer detail, by minuter statistics, by closer analysis. And if this mode of treatment, which the advancing settlement of the Province cannot but necessitate, shall seem to detract somewhat from the spirit and interest of the composition, the Chief Commissioner must crave the indulgence of the Government.

495. It is with mingled feelings of anxiety and confidence that the Chief Commissioner offers this account of the Administration, as it has fared for some time under the Board, and more recently under his single supervision. The manner in which the Punjab service have, as a body, conducted affairs will be described at the close of this section. But the Chief Commissioner is deeply sensible of other obligations for which he feels greater difficulty in rendering a proper tribute. Decorum might perhaps forbid that this Report should explain in how great a degree the success which may have been attained is attributable to the directing impulse, the fostering care, the liberal consideration, which the head of the Government has been pleased invariably to bestow on the administration of this Province, on the growth of its resources, on the social welfare of its inhabitants. It is confidently hoped that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council will behold in the improvements which are being achieved, in the actual results which each year is producing, the fittest monuments of his own success. Still the Chief Commissioner

trusts, that the grateful acknowledgments which he feels bound to offer may be accepted by his Lordship for support and guidance, which have been uniformly extended to the late Board collectively, and to himself since the sole charge has been committed to him, and without which he could not satisfactorily have performed the many and arduous duties which devolve on him. The same Authority which has watched and supervised the Administration in all its bearings can now judge, whether the results recorded in this Report have answered the expectations of the Government, and whether the march of affairs is worthy of the British name.

496. During the period of the Board's Report the country might still, though changes were everywhere being wrought, be recognized as the Punjab of the Sikh Dynasty. Social aspect of the Punjab. The settlement of the country is by the present date assuming its solid and permanent proportions ; the transition is well nigh complete, and the country is becoming the Punjab of the British power. The feudal nobility of Runjeet Singh, the pillars of his State, are tending towards inevitable decay. Their gaudy retinues have disappeared ; their city residences are less gay with equipages and visitors ; their country seats and villas are comparatively neglected. But the British Government has done all it consistently could to mitigate their reverses, and render their decadence gradual. They receive handsome pensions, or they retain for their lives a moiety of their landed grants. When any of them have been judged to possess hereditary claims, a fair share of their landed fiefs has been guaranteed to them and their posterity in perpetuity. They are treated with considerate respect by the servants of the Government ; they swell public processions, and attend at ceremonial durbars. The sons of this nobility and of the gentry generally are seeking Government employ, and acquiring a liberal education. Their retainers similarly enjoy the bounty of the Government. The numerous dependants of the late *regime* are also provided for. Not only are the royal widows and their attendants being cared for, but also the office-bearers of the Court, the chamberlains, the mace-bearers, the soothsayers, the physicians, the *savans*, the musicians, the men-in-waiting, are all borne on the pension rolls of the British State. All these classes naturally sink into obscurity, and though everything like splendour has vanished, yet it

Decay of the Sikh aristocracy.

Condition of the classes connected with the late Court and nobility.

has not been succeeded by poverty ; and the multitude, which surrounded and supported the throne of Runjeet Singh and his successors, exist in substantial comfort.

497. The priestly classes have also every reason to bless their new masters. The Seikh holy places have been respected. The shrines at Dera Nanuck, Umritsur, Turun Tarun, Anandpoor, retain a large portion of the endowments which a Seikh Government had lavished on them. Liberality has indeed been extended to all religious characters, even to mendicant friars and village ascetics. These people have been allowed by the thousands to retain their petty landed grants on a life tenure.

The priestly castes and the religious classes. There is hardly a village mosque or a rustic temple, or a shaded tomb, of which the service is not

supported by a few fields of rent-free cultivation. These classes, though they will not become extinct, will yet greatly fall below their present numbers when the existing generation shall have passed away. In the mean time they are kept contented, and their indirect influence on the

The military class. mass of the population is enlisted on the side of the Government. The early absorption of the

famous Seikh soldiery into the body of society will be a theme for future historians. The fiercer spirits have taken employment under their conquerors, and are serving on the Indus in the far West, and on the Irrawaddy in the far East. But the majority have returned to agriculture in their Native Manjha and Malwa, and anticipate the opening of the new canal. The staunch foot soldier has become the steady cultivator, and the brave officer is now the sturdy village elder.

498. The Seikh faith and ecclesiastical polity is rapidly going where the Seikh political ascendancy has already gone. Of the two elements in the old Khalsa, namely, the followers of Nanuck, the first prophet, and the followers of Gooroo Govind, the second great religious leader, the former will hold their ground and the latter will lose it. The Seikhs

Partial decline of the Seikh faith. of Nanuck, a comparatively small body of peaceful habits and old family, will perhaps cling to the

faith of their fathers ; but the Seikhs of Govind, who are of more recent origin, who are more specially styled the *Singhs* or "Lions," and who embraced the faith as being the religion of warfare and conquest, no longer regard the Khalsa, now that the *prestige* has departed from it. These men joined in thousands, and they now desert in equal numbers. They rejoin the ranks of Hindooism whence they originally came, and they bring up

their children as Hindoos. The sacred tank at Umritsur is less thronged than formerly, and the attendance at the annual festivals is diminishing yearly. The initiatory ceremony for adult persons is now rarely performed.

499. Among the agriculturists, the influence of the Chowdrees is on the decline. They are a species of local chiefs or principal resident gentry, who, under the *Seikh regime*, aided in collecting the revenue, and enjoyed many privileges and immunities. Many of their privileges are maintained to them, but, as their services are no longer required, their power is on the wane. The undue power of the head-men also over the village communities has been curtailed, but their legitimate position, as representatives of the brotherhood, has been strengthened and defined. The members of these most useful coparcenaries are in every respect flourishing under British Rule. Their tenures have been adjudicated, their rights recorded. The change from the appraisement of the standing crops, or division of the garnered grain, to a regular money taxation has protected these peasant proprietors from the interference of Government officials, from the frauds of their more intriguing brethren, and has given a real value to landed property previously unknown, while the harsher consequences of cash payments have been averted by reduced taxation. The class next below them, namely, the cultivators, are deriving equal benefit; never were their rights and the return for their labor so secure as now. The non-agricultural residents of villages are also living in increased comfort. They are no longer liable to tyranny and exaction on the part of their landlords. The cesses and manorial dues which they may have to pay are better regulated. The important class of village bankers are not likely to suffer materially under any *regime*; they are certainly well to do under British Rule. They have enhanced facilities for recovering their loans from the land-holders; in this respect they enjoy every possible advantage. On the other hand, the proprietary bodies are becoming less and less dependent on them, as frugality, prudence and good management increase under the influence of the money-payment system.

The local chiefs.

The head-men.

The village yeomen.

The cultivators.

The village bankers.

500. The working classes and day laborers and artizans, owing to the progress of cantonments and gigantic public works, are prospering beyond all precedent. The mass of

The working classes.

the poorer population in cities, the artizans and mechanics, are better off than they ever were. The miscellaneous classes, such as servants, camp-followers, strangers, emigrants from Hindoostan, are all greatly benefitting by the extraordinary cheapness of provisions. Among the commercial classes certain sections may be losers, but the great majority are largely sharing in the general prosperity. In some places

Manufacturers.

the ornamental manufactures, that adorned the Court and Camp of Runjeet Singh and of his provincial governors, are out of fashion, and such branches of trade must suffer. In other places, the retail dealers must yield to the greater capital and enterprise of the wholesale traders. But the trading class who carry on the traffic between India and Central Asia ; who conduct a commerce through the routes of

Traders.

Peshawur and Dehra Ismael Khan, in value at least half-a-million Sterling per annum ; who bring the furs and wool, the raw silk, the fruits, groceries, drugs, the leather, the chintzes, the horses from the far West, and send in return the British piece-goods, the European hardware, the Indian fabric, and the sugar of the Punjab ; and the men who bring the wool and the iron from the Himalayan regions, and the shawls and blankets from Cashmere ; and the parties engaged in the increasing export and import trade through Kur-rachee in wool, indigo, saltpetre and European stores ; all these people are thriving even beyond expectation. The great banking firms that have connexions ramifying all over India, and have even correspondents in Europe, are rising still higher, and will soon realize the description of merchant princes. According to the partial fluctuation of wealth among the mercantile classes, so is the rise and decline of cities. Some, such as Wuzeerabad, Jullundhur, Loodiana, Buttala, and even Lahore to some extent, are falling off. Others

Mercantile firms.

again maintain their status, or else are rapidly growing in prosperity, such as Umritsur, Peshawur, Ferozepoor, Mooltan. Others again are rising up from villages to large towns, such as Sealkote, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee.

Rise and fall of cities.

501. In short then, while the remnants of a by-gone aristocracy are passing from the scene, not with precipitate ruin, but in a gradual and mitigated decline ; on the other hand, the hardy yeoman, the strong-handed peasant, the thrifty trader, the enterprising capitalist, are rising up in robust prosperity to be the durable and reliable bulwarks of the power

General prosperity of
the agricultural and
commercial classes.

which protects and befriends them. Among all classes there is a greater regard for vested right, for ancestral property, for established principle. There is also an improved social morality; many barbarous customs are

Growing respect for right, property and principle.

Improved social morality.

Face of the country being changed by public works.

springing up, and the size and architecture

Progress of stations and cantonments.

Improved appearance of cities.

being eradicated; and the position of the female sex is better secured and respected. Among all ranks there is a thirst for knowledge and an admiration for the achievements of practical science.

But, irrespective of the frame-work of society, the external face of the country is rapidly changing, from the advance of vast public works both for communication and irrigation; and if the old palatial residences are decaying, on the other hand fine cantonments are everywhere.

The alteration is apparent in town no less than in country. The aspect of the streets is less gay and brilliant than before; but the improvements in drainage, in pavements, in the laying out of bazars, would prove to the commonest observer that an æra of solid comfort and

sanitary cleanliness had commenced.

502. The administrative operations undertaken in the Punjab have, in a great measure, been designed by the light of experience in older Provinces. Its Frontier is perhaps the most difficult in the Empire to defend. In the force and vigor of its Police, in the simplicity and precision of its civil justice, and in the popularity of its municipal arrangements, it may challenge a comparison with any Province in India. In

Epitome of administrative measures in the Punjab.

other respects the crusade against dacoity, the suppression of Thuggee, the movement against infanticide, the tracking of criminals, the management and economy and salubrity of the jails, the productive results of prison labor, the elaboration of the revenue system, the field mea-

Number and variety of undertakings.

surement, the training of village accountants, the registration of rights, the interior professional survey, the census of the population, the preparation of statistics, the construction of roads, bridges and viaducts in the face of physical difficulties, the excavation of canals, the arrangements for the great highways, the erection of caravanserais and supply depôts, the founding of dispensaries, the promulgation of educational schemes, the improvement of the breed

of cattle, the planting of trees, the pursuit of agricultural science, the geological researches, and lastly, the supervision of finance,—all these things existing in the Punjab may have had their prototypes and examples at different times and in different places, some in the North-western Provinces, some in Bengal, some in the other Presidencies: but the Chief Commissioner almost ventures to think, that in few Provinces can a greater range and variety of improvement be pointed to within the short space of five years than in the Punjab. He can hardly hope for entire success in all that has been undertaken, but partial or occasional failure will never have a discouraging effect. Wherever such failure has occurred, it has been

Necessity for future perseverance. portrayed with intended fidelity in the present Report. It is easier to design than commence, and easier to commence than to complete. None can be more aware than the Chief Commissioner himself of the necessity for untiring perseverance for the perfecting of the many works, which have been attempted in the Punjab.

503. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner is happy to express the sense he entertains of the services of the general body of Officers employed in the Administration, both civil and military.

504. He ventures to hope, that during the past two years they have Services of Officers in civil employ. more than sustained the reputation they had previously acquired. There are few Officers who have not, in their relative grades, done much for the advance of the Administration, and for the moral and material improvement of their districts. But the Chief Commissioner has specially to record his obligations to his two excellent colleagues, Mr. R. Montgomery, Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, Financial Commissioner, for the support and counsel they have uniformly rendered. These gentlemen have been the guides and mainstays of the Administration in their respective spheres; and much of the progress effected, the reforms and system introduced, and the regularity secured, are due to their individual exertions. He has also to express his acknowledgments to his personal staff, the late Mr. P. Melvill, Secretary, and Major J. McPherson, Military Secretary. Among the Commissioners of divisions, he desires especially to commend to the

Of the Judicial and Financial Commissioners. notice of Government Mr. D. F. McLeod, with whom he is now most glad to co-operate in closer

official connexion as Financial Commissioner ; and also the administrative services of Mr. E. Thornton, Mr. C. Raikes, Mr. G. C. Barnes, Major H. B. Edwardes.

In the other grades, the services of the following Officers are cordially acknowledged :—

Deputy Commissioners.

Major G. W. Hamilton ; Major F. C. Marsden ; Major S. A. Abbott ;
Of the Deputy Commissioners. Major J. Abbott ; Major P. Goldney ; Major J. Nicholson ; Captain C. R. Browne ; J. D. Inglis, Esq. ; Captain J. R. Becher ; E. C. Bayley, Esq. ; Captain O. Farrington ; J. E. L. Brandreth, Esq. ; Lord W. Hay ; C. B. Saunders, Esq. ; B. Sapte, Esq. ; L. Bowring, Esq. ; Major J. Clarke ; H. Brereton, Esq. ; J. Wedderburn, Esq. ; Captain W. H. Larkins ; H. R. Madocks, Esq. ; C. B. Denison, Esq. ; D. Simson, Esq. ; H. Monckton, Esq. ; Captain J. Coke.

Settlement Officers.

Of the Settlement Officers. R. H. Davies, Esq. ; P. S. Melvill, Esq. ; R. Temple, Esq. ; J. H. Morris, Esq. ; E. A. Prinsep, Esq.

Assistant Settlement Officers.

J. Vans Agnew, Esq. ; R. E. Egerton, Esq.

Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant Pollock ; H. B. Henderson, Esq. ; F. Thompson, Esq. ; R. P. Jenkins, Esq. ; R. Simson, Esq. ; W. A. Forbes, Esq. ; Captain Cripps ; Captain Bristow ; J. H. Prinsep, Esq. ; G. Ouseley, Esq. ; F. H. Cooper, Esq. ; J. S. Campbell, Esq. ; J. Nasmyth, Esq. ; T. D. Forsyth, Esq. ; A. Brandreth, Esq. ; W. C. Capper, Esq. ; Lieutenant J. E. Fraser ; Lieutenant R. Young ; Lieutenant A. L. Bush ; Lieutenant J. E. Cracroft ; Lieutenant G. G. Pearse ; Lieutenant B. T. Reid, Lieutenant W. McNeile ; Lieutenant H. J. Hawes ; Lieutenant H. Mackenzie.

Captains of Police.

Of the Captains of Police. Captain J. W. Younghusband ; Captain R. C. Lawrence ; Captain B. M. Loveday ; Lieutenant H. M. Miller.

Revenue Surveyors.

Of the Revenue Surveyors. Major R. Shortrede ; Captain T. C. Blagrove ;
Lieutenant G. Thompson.

Assistant Revenue Surveyors.

Lieutenant G. M. Battye ; Lieutenant H. D. Battye ; Lieutenant J. McDonald ; Lieutenant H. C. Johnstone ; Captain Sir E. Campbell ; J. Kavanagh, Esquire.

Customs and Excise Officers.

Of the Excise Officers. H. Wright, Esq. ; W. W. Wright, Esq.

Extra Assistants.

J. Taylor, Esq. ; R. W. Thomas, Esq. ; T. C. Vaughan, Esq. ; J. Christie, Esq. ; J. H. Penn, Esq. ; W. Blyth, Esq. ; R. Berkeley, Esq. ; G. D. Westropp, Esq. ; C. R. Crommelin, Esq., S. J. Stroyan, Esq. ; G. Thompson, Esq. ; Moulvee Budrool Islam ; Mashoo Allee ; Salamut Rae ; Moulvee Abdool Huq ; Joala Nath ; Shazada Jumboor ; Hadee Hoosseini ; Mithun Lall ; Sirdar Jodh Singh ; Syud Ahmud Allee ; Joala Pershaud ; Syud Kaim Allee ; Madho Pershaud ; Kedar Nath ; Mahomed Sooltan ; Motee Lall ; Gopal Sahai ; Agha Kulababid ; Sham Lall.

505. With the above record of the names of the most meritorious Officers, this Report, the second which has been furnished, of the Punjab Administration for the past two years may appropriately conclude.

JOHN LAWRENCE,

Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

APPENDIX.

Appendix II.

Distribution and Strength of the Troops and organized Police, &c., on the Frontier, under the Orders of the Chief Commissioner.

Dated Lahore, 3rd August 1854.

STATIONS AND DISTRICTS.	PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.						Artillery of the		Mountain Train.	Fort Guns.	Punjab Rappers and Miners.	Sikh Local Infantry.	POLICE.						Guide Corps.		Total in each District.	REMARKS.								
	Artillery.		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Guns.	Fighting Men.						Mounted.	Battalions.	Men.	Levies.	Cavalry.	Infantry.											
	Guns.	Fighting Men.	Regiments.	Fighting Men.	Regiments.	Fighting Men.																	Regiments.	Men.	Battalions.	Men.				
Amree, ..	..	..	1	584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	982	..	..	..	1516	Fort Guns not sanctioned, there being no late correct Return.
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	6	118	1	584	1	928	..	..	..	..	1	67	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	3025	
Dehra Ismael Khan, ..	1	118	1	584	1	928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	932	..	..	..	2552	The Garrison Company entertained as at Dehra Ismael Khan.
Bunnoo, ..	7	113	1	584	1	928	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	444	1	982	336	..	..	3337			
Kohat and Bahadoor Khoy, ..	7	113	1	584	3	2784	..	99	3	..	1	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3642			
Peshawur, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	222	..	..	..	..	222	European Officers, Commissioned and Non-Commissioned, not included of established strength of Regiments, &c., taken as per Return in the Punjab Report.
Ditto Esulzye, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	576	882	
Huzara, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	72	..	..	..	1	166	14	910	..	..	..	1148	
Total, ..	457	3920	..	5568	..	99	72	..	129	..	1165	2796	386	576	15384	..	..	..	..	..	..			

Note.—3891 Organized Police are included in this Return, for, on the Frontier, the chief duties of this force are of a Military nature.

Comparison between Old and New Returns.

		NEW RETURN.	
		More.	Less.
DEHRA GHAZEE KHAN AND ASNEE,	{ Infantry and Sappers,... (A.)	.....	21
	{ Artillery, (B.)	.....	3
	{ Police Horse, (C.)	333	.....
	{ Police Foot, (C.)	932	.....
DEHRA ISMAEL KHAN, ..	{ Infantry, (D.)	.....	144
	{ Artillery, (B.)	85	.....
	{ Police Battalion, (C.)	932	.....
BUNNOO,	{ Police Horse, (C.)	444	.....
	{ Police Foot, (C.)	932	.....
	{ Levies, (C.)	336	.....
	{ Artillery, (B.)	.....	82
KOHAT,	Infantry and Sappers, ... (A.)	.....	26
PESHAWUR,	Mounted Police, (C.)	222	.....
HUZARA,	Mounted Police, (C.)	166	.....
Total,.....		4382	276
Deduct,		276	
Actual Difference,		4106	
Old Return,		11228	
New Return,		15334	

(A.)—Less owing to Casualties in Sappers.

(B.)—The Garrison Company was not organized when the old Return was prepared; it has now been entertained as at Dehra Ismael Khan.

(C.)—Not entered in old Return.

(D.)—Decrease in strength of Camel Corps.

Appendix II.

Statement of Expense of Irregular Troops and organized Police, &c., serving in the Punjab, under the Board of Administration.

Lahore, 1st January 1853.

No.	Description of Troops.	Expense per Month.	Expense per Annum.	REMARKS.
3	Punjab Light Field Batteries, ..	9867 0 0	118404 0 0	
	No. 4 or Garrison Company of Artillery, ..	1157 0 0	13884 0 0	
	Supernumeraries attached to ditto, ..	650 0 0	7800 0 0	
	Huzara Mountain Train, with Commissariat expenses for Mules and two Elephants, ..	1184 12 0	14217 0 0	
5	Regiments of Punjab Cavalry, ..	80298 14 0	963562 8 0	
5	Regiments of Punjab Infantry, ..	50497 9 8	605971 4 0	
2	Ditto of Seikh Local Infantry in Huzara with Carriage, ..	22964 8 8	275574 8 0	
1	Ditto in Kangra without Carriage, ..	10928 8 4	131142 4 0	
1	Regiment of Guide Corps (Horse and Foot,) ..	18144 6 10	217733 2 0	
2	Companies of Sappers and Miners, ..	1600 0 0	19200 0 0	
27	Rassallahs Punjab Mounted Police, ..	66420 0 0	797040 0 0	
6	Punjab Police Battalions, ..	50868 0 0	610416 0 0	
1	Regiment Scinde Camel Corps, with Commissariat expenses, ..	17022 0 0	204264 0 0	
	Irregular Levies Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	1170 0 0	14040 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Kohat, ..	1900 0 0	22800 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Leia, ..	230 12 0	2769 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Kangurh, ..	644 0 0	7728 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Dehra Ismael Khan, ..	21001 12 0	252021 0 0	
	Supernumeraries attached to Police Battalions and extra pay to the old Durbar Soldiers, ..	2500 0 0	30000 0 0	
COMMISSARIAT EXPENSES.				
3	Punjab Light Field Batteries, @ 1,000 each, ..	3000 0 0	36000 0 0	
5	Regiments Punjab Infantry, @ 400 each, ..	2000 0 0	24 00 0 0	
STAFF.				
	Brigadier Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, ..	2000 0 0	24000 0 0	
	Brigade Major, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	769 0 0	9228 0 0	
	Four Captains of Police, ..	3200 0 0	38400 0 0	
	Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	665 0 0	7980 0 0	
	Deputy Judge Advocate General, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	100 0 0	1200 0 0	
	Medical attendance for Brigadier, ..	30 0 0	360 0 0	
	Magazine Establishments, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	729 2 8	8750 0 0	
	Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, ..	1200 0 0	14400 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Office Establishment, ..	1702 0 0	20424 0 0	
Total, ..		374442 6 2	4493308 10 0	

N. B.—The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Artillery Horses, Mules, Yaboes and Bullocks, Cost of Camels and Mules of Punjab Infantry Regiments, Seikh Local Corps, Police Battalions, and Scinde Camel Corps, have not been included in this Statement, nor the Military Stores and munitions of War, &c.

Appendix III.

Statement of Expense of Irregular Troops and organized Police, &c., serving in the Punjab, under the Chief Commissioner.

Lahore, 1st January 1854.

No.	Description of Troops.	Expense per Month	Expense per Annum.	REMARKS.
3	Punjab Light Field Batteries, ..	9867 0 0	118404 0 0	
	No. 4, or Garrison Company of Artillery, ..	1170 12 0	14049 0 0	
	supernumeraries attached to ditto, ..	553 0 0	6636 0 0	
	Huzara Mountain Train, with Commissariat expenses for Mules and Elephants, ..	1184 12 0	14217 0 0	
5	Regiments of Punjab Cavalry, ..	80296 14 0	963562 8 0	
6	Ditto ditto Infantry, ..	63984 2 0	767809 8 0	
1	Regiment of Seikh Local Infantry, with Commissariat expenses, ...	11559 4 4	138711 4 0	
1	Ditto ditto in Kangra, without ditto, ..	10960 8 4	131526 4 0	
1	Ditto of Guide Corps, (Horse and Foot,) ..	18196 6 10	218357 2 0	
2	Companies of Punjab Sappers and Miners, ..	1468 0 0	17616 0 0	
27	Rasallahs Punjab Mounted Police, ..	66420 0 0	797040 0 0	
3	Punjab Police Battalions on the Frontier, ..	26431 8 0	317178 0 0	
4	Punjab Police Battalions, ..	34582 0 0	414984 0 0	
	supernumeraries and extra pay to old Durbar Soldiers attached to ditto, ..	973 0 0	11676 0 0	
	Irregular Levies Dehra Ismael Khan, ..	2332 0 0	27984 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Kohat, ..	855 0 0	10260 0 0	These were discharged shortly after the commencement of the year 1854.
	Ditto ditto Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	1107 0 0	13284 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Kanghur, ..	313 0 0	3756 0 0	
	Extra Pay specially sanctioned to Officers of the Mounted Police who served under Major Edwards, C. B., during the Punjab War, ..	573 0 0	6876 0 0	
COMMISSARIAT EXPENSES.				
3	Punjab Light Field Batteries, @ 1,000 each, ..	3000 0 0	36000 0 0	
6	Regiments Punjab Infantry, @ 400 each, ..	2400 0 0	28800 0 0	
STAFF.				
	Brigadier Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, ..	2000 0 0	24000 0 0	
	Brigade Major, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	769 0 0	9228 0 0	
	Four Captains of Police, ..	3200 0 0	38400 0 0	
	Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	665 0 0	7980 0 0	
	Magazine Establishment, ..	1122 2 8	13466 0 0	
	Deputy Judge Advocate General, Punjab Irregular Force, ..	100 0 0	1200 0 0	
	Medical attendance for Brigadier, ..	30 0 0	360 0 0	
	Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, ..	1200 0 0	14400 0 0	
	Ditto ditto Office Establishment, ..	1292 0 0	15504 0 0	
	Total, ..	348665 6 2	4183264 10 0	

N. B.—The annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Artillery Horses, Mules, Yabooks, and Bullocks, Cost of Camels and Mules of Punjab Infantry Regiments, Seikh Local Corps and Police Battalions have not been included in this Statement, nor the Military Stores and munitions of War.

Appendix IV.

Statement of Saving effected by converting the Scinde Camel Corps into a Rifle Regiment, &c.

Cost of a Regiment Punjab Infantry,	1,24,788 0 0
Ditto of a Police Battalion,	1,03,296 0 0
Ditto of 100 Police Horse, } Temporary, {	29,520 0 0
Ditto of 336 Foot Levies, }	25,415 0 0
Rupees,	2,83,019 0 0
Ditto of Scinde Camel Corps,	2,04,264 0 0
Ditto of Irregular Levies, Horse and Foot,	2,09,657 0 0
Rupees,	4,13,921 0 0
Present Cost, 4,13,921 0 0	
Future Cost, 2,83,019 0 0	
Saving Rupees, 1,30,902 0 0	
Add Cost of 100 Extra Police Horse (as above) dispensed with, 29,520 0 0	
Actual Saving per Annum, Rupees, 1,60,422 0 0	

Appendix V.

Abstract Return of the Castes and Countries of the Men of the Punjab Irregular Force.

Lahore, 1st August 1854.

DESCRIPTION OF TROOPS.	CASTES.							COUNTRIES.						
	Musulmans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of inferior description.	Seikhs.	Afghans.	Christians.	TOTAL.	Hindoostan.	Cis-Sutlej.	Punjabees.	Trans-Indus.	Afghans.	Sindians.
No. 1, P. L. F. Battery,	43	8	14	3	44	...	...	224	18	6	84	4	..	..
No. 2, ditto ditto,	84	2	5	4	16	...	...	222	11	1	90	1	..	8
No. 3, ditto ditto,	75	7	14	2	14	...	...	224	20	7	84	1	..	..
No. 4 or Garrison Company of Artillery,.....	83	14	..	15	15	...	...	254	35	4	80	8	..	..
1st Regiment P. Cavalry, ..	354	8	8	10	118	79	..	1057	285	11	128	66	..	..
2nd Ditto ditto,	304	23	72	12	84	...	...	1170	457	32	93	3	..	..
3rd Ditto ditto,	374	27	80	5	102	..	1	1177	442	8	128	11	..	..
4th Ditto ditto,	438	..	22	23	106	...	...	1178	342	15	207	25	..	..
5th Ditto ditto,	414	24	27	30	94	...	...	1178	204	205	151	29	..	..
1st Ditto Infantry,	593	31	71	25	203	...	...	1846	72	76	403	372	..	..
2nd Ditto ditto,	578	..	40	85	224	...	...	1854	66	21	742	98	..	..
3rd Ditto ditto,	614	..	49	47	201	..	1	1824	71	28	665	148	..	..
4th Ditto ditto,	452	..	132	119	220	..	6	1856	148	32	..	644	103	..
5th Ditto ditto,	507	..	..	118	232	..	1	1855	230	87	471	139	..	1
Scinde Rifle Corps,.....	467	..	40	248	119	..	1	1750	338	63	205	266	..	3

Appendix D.

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Board of Administration and Chief Commissioner for the years 1851-52, 1852-53.

	1851-52.			1852-53.		
	Cis and Trans- Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.	Cis and Trans- Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.
REVENUE.						
<i>Ordinary.</i>						
1 Land-tax,	517660 5 7	1069331 2 3½	1586491 7 10½	511716 7 0	966357 8 5	1478073 15 5
2 Excise and Stamps,	250579 5 4	1604538 8 0	2121137 13 4	279051 6 9½	2231092 7 0	2500143 13 9½
3 Tribute,	486371 6 3	13079 12 1	501042 2 3	426723 9 0	18675 8 11	445598 2 5
4 Post Office,	166603 14 9	245733 4 10	400356 3 7	147266 6 4	203345 2 9	350031 9 1
5 Miscellaneous,	130694 7 9	741557 4 5½	862351 12 3½	79399 1 2	973945 14 2	1053334 15 4
Total,	6204338 7 7	13200670 15 8	19005700 7 3	6049818 14 9½	13270826 9 3	19329745 8 7½
<i>Extraordinary.</i>						
1 Land-tax, Arrears of Durbars,	0 0 0	28389 10 0	28389 10 0	0 0 0	12817 10 8	12817 10 8
2 Miscellaneous,	0 0 0	1065407 4 11	1065407 4 11	0 0 0	140473 1 9	140473 1 9
Total,	0 0 0	1669396 14 11	1669396 14 11	0 0 0	159290 12 5	159290 12 5
6 Local Funds,	132993 4 8	226836 7 8½	390029 12 4½	155087 8 6	274627 8 7	429715 1 1
Grand Total,	6327131 12 3	14813444 6 3½	21170576 2 6½	6204905 7 3½	13713744 14 3	19918651 5 6½

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.—(Continued.)

		1851-52.			1852-53.		
EXPENDITURE.		1851-52.			1852-53.		
Ordinary.		Cls and Trans- Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.	Cls and Trans- Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.
1	General Department,	117506 12 6	295771 15 9	413280 12 5	112166 7 2	289416 1 10	392382 9 0
2	Judicial ditto,	544617 1 94	2649462 1 10	3194079 3 74	547364 10 5	3170666 9 104	3729971 4 32
3	Revenue ditto,	441353 7 84	1621154 12 7	2062507 10 1	457747 10 1	1643408 12 54	1480156 6 64
4	Excise, Stamps, &c.,	66736 13 7	296712 6 8	363448 6 3	61714 7 9	276898 4 64	340162 12 34
5	Prisoners,	254906 2 5	1368881 10 1	1623787 12 6	106311 1 9	761514 14 2	919835 12 11
6	Post Office,	143428 3 6	179756 0 10	319184 4 6	143313 14 5	183598 6 6	329112 4 11
7	Police,	43847 2 3	379157 6 42	423004 10 64	143138 2 3	664313 4 64	809048 6 54
8	Miscellaneous,	459953 5 11	4032297 6 84	4512250 6 84	366739 8 6	4575457 5 104	4632315 14 42
9	Military,						
Total,		2149471 1 7	9682379 10 11	11790760 12 6	1974711 14 6	9682908 11 44	11627618 9 104
Extraordinary.							
10	Settlement Offices and Surveys,	246693 7 3	299351 7 8	546044 14 11	244391 10 6	298173 9 7	572873 4 1
11	Public Buildings,	32566 10 10	129943 7 8	162512 3 4	14965 1 2	456481 12 10	471437 1 0
12	Civil Engineer,	2764 2 11	790347 6 6	1625216 3 4	266744 11 11	1263561 12 9	1639065 8 8
13	Ferries,	1978 6 8	679 0 0	4668 2 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14	Telegraphs,	0 0 0	7235 9 0	3966 12 8	1263 14 1	1681 16 6	17137 13 7
15	Old Durbar Account,	0 0 0	32696 2 5	22696 2 5	0 0 0	31777 1 0	31777 1 0
Total,		64392 8 0	146662 2 7	2000517 10 7	529127 5 8	311846 6 8	2644793 12 4
16	Local Funds,	12866 12 10	126121 14 5	279100 11 3	128674 9 6	171643 10 44	294617 3 104
Grand Total,		299132 6 5	1123106 11 11	1413160 3 4	2665673 12 8	11940092 12 42	14669665 10 62
Surplus, or Remainder,		243699 5 10	3183467 10 44	7019407 0 24	3279033 9 74	1775603 1 104	3331664 11 32

SELECTIONS.
FROM
THE RECORDS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
(FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.)

Published by Authority.

N^o. XVIII.

General Report

ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.
FROM 1854-55 TO 1855-56 INCLUSIVE.

[*Re-printed by order of the Chief Commissioner Punjab*]

Lahore:

J. P. WILLIAMS,—PUNJABER PRESS.

1858.

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General Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.

FROM 1854-55 TO 1855-56 INCLUSIVE.

Introduction.

1. This, the Third Punjab Report, is now prepared in conformity with the recent orders of the Supreme Government of India, requiring that an annual account should be rendered of the Administration in each Province of the Empire. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, the Punjab Administration would now be described for the official year just ended, namely, 1855-56. But as two Punjab Reports have already been presented to the Government, embracing the conduct of affairs from 1849 to 1853 (inclusive), there would remain, not only the last year, but also the year before that, yet to be reported on. It has consequently been thought proper not to break the thread of a story which had been continuously narrated for five years, but to carry on the history from the point, where the last Punjab Report ended, up to the close of the year now ordered to be reported on. Such a course will be consistent, and will probably be acceptable, provided that the fixed limit of fifty folio pages be not exceeded on account of the longer period comprised. The present Report then, will recount more than two years of labor and progress, a period commencing in some branches from May 1853 and ending on 30th April 1856. According to the recent orders, the history of every thing will be brought up to the last-named date for all Branches and Departments, except the

Judicial. In that Department, the Reports are drawn out according to the calendar year. The particular Section of this Report then, which treats of that Department, will extend up to 31st December 1855, while the Report itself will generally reach up to 30th April 1856.

2.—The country, of which the Administration is now to be treated of, has been fully described in former Reports. It will readily be remembered that the British portion of the Punjab Territories, consists of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, chiefly acquired after the first Sikh war in 1846, and of the Punjab Proper, annexed after the second Sikh war in 1849. Besides the British Territory, there are many Native States and Kingdoms politically dependent on the Punjab—such are Maha Rajah Goolab Singh's Kingdom of Cashmeer and Jummoo; the Nawab of Bhawalpoor's State; the Protected Sikh States, including Puttiala; the Hill States on both sides the Sutlej; and the like. These have fallen under British control at various dates, some old and some recent. Since the issue of the previous Reports, the advance of statistical knowledge enables us to present the status of all these Territories in a more precise shape than heretofore. It may be said in round numbers, that the British Territories have an area of eighty-one thousand square (British) miles; a population of thirteen millions of souls; an annual revenue of two crores of Rupees, or two millions pounds sterling. Again, the Political Dependencies have an area of one hundred thousand square miles; a population of seven millions of souls; and an annual revenue of nearly one and a half crores of Rupees, or one and a half millions pounds sterling. Thus the aggregate Territories, subject to the Punjab Administration, have an area of one hundred and eighty thousand square miles; a population of twenty millions of souls, and an annual revenue of three and a half crores of Rupees, or three and a half millions pounds sterling. Besides the above, there frequently arise political affairs with Dost Mahomed, Ameer of Cabul, and other Potentates of Central Asia. And lastly, along a wild and mountainous border, extending from North to South, over full eight hundred miles, and constituting the most arduous and important Frontier of the whole Empire, there dwell not less than thirty Independent Tribes, some strong and numerous, and all warlike and intractable, warded off by a considerable Military Force, and demanding incessant vigilance.

3. At the head of the Administration in these Territories is a Chief

The machinery of general Administration.

Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General of India; at Lahore, the head-quarters of the Administration, there reside a Judicial Commissioner, acting as Minister of Justice in all branches, and a Financial Commissioner, controlling all fiscal departments. For administrative purposes, there are twenty-seven Districts, which are grouped into seven Divisions or Commissionerships. For Public Works, there is a Chief Engineer, presiding over a greater number of Civil, and also of Military works, divided into two circles of superintendence; and thus commanding one of the largest, if not the largest, Engineering Department in the Empire. Not only is a large section of the Regular Army, especially of the European Forces, cantoned in these Territories, but there is also a considerable body, of which the Chief Commissioner has the Military control, consisting of an Irregular Force of 13,700 men, under a Brigadier, and also a Military Police Force, 9,765 strong; the whole numbering about 23,465 men.

4. A general idea may be thus obtained of the country and the Administration about to be particularized in the following pages. The whole will be arranged into the Chapters, and sub-divisions of Chapters, recently prescribed by Government, as follows :—

Arrangement of topics.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

Part I.—Civil Justice.

„ II.—Criminal Justice.

„ III.—Police Force.

„ IV.—Jails.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

Part I.—Land Tax.

„ II.—Customs, Excise and Opium.

„ III.—Salt.

„ IV.—Stamps and Miscellaneous.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Part I.—Roads and Bridges.

„ II.—Railroads.

„ III.—Canals and Irrigation.

„ IV.—Military and Miscellaneous.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCIAL.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Section X.

JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

5. IN former Reports it has been shown how the system of Civil Judicature in the Punjab has been founded and erected; how that no effort has been spared to render justice cheap, quick, sure, simple, and substantial; how every other consideration has been rendered subordinate to these cardinal points. We are indeed without elaborate Laws, but we have brief Rules, explaining, in an accessible form, the main provisions of the several systems of Native Law, on such matters as inheritance, marriage, adoption, testamentary or other disposition of property; and setting forth the chief principles to be observed in other branches of Law, such as contracts, sale, mortgage, debt, commercial usage. We have the most open and liberal provisions for the admission of evidence. We have complete arrangements for reference to arbitration and for the ascertainment of local custom. We have a Procedure, without any pretension to technical exactitude; but a Procedure which provides for the litigants, and their respective witnesses, being confronted in open Court, for a decision being arrived at immediately, after this brief forensic controversy, and for judgment being delivered to the parties then and there. We have a method of executing decrees which, while it allows no door to

be opened for evasion or delay on the part of defendant, and thus renders a decree really valuable to plaintiff as being capable of ready enforcement, and gives him his right free from lien, encumbrance, or doubt; yet, on the other hand, prevents the defendant from being hastily dealt with, or from being placed at the mercy of his creditor. We have Small Cause Courts scattered all over the country, and several Regular Courts at every central station, so that everywhere justice is near. Our Civil system may appear rough and ready; whether it would be suited to other Provinces in a different stage of civilization, and with a different machinery at command, may be a question. But in the Punjab, it attains the broad and plain object aimed at, and, without doubt, gives satisfaction to the people.

6. But in order to regulate the Administration of Justice, a complete system of reporting has been established. Preparation of Judicial Statistics. Month by month, the Reports of every Court are transmitted to the Judicial Department at head-quarters, and are there criticized. At the close of each year, these Reports, and the figures embodied in them, are collated; averages are struck; Division is compared with Division, and District with District. And the general result, with a brief critique by superior authority, indicating the defects to be avoided and the reforms to be emulated, is published for information of all Officers concerned. It is believed that many improvements in the working of the Courts are traceable to this system. Every Court works under a constant sense of supervision, and with the great objects to be aimed at perpetually in view, and standing out in strong relief. It were now well to advert to a few of the most interesting points observable in the statistics that have been collected for the years 1854 and 1855.

7. It will be remembered that every District is parcelled off into three or four administrative sub-divisions, each Small Cause Courts. presided over by a Native Officer styled Tehseeldar, who, among other functions, exercises the powers of a Civil Judge in Small Causes, of which the value is not more than Rupees 300 or £30 each. In these Territories there are 104 of these Small Cause Courts; each Court has, on the average, a jurisdiction of 784 square miles, containing 122,286 souls. Now the average area of 784 square miles is equal to a tract 28 miles long and as many broad, and the Small Cause Court

is centrally situated, so that the suitor or other party living furthest off could not possibly have to travel more than 14 miles, *i. e.* half of 28 miles. But again the great majority would not have to travel more than half of even the latter distance, that is 7 miles, and many not more than 3 or 4 miles; again, the above average area includes many thinly populated tracts. In the more compact Divisions, such as Lahore or Cis-Sutlej States, the average area of Small Cause Courts would not be more than 600 square miles, or 25 miles long and as many broad, and 400 square miles, or 20 miles long and 20 broad. In such places, the most distant resident would not travel more than 10 or 12 miles, and the average 5 miles, while many would only go 2 or 3 miles. Thus justice is

Convenient situation of the Courts. brought near to the poor man's door; each person leaves his home in the morning, promptly transacts his business in Court during the day, and returns in the evening. This method is calculated to be very popular. About two-thirds of the Judicial business of the country is performed in the Small Cause Courts; besides these, there are Regular Courts held by the Deputy Commissioners, their Assistants and Extra Assistants at the central stations. There are 111 of these Courts. The total number of Regular and Small Cause Courts is 215, so that there is one Court of Justice to every 59,152 souls. But it should be explained that the only advantage of the Small Cause Courts, over the Regular Courts, consists in the proximity of the former to residence of parties and witnesses. The Procedure in the Regular Courts is just as quick and cheap as in the Small Cause Courts. The same system prevails, and the same results are obtained, in both.

8. The amount of business has, as yet increased slightly year by year. In 1854 there were 59,848 suits tried, and the value of property litigated amounted to Rupees 43,36,203 or £4,33,620. In 1855 there were 61,829 suits ~~at~~ a value of Rupees 45,05,797 or £450,579. The average value of suits is small, amounting to Rupees 72 or £7-4-0 per suit for 1854, and Rupees 73 or £7-6-0 per suit in 1855. About two-thirds of the suits are for sums less than £5, and about four-fifths for sums less than £10. That the people are tolerably litigious after their own fashion may be seen from the fact, that in 1854 there was one suit to every 220 souls, and in 1855 one suit to every 209 souls. A large

portion of the cases relate to bonded debts for small sums. Money lending, of petty amounts, prevails extensively among the lower orders. The next largest section of the suits relates to marriages and betrothal contracts; these arise from the mercenary and demoralized customs of the people, in regard to their social matters. A portion has reference to questions of inheritance, to mortgages, to commercial affairs. The suits relating to other matters are not numerous. It is to be remembered that most of the litigation respecting land is still disposed of in the Revenue Courts.

9. In respect of speed, the average duration of a suit in 1854 was twenty-eight days, and in 1855 twenty-three days.
 Promptitude of decision.

This average has been becoming laudably lower year after year; it is now nearly as low as it can be, consistently with due inquiry and deliberation; and as the above average includes all those cases, which for any special cause may be protracted, it is evident that the trial of most suits can only extend over a very few days. In

respect to cheapness, the cost averaged only 5-0-1 per cent. on value of suits during 1854, and 4-13-3 per cent. during 1855. These averages are unusually low; but the scale of the stamps is light; there are usually no charges for professional advice, there being as yet no Native Bar; and the expense of summoning witnesses and others is strictly regulated by the Court. As

a proof of the entire absence of technicalities, it is to be observed that only 5.19 per cent. of the suits were nonsuited during 1854 and 5.42 per cent. during 1855. The small number of nonsuits which are ordered are probably real and honest ones. Arbitration is resorted to, with the sanction of the Court,

in about one-third of the cases; the attachment of the people to their own rude Jury system is unabated; but the awards of the arbitrators are carefully scrutinized; out of the cases arbitrated in, about one-third the award is modified by the Courts. In 1854 there were 28,917 executions of decrees to 59,848 suits, and in 1855, 33,366 executions to 61,829 suits.

10. During 1854 and 1855, 8 per cent. of the decrees were appealed against, and of the appeals 20 per cent. were modified or revised. The prevalence of appeals fluctuates in different parts of the country according to the variation of wealth and

Appeals.

Arbitrators.

Absence of technicalities.

Cheapness of costs.

Promptitude of decision.

civilization. But the privilege of appeal is much prized by the people, and the number of appeals will probably increase, as years roll on.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

11. This sub-division will treat of Criminal Justice, for the years 1854 and 1855. For the Administration of Criminal, as well as Civil Justice, complete tabular returns have been furnished by the Judicial Commissioner, in his annual review of the Criminal Administration. It has been the Chief Commissioner's practice to analyse the averages deducible from these returns, and thus to compare the statistical results of one District with those of another, in the same manner as in the review of Civil Justice. The advantages of this practice are believed to have proved as great in the one Department as in the other. It will now be proper to note those points in respect to crime which bear on the social aspect of the country, and secondly, those points which relate to the detection and punishment of the said crime.

12. In reference to the social aspect, it is fit, first, to consider the Ratio of Crime to Population, ratio of crime to population, which for the two years stands as follows :—

YEAR.	Total Crimes and Miscellaneous Offences.	Total Population.	Crimes and Offences to Population.
1854 ...	45,715	12,717,821	1 to 278
1855 ...	41,268	12,717,821	1 to 308

But from the above category of crimes and offences, the number of miscellaneous offences should perhaps be struck out, because these latter cases are not those which society is interested in putting down ; but merely those, which being of a trivial nature, the State consents to take

up on the solicitation of the aggrieved party. These then being excepted, the ratio will stand thus :—

YEAR.	Total of Crimes, exclusive of Miscellaneous Offences.	Total Population.	Proportion of Crime to Population.
1854	27,276	12,717,821	466
1855	22,002	12,717,821	578

The last-named proportion of one crime to 578 persons does appear

Variations in the prevalence of crime. to indicate a general peacefulness and obedience to the Laws. It is obvious that in such Territories as these, with races so varying, the ratio must fluctuate considerably. The tracts most free from crime are the prosperous States lying East and West of the Sutlej River. The country round Lahore, and also round Jhelum, is about ordinary in this respect. On the Trans-Indus Frontier, the quantity of crime is comparatively light, but its quality is severe. In the Southern regions of the Punjab, that is, round Mooltan and Leia, the numerical amount of crime is great; but more than half consists of cattle-lifting, which, though of course a crime, does not, under the usual circumstances of its commission, indicate any great depravity, and in some respects partakes of the character of a nuisance.

13. During the first six years after annexation, the numerical returns of crime increased annually, and this was attributable, not to any real increase, but to the improvement of the detective system. It was not that more crime existed, but that more was brought to light. But in the sixth year, that is, the past year 1855, the number shows a *decrease*. This fact is remarkable, and would induce the idea, that our detective system has reached its climax, and has at last made an impression on crime. Each year the apparent increase became less and less until 1855, and then it disappeared. It is to be hoped that this state of things may continue.

14. From the following Table it will be seen how small a portion of the crime which does exist is heinous :—

Small portion of heinous crimes.

YEAR.	1st Class of Atrocity.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
1854...	249	704	24,103	20,659
1855...	221	579	18,870	21,598

The first and second classes comprising all the worst offences, such as murder, murderous wounding, violent robbery, and the like, are only *one-fiftieth* of the whole! and it is satisfactory to note that this, the worst fraction, is diminishing year by year.

Crimes of highest atrocity.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
1st Class,	415	370	249	221
2nd Class,	791	729	704	579

Again, a large part of the most heinous crime is chargeable to the Trans-Indus Frontier. Though shown in the Criminal Returns under the usual headings, yet much of it should be termed raids by Wild Tribes from beyond the Frontier. Murder is decreasing everywhere in both Hill and Plain. In the Central and Eastern Districts, it is becoming almost rare. Many of the cases result from disputes about women. This cause will not be altogether removed till civilized customs shall have had time to spread and to elevate the morality, position, and treatment of females. Dacoity, or Freedom from Da-gang robbery, has not re-appeared since its first coity. suppression. The Dacoity cases arising on the Frontier are really border raids. Thuggee is perhaps extinct, certainly dormant, although some members of the old gangs are at large. Highway robbery occasionally manifests itself, but it occurs in the Cis-Sutlej States, where the intermingling of the jurisdiction of petty Native States

affords peculiar facilities. Female infanticide is so secret and domestic a

Cessation of infanti- crime, that its prevalence, or otherwise, is hard to
side.

be predicated. If not extinguished, it is verging upon extinction. We have the concurrent testimony, both of Local Officers and of the Native Tribes, not themselves concerned in this matter, and therefore quite impartial to the effect that the Daughter-killing Tribes have ceased from this infanticide, or nearly ceased. Police measures, without being inquisitorial, have been effective, and many female children have been preserved in families where, a few years ago, their existence would have been considered a bane and a stigma. The two incentives to this secret crime, namely, pride of birth and pride of purse, have been nearly removed: facilities for intermarriage with other Tribes have mitigated the difficulty which some families felt in disposing of their daughters. The sumptuary rules regulating marriage expenses which are now generally obeyed with fidelity, save the father of the bride from being beggared on this account.

15. As regards the crimes of the middle class, such as theft, burglary, Diminution of theft and of a milder form, and cattle-lifting, there is a
of cattle-lifting. decrease perceptible for the first time in 1855. It has been heretofore supposed that a Government, all powerful to suppress overt and violent crime, might not so easily cope with minor offences, which elude the grasp of a great Administration. It has also been thought, that the criminal classes, debarred from the more exciting branch of their profession, find a vent in that direction which is less likely to be severely noticed. A belief has therefore gained ground, that theft without aggravating circumstances is destined to prevail under British Rule. But happily the statistics militate against this idea, for they show that an impression is beginning to be made upon even these nominal offences.

		Theft.	Burglary.	Cattle-lifting.
1854	...	11,537	4,213	8,177
1855	...	9,874	3,498	5,351

That cattle-lifting will still further decrease may be expected, though it can hardly be quite eradicated in the present generation. For in those Districts, which, with their pastoral wilds and wandering herds, offer facilities for the offence, the most stringent Police measures have been adopted, and will be prosecuted vigorously, till the people of those tracts shall learn, that every man's hand is not to be against his neighbour's cattle.

16. The only class of cases in which any increase is perceptible is the True nature of miscellaneous offences. But these cases are not offences, but personal grievances, which the aggrieved party brings up before the Magistrate, which are tried much after the fashion of a Civil Suit, and in which no aid from the Police is invoked. The more free a Punjabee feels himself, the less will he tolerate nuisances from his neighbour, the more ready will he be to hail his adversary before the Magistrate. The increase of these cases therefore only proves, that the people are becoming more intent on the vindication of their rights, and it seems to be a condition of the existence of external order, that such litigation should increase, until a higher Law shall supersede this physical civilization and introduce a sounder morality.

17. The status of crime having been viewed in its social aspect, it were now proper to consider points relating to the bringing to trial and the punishing of criminals. In this respect one of the first points to be regarded is the ratio of persons acquitted or convicted to persons arrested and brought to trial. If the number of acquittals be too large, there must be something wrong; for it follows, either that innocent persons must have been arrested without sufficient care, or that guilty persons could not have been prosecuted with sufficient pains. Now for the last three years the proportion of convictions has been becoming slightly greater and that of acquittals slightly less, as may be seen thus:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Per-centage of acquittals on total number tried	45.58	42.60	37.67
Ratio of acquittals and convictions.	93.98	77.72	63.96
Per-centage of acquittals on convictions			

It may be assumed that acquittals before the Magistrates should bear the proportion of about one-third upon the total number of trials. This attained, it is supposed that the right degree of care and vigor in prosecuting and arresting on the one hand, and the right degree of tenderness as regards acquitting on the other, has been preserved.

18. That great diligence and despatch of criminal, as of all other business, has been exerted by the Punjab Officers, is certain. The average duration of cases, in which the aid of Police is employed, is only fourteen days, and of cases before

the Magistrate alone only nine days. Nearly 99 per cent. of the witnesses summoned are detained in Court for only one day, or rather the fraction of a day, and this is of great advantage among a people who are used to native rule, wherein evidence is dispensed with, and who might deem it a hardship that under our rule nothing can be decided without taking witnesses from their homes. Again, less than 5 per cent. of the cases instituted within the year are pending at the end of it. It may therefore be fairly concluded that people are not needlessly detained on trial and that the question of guilt or innocence is brought to a speedy issue.

19. It were interesting to analyse the punishments inflicted. In the two years the Magistrates passed sentences as follows:—

YEAR.	3 Years.	From 6 Months to 2 Years.	6 Months.	Fined.	Flogged.	TOTAL.
1854...	1,714	5,598	4,294	13,500	2,059	27,165
1855...	1,158	4,610	3,826	16,532	2,078	28,204

From the above it may be deduced, that punishments are becoming milder. This mitigation is indeed desirable, and for all ordinary offences, lengthened imprisonment is not necessary. The Chief Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner have therefore at different times drawn attention to this subject. The Magistrates have been urged to be sparing in their punishments, and to substitute, wherever the Law might permit, such penalties as fines or stripes, instead of incarceration. These injunctions appear to have been observed. In one class of cases, however that of cattle-lifting, stripes, as a substitute for imprisonment, have not proved efficacious. Nothing short of the four walls of a prison seems to deter the cattle-lifter of the Central Punjab from his pastime. The merits of fining as a punishment for many classes of offences are recognized, and it is hoped that this penalty, so immediately felt and so free from the taint of demoralization, may be more and more resorted to.

20. The proportion of stolen property, subsequently recovered by the Police, ranges at about one-third. It seems to increase slightly year by year, and is nearly the same as that recovered on the average by the Police in England. The estimated value of property stolen or plundered during 1854—6½ lakhs of Rupees or £65,000—is not large, especially if it be remembered that the estimate being given by the owners themselves will probably exceed the reality; and if the sum be spread over the number of cases, it will not be more than Rupees 30 or £3 per case, and thus it will appear that the majority of the cases are little more than larcenies.

21. The conduct of business in the Sessions held by the Commissioners of Divisions has been satisfactory. Of the serious cases committed to these Courts for trial, in about three-fourths convictions follow. The number of appeals from the Magistrate's orders preferred before these tribunals are comparatively few, about 5 per cent.; and of those which are preferred, in about one-fourth the appellant obtains some order in his favor.

22. On the whole, so far as the result can be known from statistics (and to a considerable extent it can), there is every reason to believe that Criminal Justice is improving yearly in every respect, not only in a social, but also in an administrative point of view. Such a conclusion is corroborated by general report and by careful inquiry. There are few well-informed persons, Native or European, who would not admit that crime is mild and rare, and on its occurrence is vigorously prosecuted and cordignly punished.

PART III.—POLICE.

23. The composition of the Punjab Police, with its various classes, namely, the organized Military Police, the Civil and detective establishment, the City Watchmen, and the rural Constabulary, have been described in former Reports. It will now be sufficient to note the strength of this Police to size and extent of jurisdiction and to the amount of population. The organized Police, with a Military system and discipline, and performing duties,

partly Civil and partly Military, consist of two Corps of Irregular Infantry, seven Battalions of Foot, one Regiment Punjab Cavalry, and twenty-seven Troops of Horse. Their aggregate strength stands at 12,853 men,

and their annual cost amounts to Rupees 18,61,572 or £186,157, on a population of twelve and

three quarter millions. There is one such Military Policeman to 989 people. It should be stated, however, that of this Police Force a portion is stationed on the Frontier, in support of the purely Military Force. The Civil Police number 9,123 men, and cost Rupees 8,73,300 or £87,330 per annum. To a population as above given, and to a Territory of 81,625 square miles, there is one such Policeman to 1,395 inhabitants and to 9 square miles. The Civil Police is distributed over 281 Thannahs or subordinate jurisdictions. These jurisdictions contain on an average 102 villages, 290 square miles, and 45,279 persons. The average strength of Civil Police to each jurisdiction will be one head Police Officer and 32 Policemen. In the larger Towns there is one Watchman to about 520 citizens—these, it will be remembered, are paid by the towns people. As regards the rural Constabulary paid by the villagers, there are 28,879 villages in these Territories, to each there is at least one Constable, so that their strength is not less than 30,000. The agricultural population numbers seven millions of souls, so there is one Constable to every 242 of agriculturists, and to every 2.32 square miles. If the total of Police of all kinds to area and population be taken, the comparison will stand thus :—

• POLICE.	Area. Square Miles.	Population.	Proportion of Total Po- lice to square Miles.	Of Total Po- lice to People.
Military 12,853 Civil ... 9,123 City ... 1,250 Rural ... 30,000	81,625	12,717,821	1 to 1.53	1 to 2.32

The strength of the Police is sufficient as respects population. It may appear small as regards area ; but a large part of that area is made up

of waste and hill, where there are but few inhabitants of any kind. The Police Charges, Military and Civil, of the British Government, amount to only Rupees 24,77,442, or £247,742 per annum. For such an area and population the amount seems moderate.

24. The organization of the Police Force is gradually progressing.

The Military Police are thoroughly disciplined and are hardly inferior to the best Irregular Troops.

For the Civil Police, including the Regular Establishment, the Town and Village Watchmen, a standard uniform and equipments are prescribed. At every Police post and village throughout these Territories the Police are dressed and armed alike. The dress is plain, of a drab colour; the arms are a sword and carbine for the Regular Police and a staff and spear for the Watchmen. Such externals of course conduce to the maintenance of system. The State is put to no expense thereby, for every man finds his own uniform. The Regular Police are subjected to drill, and the Watchmen are inspected. It is not desired to turn these men into Soldiers, but only to render them physically efficient, while possessing that local knowledge and aptitude which is so essential to real Police Service. Endeavours are also made to infuse an *esprit de corps* into the Civil Police by regulating their promotion and by placing checks on their dismissal, so that a man on entering the Force may feel that he belongs to an incorporated Service and has a fair opening for gradual advancement. In some particular places where the Police were formerly defective, such as Peshawur and Mooltan, there has been a most gratifying improvement. A River Police has been organized on the Indus to check the marauders who cross the water on inflated skins. The general and permanent location of the Police all over the country on the great lines of road and at other posts has been completed.

25. The Import duties levied in Towns to pay the Watchmen continue

Town duties levied to flourish everywhere. They are preferred by the townsfolk, who will indeed tolerate no other kind of tax. This cess has now been substituted for the house tax in all Towns within these Territories, and many large villages, with non-agricultural residents, have, at their own request, been placed in this respect, on the same footing as the Towns. The largest amount thus levied is at Umritsur, where during 1854 Rupees 49,450 or £4,945 were raised,

and during 1855 Rupees 53,265 or £5,326. It has been explained in former Reports that the tax, after paying the Watchmen, yields a surplus for local improvements. Elsewhere it will be seen what large sums have been thus obtained at the two Capitals Lahore and Umritsur.

26. The disarming edict throughout the Punjab still remains in force. Arms now are nowhere to be found. During 1855 it was deemed that the time had arrived when the wilder population on the Trans-Indus Frontier, while permitted to possess arms in their houses for the defence of their lives and property, might be prohibited from carrying them in public, unless covered by a Pass from the Magistrate. The prohibition was proclaimed and carried out with complete success in all places except Kohat. Not a murmur was heard, and the result has been a diminution of bloodshed and of crimes attended with wounding. In Kohat our subjects are so encircled with Independent Tribes, hostile to them and to the British Government, that the carrying of all arms at all times has been authorized there. With a view also to aid the pacification of the Frontier, the transport of Saltpetre from our Territories across our border is prohibited, as it was found that this article is used by the Independent Tribes for the manufacture of gunpowder, which might at any time be used against our subjects.

27. The Punjab Thuggee Establishment is maintained. Its immediate superintendence is added to the duties of the Captain of the Military Police for the Lahore Division. A considerable number of Thugs (perhaps 400) are still at large. But their devices are utterly confounded, and they find themselves so tracked, that they cannot practise their dark profession. Murder by Thugs is extremely rare. An Industrial Institution for the employment of the Thug approvers and the education of their children has been established at Lahore. The members of the Muzabee caste, to which the Thugs belong, are kept under surveillance. A similar Police supervision has been temporarily established over certain vagrant and criminal Tribes, known to have committed systematic crime in the North-Western Provinces (such as Bowreahs, Sansees, Harnees, and the like); at present they must not leave their homes without passports, or tickets of leave.

28. The attention of the Punjab Authorities has been earnestly directed to the prevention of torture by the Police.

Prevention of torture. It were rash to assert, perhaps vain to hope, that the practice may not be occasionally resorted to in a mitigated form. It is to be borne in mind that this practice has been resorted to for ages, and having actually become an integral part of native institutions, is now difficult to extirpate. But every Police Officer has to enter into the most stringent engagements not to countenance the practice. The Magistrates consider themselves solemnly responsible to prevent and prosecute the evil. Whenever this guilt is brought home to the Police, the offenders are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, ranging from two to seven years.

29. The general result only tends to confirm what has been said on previous occasions regarding the entire pacification of the Punjab people. They doubtless feel themselves to be in the hands of a strong Government, with establishments of all kinds ready and efficient. But still their obedience to the Law must be pronounced exemplary and indicative of sterling national qualities. Within these Territories there has not been a single *meute*, nor threatening of resistance to any lawful process, nor any necessity for resort to armed force of any kind within the two years under report.

PART IV.—JAILS.

30. During the years 1854 and 1855, Prison Discipline has been marked rather by gradual improvement in detail than by any stirring improvement. Despite our precautions, the average number of prisoners continues to increase, as may be seen thus:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Prisoners,	10,242	11,054	11,802

It was hoped that by mitigating the sentences passed in the Courts, Numerical increase of prisoners. by remitting portions of the term of imprisonment on account of a convict's good behaviour, or on account of his suffering the additional infliction of solitude, the accu-

mulation of prisoners might be arrested. These expedients have not yet, however, been fully resorted to; but ere long they will come into full effect, and there is little reason to fear that the numerical increase will progress beyond control.

31. But the economical management of the Jails has been good.

Economy of manage- The expense does not increase together with
ment. the number of prisoners, as may be thus observed :—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
No. of Prisoners,	10,242	11,054	11,802
Total cost, Rs. ...	4,24,852 8 8	4,87,591 4 1	4,03,324 7 1
or £ ...	42,485 0 5½	43,759 8 6	40,332 9 0
Average cost per head, Rs.	41 7 8	39 9 5	30 9 1½
or £	4 3 0	3 19 3	3 1 2½

The average cost having now fallen to Rupees 30 9 1½ or £3 1 0 per head per annum has probably now reached its minimum. There are still a few individual Jails that have yet to be reduced to the general average. As explained in previous Reports, the custody of prisoners in the Punjab is expensive; but in all other respects, the Magistrates have succeeded in enforcing economy.

32. The general conduct and condition of the prisoners has been satisfactory. Their rations and clothing are notoriously good, especially as compared with the food and dress of the lower classes. Their wards are clean and fairly ventilated. Their general health is excellent. During 1854 the mortality was only 6·21 per cent., and during 1855, 5·07 per cent., on the aggregate of prisoners. In two Jails on the Frontier there have been epidemics, which equally afflicted the neighbourhood. In two Jails also (Rawul Pindee and Dhurmsala) the prisoners suffered in health while constructing the prison buildings. The abolition of outdoor labor generally, and the substitution of intramural occupation effected in 1853, has had the best effect, both on the *physique* and the *morale* of the prisoners. The interior of the Jail now resembles an Industrial Institution. There has been no *emeute* or attempt at distur-

bance within the years under report. Escapes from Jail have been rare. In 1854, only 60 prisoners broke Jail, of whom 48 were re-captured, and 38 during 1855, of whom again 33 were re-captured. Recommitments on second convictions are becoming less frequent.

33. About half the prisoners are employed in manufactures, including articles for sale and for prison use; one-fourth would be employed in the menial duties, in the garden of the Jail, and on the repair of the prison buildings and premises; the remainder would from various causes be non-effective. In regard to

Manufacture. manufactures the Jails can turn out better floor-cloths, rope, country-paper and blankets, than can be made elsewhere in the Punjab. It is believed that all the tents required for the Public Establishments will be procurable from the Jails. Lithographic Printing Presses are worked with great effect in several Jails, such as those of Umritsur, Ferozepore, Umballa, and the Central Jail, Lahore. The value of articles manufactured during 1854 amounted to Rupees 24,660 or £2,466, and during 1855 to Rupees 29,888 or £2,988. The estimated value, direct and indirect, of all kinds (including manufacture), was, during 1854, Rupees 1,53,238 or £15,323, and during 1855 Rupees 1,61,541 or £16,154.

34. A stimulus will be given to mechanical industry in Jails by the Machinery procured from arrival of a number of model machines and England. instruments of a suitable character from England, procured through the good offices of Major S. A. Abbott, Deputy Commissioner, while on furlough.

35. There are three measures for the moral government of prisoners, with which but scanty progress has yet been made, namely, solitary confinement, remission of portion of imprisonment in consideration of good behaviour and education. Though little has been done hitherto, attention will be paid to these in future. Solitary cells are being fitted up everywhere. At Lahore the Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner in person released a number of prisoners recommended for their good conduct. At the close of 1854, only 745 prisoners in all the Jails could read and write; by the end of 1855 the number had risen to 1,350.

36. The subjoined Table will show, that in regard to economy and management the Punjab Jails in no wise suffer by a comparison with those of the older Divisions of the Presidency :—

	Bengal.	N. W. Pro- vinces.	Punjab.
	1854-55.	1854.	1855.
Average annual cost of each Prisoner,	Rs. 37-10-4 £ 3-15-3½	Rs. 33-4-11 £ 3-6-7½	Rs. 31-8-7 £ 3-3-0½
Average per-centage of Mortality on total number of Prisoners,	7-04	4-52	5-07
Per-centage of Escapes on total number of Prisoners,	0-70	0-66	0-29

The result of this comparison is satisfactory, as the successful management of Jails in a new Province is beset with special difficulties.

Section II.

REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

37. The first part of this Section will treat of the Land Tax generally, and especially for the three years, 1853-54, 1854-55 and 1855-56. When it is remembered that this tax furnishes three-fourths of the State resources, that it is paid by agriculturists comprising three-fourths of the population, that their contentment and happiness is more vitally affected by the manner in

which this tax is levied and administered than by any other circumstance whatever, the extreme importance of the subject is manifest.

38. The husbandmen and the husbandry of these Territories have been described in former Reports. It suffices now

General description of crops.

to touch upon certain prominent features by way of recapitulation. The cultivation, though considerable and increasing, is far from being fully developed; not more than one-fourth of the total area is cultivated. This cultivation, though greatly dependent upon rain, is yet for the most part maintained by irrigation from wells or canals. The great staples are cereals. Three-fourths of the crops consist of wheat, barley, Indian corn and maize of all sorts, and rice. In various parts, sugar, (of excellent quality), gram, cotton, indigo, linseed, turnips, pepper, tobacco, turmeric, poppy, hemp, vegetables, are grown; and in all places, some or other of the above products are to be found. But all the miscellaneous products last named united do not cover more than one-fourth of the cultivated area, the rest being occupied by cereals. There is vast pasturage, and there are enormous numbers of sheep, goats, camels, and bovine-cattle, the latter of stunted breed. The cultivators are essentially "peasant proprietors." There are no farmers or middlemen, and generally no great landlords.

Peasant proprietors.

As a rule, each man owns and tills his own glebe, upon which he pays the Revenue and pockets all the profits. In some countries the profits are divided; a part goes to the tenant and a part to the landlord. But in the Punjab one and the same man is usually absolute proprietor and generally the sole cultivator, though he may occasionally lease out a few fields to tenants. He is saddled with no rent. He has to provide for the cost of cultivation and for the Government demand; the rest of the produce he may devote to the maintenance of his family and the accumulation of his capital. But these men, while maintaining their individuality, do yet belong to village communities. A village is not inhabited by a certain number of ryots, each unconnected with the other, but by a number of persons of common descent, forming one large cousinhood, having their own headmen, accustomed to joint action and mutual support.*

* In some of the waste tracts, however, near Mooltan, where portions of an area called a valley, have been gradually reclaimed by independent parties, the common bond between such parties might not exist; but such cases are exceptional.

39. Former Reports have also shown how preceding Governments realized their Land Tax, either in kind or else by a

Money assessment.

money payment annually variable, according to appraisement of standing crop; but the British Government has from the first decided on levying the tax by money payments assessed for a term of years. The peasant proprietors compound with the State for a fixed period, such assessment and compounding being technically termed a Settlement. But the proprietors do not engage *individually* with the Government, but by *villages*. The brotherhood, through its headmen or representatives, undertakes to pay so much for so many years; and then, having done this, they divide the amount among themselves, assigning to each man his quota. Primarily each man cultivates and pays for himself, but ultimately he is responsible for his co-parceners and they for him; and they are bound together by a joint liability. The Punjab system therefore is not Ryotwaree, nor Zumeendaree; but

Village system.

the village system. In the Hills, and occasionally

elsewhere, the Zumeendaree system, and near

Mooltan, some thing approaching to the Ryotwaree system, may be found. But the village system is the prevalent one, especially in the most important Districts. In short the same system prevails in the Punjab as in the North-Western Provinces.

40. As each part of the country came under British Administration a

rough assessment was made for two or three years.

Abatement from Land
Tax of Native Govern-
ment.

It has been shown conclusively in former Reports, that by these assessments an abatement used to be made of about 25 or 30 per cent. on the Revenue of our predecessors. In this manner probably some forty lakhs of Rupees were remitted in the Punjab Proper; some ten lakhs in the Trans-Sutlej States; and some ten lakhs more in the Cis-Sutlej States. On the whole the reduction of taxation allowed by the British Government, on its first occupation of the country, was not less than 50 lakhs or £500,000 sterling at the lowest.

41. But liberality by no means ended here. Not a year passed

British Settlement of the
Revenue.

away in which even these Summary Settlements were not still further lowered in any place where undue pressure might be apparent. In the meantime a Regular Settlement Department was organized and specially commissioned to ascertain the resources of the country and to fix a moderate and equitable assess-

ment, based upon solid and accurate data, for a longer term of years. In the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States these assessments have been fixed for periods of twenty and thirty years. In the Punjab Proper the term has been ten years, with a proviso that it may be further prolonged on the expiry of the ten years if the assessment has worked well. These assessments have now been completed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, in the upper portions of the Bares Doab (comprising the Sikh Manjha), and of the Rechna and Chuch Doabs, that is, all the Northern region between the Rivers Beas and Jhelum. Inquiry preliminary to such assessments is progressing in all remaining parts of the Punjab, except the Trans-Indus Frontier and the Mountainous Huzara. The portion already settled is the richest in the whole Territory, and the Revenue regularly, and for the present finally, assessed, amounts to ninety-five lakhs, or nearly two-thirds of the whole Land Tax. The remaining one-third or sixty lakhs will be shortly assessed; and within the next five years, the entire Land Tax of these Territories will have been placed upon a definite and satisfactory footing. These regular assessments have,

like the Summary Settlements, almost invariably resulted in reduction of taxation. In the richest parts of the Jullundhur Doab only, the Summary Settlement has been maintained. In all other Districts there has been a reduction at the Regular Settlement. These reductions, together with the summary reductions on the first assessments, have caused the burdens of the taxpayers to be decreased year by year as follows:—

Permanent reductions or decrease by Settlement since Annexation.

In 1850-51, decreased by Settlement, Rs.	1,63,116	£16,311
„ 1851-52, „ „ „ „	1,82,817	£18,281
„ 1852-53, „ „ „ „	4,80,638	£48,063
„ 1853-54, „ „ „ „	5,10,018	£51,001
„ 1854-55, „ „ „ „	7,41,860	£74,166
„ 1855-56, „ „ „ „	2,62,426	£26,242

Total, Rupees... 23,40,675 £234,067

or 23½ lakhs or £234,000, and this amount may be fairly added to the 50 lakhs originally reduced, making a total of Rupees 72,37,244

or £728,724—deduction made by British Government from the burdens of the people. If the amount of reduction since Annexation be taken in proportion to Land Revenue as it stood in the first of the above years, *viz.* Rupees 1,59,40,722, the decrease will be not less than 25 per cent. It will be observed, however, that for

Frequent remissions of the last two years the decrease has been diminished as reduction is gradually reaching its limit, and as the adjustment of the tax is becoming gradually perfected.

It is probable however, or indeed certain, that the assessments now being prepared will effect some further reductions. The incidence of the tax upon the Districts regularly settled may be thus seen. Besides the permanent reductions, there have been casual remissions of uncollected Revenue as follows :—

1851-52	... ..	Rupees	3,96,712	£ 39,671
1852-53	}	... ..	20,97,898	£209,789
1853-54				
1854-55	... ..	,,	5,61,862	£ 56,186
1855-56	... ..	,,	0 0 0	

Total Rupees ... 30,56,472 or 30 lakhs of Rupees,

or £305,647.

42. The rate of assessment per acre per annum in the Cis-Sutlej States is Rupees 1-2-4 or 2s. 3½d.; in the Trans-Sutlej States Rupees 1-15-7 or 3s. 11½d.; in the Upper Barea and Rechna Doabs Rupees 1-6-5 or 2s. 9½d.; in the Upper Chuch Doab Rupees 1-2-7 or 2s. 3½d. It will be observed that the rate diminishes as the Settlement progresses Westward, the country being poorer; the same result will occur in the Southern Districts. It is estimated that a peasant proprietor cultivates on an average 8 acres, and at a mean rate of assessment (say Rupees 1-4-0 per acre) would pay Rupees 12 or £1-4-0 per annum to the State. From this point of view the amount would not seem heavy. Again, from searching and accurate inquiry in the Settlement Department, showing the exact yield and value per acre of every kind of crop, it has been ascertained that the Government demand does not exceed one-fifth of the gross value of the produce in rich tracts, and one-sixth, or one-eighth, or even less, in

poor tracts. Suppose, for instance, a proprietor obtains Rupees 100 in a year from his little patrimony, out of this he would pay Rupees 20 to the State. The expenses

Proportion of Government demand to gross produce.

of his husbandry would be light (not more than Rupees 20), consisting of the purchase of seed, of implements, the repair of the well, feed of cattle, and the like. He pays nothing for labor, as the labor is that of his own hands, of his sons, and of his wife. Thus the Government demand and the expenses of cultivation might together amount to Rupees 40, leaving 60 Rupees worth of produce, with which he may maintain his household and save a small surplus as capital. A portion of the produce he would convert into money, a portion he would consume at home. But such a man would also have some waste land, whence he obtains many necessary things for nothing, such as grass for thatching, wood, fuel, fodder, and the like. The above description may apply to tens of

General condition of landholders.

thousands of the peasantry. But there are also tens of thousands of yeomen with double and quadruple the above means, who can afford to have substantial cottages ; patches of garden cultivation round their wells ; to keep brood mares ; several yokes of plough oxen, and herds of cattle grazing in pasturage ; and to spend occasional sums at marriages, and such like festivities. One-fifth or 20 per cent. upon income may appear a high rate of taxation as compared with European countries, but it is low as compared with Asiatic countries. It could not safely be reduced much lower, for it must be borne in mind that other sources of taxation besides those now existing are not available. Indeed the people themselves would hardly expect any thing more ; they are grateful for that which has been allowed.

43. Indeed the fiscal moderation of the British Government is notorious all over the Punjab, and among all classes, especially among those most conversant with the practice of former times. In 1848 the rebel Sikh

Fiscal moderation of the British Government.

Chiefs, in their proclamation of rebellion, laid it to the charge of British Officers, that by their low assessment they had sacrificed the State Revenue. The allegation was true, but though meant to convey blame, it really conveyed praise. The British have advantageously pursued the same policy ever since. One excellent proof is that the feudal Jagheerdars, whose Revenues have been assessed on the same principles as the Government

Revenue, complain that their Revenues have been reduced one-half. A Jagheer, of which the valuation, as recorded some years back, was, say Rupees 5,000 or £500, is now assessed at Rupees 3,000 or £300—there are hundreds, and even thousands of such instances, the subjects of common conversation ; and by this sure standard the general reduction throughout the British Territory may be measured. This well known fact would alone, independent of all the other proofs, suffice to prove the great reduction of fiscal burden effected by the British Government in the Punjab, which has indeed been the prominent characteristic of our Revenue Administration,

44. For this beneficent end there has been a considerable sacrifice of Revenue ; but this has been partially compensated for by the resumption of Jagheers at Annexation, and by the lapse of fiefs and jageers and petty tenures since that time. These lapses have nearly sufficed to make up for the reductions subsequent to Annexation, so that the Land Tax has not materially fallen off since Annexation. There has, however, after allowing for all these sets off, been a net sacrifice of at least half a million sterling this sum being (at the least) the difference between the Land Tax of the Sikhs and the Land Tax of the British. But since Annexation the lapses and resumptions have balanced the reductions of assessment ; for, as regards actual realizations, the tax yielded Rupees 1,59,40,722 or £1,594,072, for 1850-51, the highest year, and during the last year, 1855-56, it has still yielded Rupees 1,50,00,650 or £1,500,065. In this respect the policy of the Sikh Government was to tax heavily the agriculturists, and to make large assignments of Revenue to the nobility as payment for service and support, But the policy of the British Government is to tax lightly the agriculturists, to pay its servants from its own Treasury, to excuse the native nobility from service, and to gradually reduce their assignments of Revenue.

45. But while on the one hand every consideration has certainly been shown to the tax-payers, on the other hand there has been no causeless sacrifice of the resources of the State ; for there are weighty reasons to show that high money assessments could not be maintained in the Punjab. In former Reports it has been seen that the sudden pacification of the Province after Annexation, the cessation of Military and Political employment, which occupied many thousands of persons and caused money to circulate in

Lapses and resumption
make up for reduction of
assessment.

Reasons for reduction of
Land Tax.

the villages, induced large numbers to devote themselves to agriculture. Formerly a proportion of the agricultural classes were engaged in war and service of various kinds, and thus they supported themselves, and contributed to the support of those who tilled the ground at home. But now the entire support of all these classes fell upon the land. Again, there came a cycle of seasons more favorable than the average of years under British Rule. From all these causes the agriculture became unusually productive, flooded the markets with produce, and reduced prices nearly 50 per cent.

This cheapness rendered it difficult for the agriculturists to obtain cash for their produce, when they wanted it to pay their new money assessments.

Remarkable cheapness of prices. There was less money in the Punjab than previously; large sums, which would formerly have circulated in the Punjab, were remitted to other parts of the Empire by the Soldiery and other Government employés. Again, the fact that nothing but cash was accepted in payment of the Government Revenue, enhanced the value of money. The agriculturist therefore, with abundance of surplus produce on his hands, found difficulty in converting it into money, and this difficulty was perhaps aggravated by the unvarying nature of the Government demand (however low) with men accustomed to an annually fluctuating demand under Sikh Rule. For sometime it was supposed that prices would partially, though not entirely, regain their former standard. But it appears that the same causes must still be more or less in operation to keep down prices. The following Table will show that, with slight oscillations, prices are nearly as low as ever :—

Average Prices.

For ten years,* up to 1850-51.	Wheat. Rs. 2 per maund of 82-lbs.	Indian Corn. Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per maund.
1851-52.....	Rs. 1 per maund	Rs. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ per maund.
1852-53.....	Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ditto	Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ditto.
1853-54.....	Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ditto	Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ditto.
1854-55.....	Rs. 1 ditto	Rs. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
1855-56.....	Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ditto	Rs. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ ditto.†

* Seven prior to Annexation.

† The great cheapness, which has generally prevailed during the last year, which was dry and unfavorable, leads to the conclusion that granaries were full and markets glutted with the grain of former years.

The price has always been one maund, more or less, or 82 lbs. for the Rupee, during the last five years, that is, *nearly as cheap again* as it used to be before Annexation. Furthermore, not only are the prices much lower than they used to be in the Punjab, but also lower than they are in other parts of Upper India. During the past five years the average price of gram in the North-Western Provinces has been 33 seers to the Rupee and in the Punjab 37 seers.

46. It is clear then that the Punjabee, though he has more produce to sell than heretofore, must sell it at a much lower rate than formerly. His money taxation must therefore be kept low. It is evident indeed that too large a proportion of the people are agriculturists, that they cultivate too much of one thing, i. e. cereals, and that they have not sufficient means of disposing of that produce. To remedy these defects, it would be necessary, either that people should take to other professions besides agriculture, or if they must remain agriculturists, that they should

True remedy for agricultural disadvantages.

introduce new products besides cereals; or if they cannot do this, that they should have the means of exporting their cereals and other produce. That the Punjabees can easily take to non-agricultural employment is doubtful. Many kinds of lucrative services, once open to them, no longer exist. It is probable that three-fourths will for some time continue to be agriculturists. Something may be done regarding the introduction of new products or the improvement of old; but the result will be slow of accomplishment. The most promising plan is to supply the means of exportation. The Punjab cannot export to the West or to the North, as those regions are poor; nor can it export to the East, as in that direction there is already abundance. It can only export to the South, to Kurrachee, the port destined by nature to be the outlet for these Territories. Thence the produce can be shipped for Bombay or for distant countries and colonies. Already it is found that Sindh and Punjab wheat can be profitably exported to the Mauritius. Already some 5,357 tons or 150,000 maunds per annum of Punjab produce find their way with difficulty down the Indus, and this will, it may be hoped, become the nucleus of a mighty traffic. That the Punjab must be producing more than it can consume is easily calculated. The cultivated area has been returned at 12,751,151 acres. Some three-fourths of this area are certainly

Surplus production.

grown with articles of daily food, namely, wheat, barley and Indian corn, maize and rice. At an ordinary average of

production per acre, namely $6\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, some 80,164,616 maunds or 2,863,022 tons may be produced annually. There are thirteen millions of souls; at an ordinary rate of consumption per annum of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds or 360lbs. to each person, they would consume 59,000,000 maunds or 2,107,143 tons in a year, which deducted from the aggregate produced leaves a surplus of 777,481 tons, which surplus, though attained by a rough calculation, will give some idea of the actual state of the case. What is to become of this surplus? If possible, it should not be allowed to fill our granaries and glut our markets, causing derangement of prices and embarrassment to the agriculturists, yet it cannot be exported to Kurrachee unless the communication shall be improved by steam or rail, or by both. That this can be effected, there is happily reason to suppose, as will be seen in one of the following Sections (IV.) In this place, therefore, it is sufficient to urge that the measure is of the very last

Urgent need of means importance to the agricultural interest and to the for exportation.

future prosperity of the Punjab, and that until something of the kind be effected, there must always be some anxiety regarding our Land Revenue. Let means of export, the grand desideratum, be once supplied every thing will follow. There are known to be nearly six millions of *culturable* acres yet to be brought under the plough. There is a population, prolific to increase, hardy and industrious to labor. There are vast supplies of water in the rivers and facilities for excavating canals. Then money will be abundant, prices will recover their standard, and the Land Revenue will flourish.

47. In regard to the collection of the Land Revenue, it will be remembered that for several years there used to remain heavy balances uncollected. But these amounts were remitted and the demand for future years was reduced. After that, the collections became steady and did not further fall off. For the last three years the uncollected balances have been slight, as follows :—

YEARS.	Demand.	Collected.	Balance uncollected.	Nominal.	Real.	Per-centage of real Balance on demand.
1853-54	£1,520,570	£1,391,910	£128,659	£74,780	£53,879	
	1,52,85,700	1,39,19,102	12,86,598	7,47,804	5,38,794	3.54
1854-55	£1,470,088	£1,409,373	£60,715	£39,909	£20,805	
	1,47,00,884	1,40,93,731	6,07,153	3,99,099	2,08,054	1.41
1855-56	£1,462,425	£1,415,810	£46,615	£32,547	£14,067	
	1,46,24,259	1,41,58,107	4,66,152	3,25,478	1,40,674	.09

48. It is evident, then, that the uncollected balance is only an inappreciable fraction, and out of Rupees 100 demand, 98½ are easily realized, so that really the whole demand is realized, and this result is effected without any of the coercive processes authorized by law, such as sale, farm, transfer, or direct management, by Revenue Officers, of the defaulting estates. Such measures were adopted only in 2 cases during 1853-54, 13 in 1854-55, and 16 in 1855-56. These numbers will appear small when it is remembered that there are 28,000 estates and probably no less than three millions of tax-payers to be dealt with. On the appointed quarter-days (the Revenue being paid in four instalments, two for the spring and two for the autumn harvest), the headmen bring the money for their respective villages. If there be any delay, a notice to pay is sent to them, which usually has the desired effect. But even these notices are not likely to increase. In 1853-54 there were 65,874, in 1854-55, 58,747, and in 1855-56, 69,464. There is notoriously much uncertainty of season in the Punjab. The upper Districts have generally a fair

supply of rain, the central Districts scanty fall, and the lower Districts hardly any at all. From the Meteorological Registers, it appears, on the general average, that in 1853-54 there fell 19·38 inches of rain; in 1854-55, 23·84 inches; in 1855-56, 15·18 inches, and these years were not unusually dry, except perhaps the last.

50. For the collection of the Land Revenue there are employed 108 Collectorate Establishments. Tuhseeldars or chief Native Revenue Officers, 576 subordinate officials, and 2,317 peons or messengers. The aggregate cost of these Establishments amounts to Rupees 4,67,856 or £46,785 per annum, or .3 per cent. upon the collections. This Establishment and per-centage do not appear excessive when it is remembered that the country has been recently acquired, and that in many parts the villages are much scattered, and that the Establishment is employed in numerous collectorate duties other than the realization of Revenue, which duties are often of a judicial and administrative character.

51. In former Reports it has been explained how much judicial and administrative business devolves on the fiscal collectorate, and on the proper despatch of which so much of the comfort and well-being of the agriculturist depends. The

suits relating to rent, or proceeds or possession of land, decided by the Revenue Officers (called Summary Suits), have for the last three years averaged 21,352 per annum, and Miscellaneous Administrative Cases have averaged 101,541 per annum. This business too is increasing. Annual records are kept for all villages, showing each man's holdings and liabilities, and his account with the Government. In the settled Districts these are being rendered with method and punctuality, and for the keeping of them Village Accountants have been carefully trained. Besides its assessment, operations already touched upon, the Settlement

General business of the Department has, within the last three years, measured field by field some 6,000 square miles, decided 17,910 suits relating to landed property, and prepared an elaborate record of rights for 4,100 estates. The connexion of this Department with the Revenue Survey has been explained in former Reports. These Survey operations will however be touched upon in that Section of the Report which relates to Surveys.

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND OPTOM.

52: Next after Land Revenue, there follows the heading of Customs.

Customs.

There are now no Customs levied in the Punjab, with the trifling exception of a duty on certain drugs passing the Kangra Frontier. Under the Sikh Government, the Customs duties on all articles of foreign produce were most numerous.

These were for the most part remitted under the Entire abolition of Customs. Regency. In Part II. Chapter VII. of the First Punjab Report, it was explained how commerce was freed from these trammels, at the same time that all internal Transit duties and many Excise imposts were also swept away. Now foreign articles from all quarters pass into the Punjab, duty free, from Afghanistan and the countries beyond it on the West; from Goolab Singh's dominions and Ladakh and from Thibet on the North; from Hindoostan on the East; from Bhawalpoor and Sindh on the South. External, as well as internal, commerce has gained new life since the Annexation of the Punjab.

53. The Excise duties in the Punjab comprise spirits, drugs, and salt.

Excise.

The Salt Excise will be treated of presently. The

Excise now to be treated of relates to drugs, technically called "muskerat," and spirits, technically called "Abkaree."

Spirits and drugs.

The spirits are a decoction from molasses and the bark of the "babool," a common tree growing in the Plains. The drugs consist, *firstly*, of the articles named "Bhung," "Ganja," and "Churrus," obtained from the leaves and flowers of the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*), a shrub-like tree, which grows best in the Hills, but can also be reared in the Plains; *secondly*, the drugs consist of "Post" or the Poppy-head or pod (without the seed), used both for smoking and for decoction, and Opium obtained from the same Poppy. It will be remembered, however, that the two articles are quite distinct; Opium is one thing and Poppy-head another. Now the above spirits and drugs have been heretofore dealt with under one category. The monopoly of all these articles is made over to one or more farmers, who pay a tax to the Government. Also, on the Kangra Frontier, an Import duty is levied on the Opium and the Churrus, both of a superior kind, produced in Ladakh and other Himalayan regions. This is the single exception above noted to the rule, which abolishes all Customs dues in these Territories. Having paid the duty, the traders in the two last-named drugs may carry the article into any District they please, but they must sell to the Government farmers. The Revenue on the spirits and the drugs, Bhung and Churrus (exclusive of the Opium and Poppy-head,) has increased slightly year by year. A very large increase would not be desirable, as that would indicate intemperance.

54. The circumstances regarding Opium and Poppy-head are some-

what different. The Poppy is cultivated both in
Poppy-head and Opium.

the Hills and Plains of the Punjab. In some parts of the Hills good Opium is obtained from the plant. In the Plains, however, the Poppy-heads chiefly are useful, and the amount of Opium obtained is comparatively small. The cultivation is not considerable at present, and might be largely increased. Under the Sikhs, there were no separate fiscal arrangements regarding the Poppy cultivation. High rates of Land Tax only were levied on it, in common with many other

superior products, and in accordance with the same system as agricultural produce generally. Under British Rule the rate of the Land Tax is much lower, but the cultivation is under certain restrictions. The cultivator may grow enough for his own consumption, but all grown

Must be disposed of to farmers.

beyond that limit he *must* dispose of to the Government monopolist under penalties. It is generally believed that the restriction does operate to diminish the cultivation of the Poppy. Less is grown now than formerly in the Punjab. The supply, however, is made up by importation from the North, the West and the East. It might indeed be at first sight supposed that this diminution of the culture of a drug would be beneficial rather than otherwise. But in point of fact, the Opium and the Poppy-head do not appear to be injurious to the Punjab people, or at all events are not used to any deleterious extent. If the culture were increased, there would probably be no risk of harm resulting. The question, therefore, of increase or decrease of the indigenous culture is not a moral, but a fiscal one. If a plan could be devised whereby the culture might be increased, and the Revenue enhanced in consequence, such plan might be legitimately carried out. It has therefore been discussed, though it has not yet been decided,

Proposal to abolish monopoly and substitute direct tax.

whether the present system in regard to Opium might not be abolished, and whether the present restrictions might not be removed on the condition that the cultivator should pay to Government an extra rate per acre of Rupees 2 an acre, or some such sum, in addition to the Land Tax rate, and should then be free to dispose of the Poppy as he chose. It is not impossible that the cultivator might prefer the change, whereby on paying the extra rate he would have liberty of disposal, instead of selling to the Government farmer; and if he were to find such change advantageous, he would probably increase his cultivation. But as the present extent of culture is small, and the indirect tax is really raised in great part from imported quantities, it is ascertained that the extra rate of Rupees 2 on the area at present cultivated, i. e. about 15,000 acres, would amount to only Rupees 30,000 or £3,000, and would therefore by no means compensate for the loss of the existing Revenue on the Opium and Poppy-head, viz. Rupees 1,50,000. Success would consequently depend upon a large increase of Poppy cultivation, and it is probable that there would be an increase.

55. The Sindh Authorities have been claiming the *same* privileges for the Opium of that Province (in which the cultivation is at present apparently prohibited) and of the Punjab as those which we conceded to the Malwa Opium, which is allowed, after paying duty, to be exported from Bombay to China. On this head, it is however to be remembered that the amount of Opium (as distinct from Poppy-head) produced in the Plain Districts of the Punjab would not be large, though good Opium could be obtained from the Hills.

56. It only remains to state the proceeds of the Excise on drugs Revenue from drugs and and spirits during the three years under report :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rupees	5,36,795	5,37,562	6,07,578
or £	53,679	53,756	60,757

PART III.—SALT.

57. The Salt Revenue of the Punjab has been largely treated of in the two former Reports. It will suffice now to state that the Punjab Salt is produced from some five mines in the Salt Range of Hills running from the Jhelum to the Indus. Of this Salt the Government has a monopoly. The article is excavated at the Government expense and sold on the spot to the merchants at Rupees 2 or 4 shillings per maund of 80lbs. In the Kohat District, beyond the Indus, there are also some four mines, from which the Salt is excavated by Government, but sold at the almost nominal price of from 2 to 4 annas, or from 3 pence to 6 pence per maund of 80lbs., out of consideration to the mountaineers of that region. But in order that this lightly-taxed Salt may not compete with the article from the mines of the Cis-Indus Salt Range, a preventive line is established along the left bank of the Indus. There is no preventive line along the Northern border of the Punjab, as no Salt produced in those Himalayan regions could compete with the Punjab Salt. The Rajpootana Salts of the North-Western Provinces, which pay duty on the

Delhi line, do not at present enter the Punjab by the upper route, though a proposal for admission of one of these Salts (the Sambhur) has just been sanctioned. In order that the Salt from Rajpootana may not enter the Punjab by the lower and direct route, and thereby evade the Delhi line, a preventive line has been established along the Sutlej near Mooltan.

58. Formerly the Sikh Government had a similar monopoly of the ^{Great increase of yield} Cis-Indus Salt Mines ; but they farmed their ^{and Revenue.} Revenue out and otherwise mismanaged it. The out-turn of the mines was not worth more than 8 lakhs of Rupees or £80,000 of which not more than half or 5 lakhs found its way to the coffers of the State. After Annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the average demand for Salt at the mines was calculated at 6,00,000 maunds per annum, which, at Rupees 2 or 4 shillings per maund, would yield 12 lakhs of Rupees or £120,000 per annum. But the demand continued to rise year after year, till in 1854-55 the demand amounted to 10,47,028 maunds or 10½ lakhs, and the Revenue to Rupees 20,94,056 or 21 lakhs or £210,000. During the past year, 1855-56, there has indeed been a slight falling off, the Salt amounting to maunds 9,65,860 or 9½ lakhs, and the Revenue to Rupees 19,31,720 or 19½ lakhs or £193,000. This slight deficiency may be accounted for, partly by the prevalence of drought during the last season, and partly by the existence of an impression among the merchants that there would be an alteration of duty, an impression which has now been removed. It is probable that the increase has not yet reached its final limit, and that as population increases, a still larger Revenue may be confidently expected from this source.

59. The above increase is indicative of prosperity, at least among ^{But no increase of} the lower classes. The consumption of Punjab ^{price to the consumers.} Salt has nearly doubled since the establishment of British Rule. The increase of population, the pacification of the Province, the great diminution of the Land Tax, the abolition of Import and Export duties, have caused an enhanced consumption of Salt among the agriculturists and lower orders. Considerable quantities are also exported towards the Eastward and to the North as far as Jummoo and Cashmere; but there is no likelihood of exportation to the West or the South. It is gratifying to reflect that where the Sikh Government obtained only 5 lakhs of Rupees, the British Government

obtains 20 lakhs; and this too without any appreciable increase to the burdens of the people. Formerly the average price of Salt at Lahore used to be 1 Rupee (2s.) for 36 or 40lbs. It is now much the same, viz. 1 Rupee for 32, 34 and 36lbs., or Rupees 2-4 or 4s. 6d. per maund of 80lbs., the 4 annas (6d.) being the merchant's reimbursement and profit over the Government price of Rupees 2. It is clear then that the excess of our Revenue over that of our predecessors is owing, not to increased taxation, but to increased consumption. That the present price is light, and can be readily paid by the consumer, is clear, when it is considered, that a poor person would consume perhaps half a seer or 1lb. of Salt at the utmost in a month, which might be worth about half an anna in Indian money and 3 farthings in English money. The poorest man earns Rupees 3, or 6 shillings per mensem (many day-laborers receive much more), and having very few wants, which are most cheaply supplied, he can certainly afford to give 2 or 3 pence in the month to

Adaptation of the price
to the poorest class.

purchase for himself and family an article which is at once a necessity and a luxury. The best proof however is in the eating; there never was so much Salt eaten in the Punjab as there is now. In fine it may be said that the Punjab Salt is largely consumed, that it is productive to the Revenue, that it is not perceptibly dearer now than in former days, and that its present price is so light as not to be seriously felt by even the poorest consumer.

60. Much has been done for the improvement of the mines. The cavernous chambers have been ventilated, have been rendered comparatively safe from accidents, and comparatively easy of access by means of galleries and passages. The health and condition of the miners have been much ameliorated. Supplies of fresh water (a great desideratum in that saline region) have been secured by means of tanks and aqueducts. The roads near the mines have been levelled and a bridge of boats over the neighboring River Jhelum has been constructed for the convenience of the merchants. There is a resident Civil Engineer on the spot to promote improvements. The Government has expended not less than Rupees 50,000 or £5,000 in the improvement of a locality which well deserves an outlay of capital.

61. The annual cost of the Punjab Salt Establishment, including Strength and cost of both the Indus and the Sutlej preventive lines, Establishments. and the employés at the mines, amounts to

Rupees 2,54,000 or £25,400 per annum, which sum falls at the rate of 13·15 per cent. on the average collections of the two past years. The number of European employés, including Collector, Deputy Collector and Patrols, is 21, and the number of Native Officials is 1,544. The requisite public buildings along both the preventive lines have been erected.

62. Smuggling across the preventive lines is believed to be slight, Rarety of smuggling seizures are certainly rare. The illicit manufac- and of illicit manufac- ture of Salt is inconsiderable, though it may increase* slightly on account of the growing production of Saltpetre. The Central and Southern Districts, owing to saline efflorescence on the ground, have facilities for making of Salt; but full advantage can never be taken of this circumstance, as the population in those localities is very sparse. An impure Salt is produced in the Native Hill State of Mundee in the Trans-Sutlej States. No duty or prohibition exists in regard to this Salt, as it cannot compete with the Punjab Salt. If unpurified, the Punjab people will not consume it; if purified, it could not bear the duties levied* by the Mundee Government.

63. The Kohat mines beyond the Indus have been already alluded to. The light British duties of 2 and 4 annas Trans-Indus Salt Mines. per maund may be more than the nominal duty imposed by the Sikhs on the spot; but then the other cesses, such as Transit, Market, and Town duties, to which the Salt was* liable, have been remitted, so that it is much more lightly taxed now than formerly. The Revenue has much increased: for the last three years the average annual yield has been Rupees 98,300, or nearly £10,000, the establishment for collection costing Rupees 16,650 per annum or 17 per cent. on the average collections of the past three years. A small per-centage on the Revenue is allowed to head-men of neighboring villages to secure their good will. The wild mountaineers are great Salt-carriers, and the British Government derives from the possession of these mines much political influence over the surrounding Tribes.

PART IV.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

64. The fourth and last part of this Section will relate to other items not included in Land Tax—Salt and Excise. Of The Stamp Revenue. such items the first to be considered is that of Stamps. The rate of Stamps in the Punjab is only half the value of the rate which prevails in other Divisions of the Bengal Presidency, but still the amount of Revenue is rising annually, owing to the increase of litigation, of registration of deeds, and the increase of wealth, as may be seen thus :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
	-----	-----	-----
Stamp Revenue, Rupees...	2,60,324	2,86,686	3,07,865
or £...	26,032	28,668	30,786

65. The next item is that of the Post Office, which for the three years has stood as follows :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
	-----	-----	-----
The Post Office Revenue, Rupees...	3,82,838	3,68,347	3,15,815
or £...	38,283	36,834	31,581

The fluctuations of this Revenue will be best explained by the heads of the Post Office Department, who are directly subordinate to the Supreme Government.

66. The Canal Water Rent has ranged as follows :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
	-----	-----	-----
Rupees...	1,74,382	1,64,622	1,82,476
or £...	17,438	16,462	18,247

When the new Baree Doab Canal shall be opened, an increase of several lakhs per annum may be expected. It has indeed been already shown that if really good means of export shall be provided, the Canal system may be indefinitely extended to the great enhancement of the Revenue.

Tribute. 67. The Tribute has realized during—

	1853-54	1854-55.	1855-56.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rupees...	4,63,176	5,00,613	4,87,205
or £...	46,317	50,061	48,720

This Revenue, chiefly derived from feudatories in the Cis-Sutlej States, is precarious, and will decrease as these persons gradually demise.

68. The ordinary miscellaneous, consisting of Judicial fees, proceeds of prisoners' labor, fines, and the like, and the extraordinary consisting of sale proceeds of confiscated property, arrears due to the late Government, and the like, yielded as follows :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Ordinary, Rupees ...	3,15,868	3,49,462	7,16,787
Extraordinary, Rupees	6,59,297	5,86,943	8,73,570

The ordinary items will be more or less permanent, but the extraordinary will shortly cease.

69. To conclude this important Section, it may be safely urged that the Punjab Revenue is in a sound and satisfactory state. It has been seen that, the Land Revenue, in spite of many vicissitudes, is still buoyant, and through the accession of lapses and resumptions still maintains its proper figure. On the other hand the Revenue for Excise on Salt, Spirits, Drugs and from Stamps is annually rising and has become *nearly double* since Annexation. This increase is the more satisfactory in that it results *not* from direct collections, but *indirectly from enhanced consumption* of the dutiable articles. There is probably much connexion between the reduction of the Land Tax and the increase of the Excise. The latter circumstance probably results from the former. The people take more of the excisable articles, because they are better off, owing to diminution of Land Tax. If the Government have remitted some thirty lakhs of Land Tax since Annexation, the people themselves have compensated Government for its liberality by increasing the Excise Revenue by some fifteen lakhs. The Government has partially gained by indirect what it lost on direct taxation. But then how

infinitely preferable it is, that the Excise should increase *pari passu* with enhanced consumption and comfort, than that a high Land Tax should be maintained? Great stress may be laid on this point, for it affords encouragement for persistence in a course of wise liberality. On the whole there is hope of a slight increase of the aggregate Revenues; there is certainly little fear of a diminution of resources. The Excise Revenues are likely to progressively rise; the Land Tax will remain steady, and may be ultimately much increased, if adequate measures for irrigation and exportation can be carried out simultaneously.

Section III.

' EDUCATION.

70. In the last Punjab Report, written in July 1854, it was declared that the Punjab was ripe for the introduction of a First Educational Scheme. an Educational measure. During that same year a Scheme, framed at Lahore, was submitted to the Supreme Government, and the views therein enunciated have since been honored with the approval of the Home Authorities. But early in 1855, the Despatch of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, which Preliminary measures. initiated a new Æra for Education in India, was received at Lahore. This Despatch was communicated with the Chief Commissioner's directions regarding the carrying out of its provisions to the Financial Commissioner, to whose Department Educational questions pertain. During 1855 the Financial Commissioner collected opinions from all the Local Authorities and thus prepared materials. Early in 1856 Mr. W. D. Arnold, son of the late Dr. Arnold, was appointed Director of Public Instruction. In February of the same year, the Financial Commissioner, aided by the Director's suggestions, forwarded a complete scheme for future Education in the

Punjab, which has been duly submitted to the Supreme Government for sanction. Such is the preliminary history of what has been done in this Department.

71. The statistics of Schools have been collected from all the Districts.

Statistics of existing Schools. Though very tolerable in their way, they have yet to be subjected to that intelligent analysis, which can only be secured by the aid of specially trained establishments. The next Annual Report will contain an exact classification of their statistics. At present it will suffice to state that the several Divisions can show Indigenous Schools and Scholars as follows :—

DIVISIONS.	Indigenous Schools.	Scholars.	Population.	Proportion of Schools to Population.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
Cis-Sutlej States	332	3,506	22,82,111	1 to 6,873	1 to 640
Trans-Sutlej States	586	6,237	22,73,037	387	364
Lahore	*1,270	*12,753	*21,17,894	1,667	165
Jhelum	77†	5,782	17,62,438	2,277	334
Leila	No regular Schools.				
Mooltan	212	2,186	9,71,175	4,581	404
Peshawur	†198	†1,128	†2,96,364	1,496	262
Total	3,372	31,592	91,10,341	2,701	283

Besides the above, there are Schools of a superior kind, established, either by Government or under Government auspices, at Umballa, Ferozepore, Simla, Jullunder, Hooshyarpore, Kangra, Umritsur, Sealkote, Goojrat, Jhelum, Rawul Pindie, Shahpore. There are also some thirty-five Schools scattered about in the interior of Districts. The largest of

the Government Schools is that of Umritsur, which is endowed by a Grant of Rupees 5,000 or £500 a year, and a yearly contribution of Rupees 500, or £50 per annum from Maha Rajah Dhuleep Singh, and has about 500 pupils, some of whom learn the English language and European science. It was explained in the last Report, that there are good Missionary Schools at Lahore, Umritsur, Peshawur, Loodianah, Umballa, Jullunder, Kangra, and

* Exclusive of the Goojranwalla and Goordaspore Districts.

† No regular Schools, except in the Huzara District.

‡ Huzara only.

Kotegurh in the Hills. The Indigenous or Village Schools are as yet of

Character of Indige-
nous Education.

the rudest description. A large proportion of the population being Mahomedans, the precincts of the village mosque are in many cases used as a School-house. For the same reason the Persian, Arabic, and Oordoo languages constitute the course of instruction in the Western Districts. In the Eastern Districts, however, there is some admixture of the Hindee and Sanscrit languages with the Nagaree character and other characters debased from the Nagaree. In the Central Districts, and in a part of the Cis-Sutlej States, once the home of the Sikh nation, the Goormookhee is not unfrequently taught. The style of Education is of course most primitive. The Teachers derive a precarious subsistence from fees. Heretofore there have been no funds available for popular Education; but the majority of the people, though ignorant, are yet not insensible to the blessings of knowledge, and are ready to make some small sacrifices for the education of their children.

72. As a leaven to operate upon this mass of ignorance, it is now

Proposed establishment
for Native Education in
the Punjab.

proposed to found some thirty Schools at the head-quarters of Districts; about 100 Schools in the interior of Districts; four Normal Schools; one Central College at Lahore, with one Principal and two Professors, all European; the above Schools all to be supported by the State. To encourage the people to establish or maintain Schools for themselves in their own villages, it is proposed to appoint ten Visitors and sixty Assistant Visitors. The whole would be supervised by one Director and two Inspectors. The cost of the above Establishment and Institutions will, if fully developed, amount to something less than 3 lakhs of Rupees or £30,000 per annum. Besides the above, it is proposed to allot

Grants-in-Aid.

Rupees 15,000 or £1,500 sterling per annum, as Grants-in-Aid to Missionary and other Schools; an assistance, of which it is already apparent, that the Missionaries will readily avail themselves. In regard to local resources for the maintenance of Indigenous or Village Schools, it is hoped that the landholders, as each new settlement of the Revenue comes into operation, will engage to pay 1 per cent upon their Land Tax for Education. For City Schools we

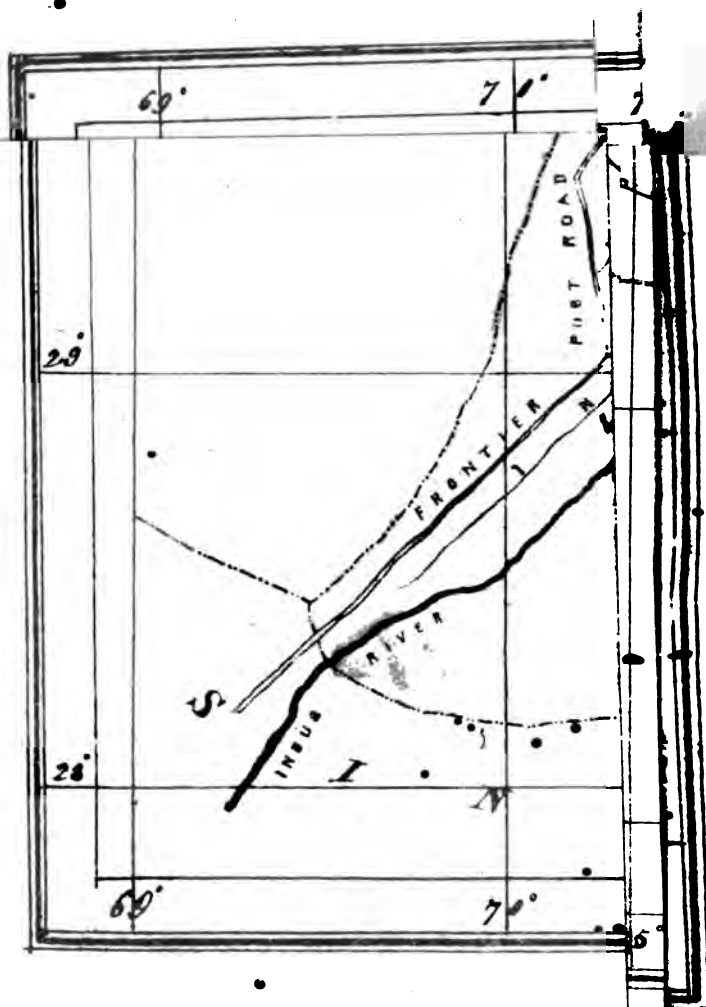
Probable funds, public
and private.

may rely on obtaining a share of the Town duties levied for municipal improvements. In many large villages also the proceeds of a similar cess may be available.

which has been levied from time immemorial from non-agricultural residents. A large portion of the existing fees paid to School-masters will also be maintained. On the whole it is not improbable that the people themselves may be induced to devote, even at the present time, 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or £25,000 sterling annually for Education. This, added to the State contribution, will give an aggregate of not less than 6 or 7 lakhs of Rupees or £70,000 per annum, with which this great measure may be *commenced and set on foot*. When once a real impression shall have been made upon the popular mind, the amount may rise to 10 lakhs of Rupees or £100,000 and more annually. But even the latter sum, though large, would be hardly sufficient. For if the persons of school-going age were assumed to be one-eighth of the population, *i. e.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions out of $12\frac{3}{4}$ and if again half of these or one-sixteenth, are to be educated, say 800,000 scholars, and if the cost of educating each were taken at Rupees 3 per annum (the very lowest possible amount), the aggregate expenditure would be 24 lakhs of Rupees or £240,000 per annum. More than one generation must pass away before any such sum can be realized; and such is the difficulty of carrying out any really National Education.

73. Provisional sanction has been received from the Government of India to commence the organization of the Educational Department on something approaching to the above status. Two months only have intervened between the framing of the Scheme and the close of the period under report, *i. e.* between February and May 1856. But something has been done even in this brief interval. A large portion of the Educational Staff has been organized, nearly all the Visitors have been appointed and sent forth as emissaries and pioneers, even to the wildest and most remote Districts. More than half of the Government Schools to be founded in the interior of Districts, that is, about sixty in number, have been set on foot. At the Head-Quarters or Central Station of almost every District a School has either been founded or taken under management; one Normal School has been commenced; some 11,000 small text and school-books have been distributed. In fine the Supreme Government may be confident, that whatever degree of energy may have been displayed in other Departments will be equally exerted in the cause of Education; and we may hope that before another year shall have passed, there may be a goodly array of results to show.

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74. The Government have prescribed that this Section of the Report should be sub-divided into the headings of *English*, *Vernacular*, and *Industrial*. It is hoped that

English Education. in future Reports there will be the means of treating each of these important headings with proper fulness. At the present initiatory stage, however, the remarks upon each must be very brief. It would probably be premature to direct any very strenuous efforts at present upon English Education. The trials that have heretofore been made in the Punjab have not been very successful. It may be better to rest awhile, until a class of youths shall have arisen fit to receive the higher European learning by means of the English language. At present English Education among Punjabees is little better than a forced exotic, ready to wither under the influences of practical life. The great and *immediate* object for attainment is the imparting of sound elementary knowledge

Vernacular. in the Vernacular form. Let *the mass of the people* be taught the plain elements of *our* knowledge *in their own language*. This is the first thing, and this, it is hoped, can be done in the present age of translating. No pains will be spared to establish Depôts of Vernacular books for the Punjab. The chief language to be used is the *Oordoo* with the Persian character. The use of this tongue is rapidly spreading among all ranks, and is becoming more than a *lingua franca*. It is most fortunate that the Punjab presents such peculiar facilities for the simplification of language.

Industrial. As regards Industrial Education, the only Institution of this description is a School of Civil Engineering at Lahore, which has sixty scholars, all natives, and proves useful and popular. It is not probable that much can be done in the Industrial branch for some time to come.

Section IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

75. The last Punjab Report described the progress made in this Department up to May 1854; the present Section will carry on the narrative up to May 1856, that is, for the two official years, 1854-55 and 1855-56. From the com-

Re-organization of the Department.

mencement of this period, that is, from May 1854, the organization of the Department underwent an important change. Previously, the control of all Military Works throughout the Punjab Territories generally, and of all great Public Works in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, rested with the Military Board in direct subordination to the Government of India; while the control of the Public Works in the Punjab Proper, and of Defensive Works on the Trans-Indus Frontier, rested with a Civil Engineer immediately subordinate to the Punjab administration. But since May 1854, all Engineering Works generally, whether Civil, Military or Public, have been placed under one Department, at the head of which is a Chief Engineer, and the supervision, financial and otherwise, over the whole, has been entrusted to the Chief Commissioner. Colonel R. Napier, Civil Engineer of the Punjab Proper, was appointed Chief Engineer for the entire Territories, which again were divided in to two circles of superintendence, one East and one West of the River Ravee, and for each a Superintending Engineer was appointed under the Chief Engineer. At the same time the Canal branch of the Department was placed under the control of a single Officer, termed Director of Canals. At first the Director was subordinate to the Chief Engineer, but recently he has been made independent, and now corresponds direct with the Chief Commissioner. These Territories now comprise, inclusive of Canals, 40 Executive Divisions. At the close of the period under report, there were Execu-

Executive Staff.

tive Officers 44, Assistant Executive Officers 33, Civil Engineers 3, Assistant Civil Engineers 30, Conductors and Sub-Conductors acting as Assistant Executive Officers 5, Overseers 126. The above constitutes probably the most extensive and certainly the most varied and arduous Engineering charge in India.

76. According to the form prescribed by Government, this Section will now comprise Part I., Roads and Bridges; Part II., Railroads; Part III., Canals and Irrigation; Part IV., Military and Miscellaneous.

PART I.—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

77. The former Punjab Reports will have at least shown the earnest and anxious attention which has been from the first bestowed on the subject of internal communication in these Territories. It has been explained how the Punjab has

Previous road-making in the Punjab.

been literally covered with a net-work of roads, either marked out or commenced, or partially constructed. In para. 415 of the Second Punjab Report, it was stated that up to May 1854, no less than 8,600 miles of roadway had been more or less made in the Punjab Proper, at a total cost of 47 lakhs of Rupees or £470,000; and in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, up to the same period, about 1,629 miles had been constructed, at a cost of Rupees 7,50,000 or £75,000. The aggregate, therefore, amounted to miles 5,229, at a cost of Rupees 54,50,000 or £545,000. These results, when reported to the Supreme Government, obtained the marked commendations of the late Governor General, the Marquis of Dalhousie. It is hoped that this Section will show how, during the past two years, the course of onward progress has been vigorously sustained.

78. Attention is primarily directed to the Punjab Section of the Grand Trunk line of Upper India, from Calcutta to Peshawur. This Section extends from Kurnal, on the confines of the North-Western Provinces, to Peshawur, a distance of about 511 miles. This great road may be conveniently considered in three sub-divisions—*first*, from Kurnal to the Sutlej; *second*, from the Sutlej to Lahore; *third*, from Lahore to Peshawur.

79. The first sub-division then will comprise the road from Kurnal *via* Umballa and Loodianah to Ferozepore, a distance of about 201 miles in all, *viz.* from Kurnal to Loodianah 121 miles, and 76 miles from Loodianah to Ferozepore, and 4 miles to bank of Sutlej. This road was commenced under the Military Board in 1852, by Major Laughton, of the Engineers, and remained under his supervision till May 1854. During that period about 87 miles were opened for traffic and Rupees 7,21,700 or £72,170 were spent. Since May 1854 also much has been

done. From Ferozepore to Loodianah the road is made, bridged and metalled in an efficient manner, and is indeed the most complete piece of road yet constructed in these Territories. From Loodianah to Umballa (76 miles) the road is open throughout, and nearly the whole is efficiently metalled, embanked and bridged, excepting the Bangua streams and the valley of Rajpooora and the Old or Lesser Gugger stream, which are at present crossed by strong wooden bridges. The Great Gugger is a violent and powerful mountain torrent, which in the rainy season has a deep current,

with wide spreading inundation and a bed of which the sub-soil presents peculiar difficulties for foundations. It will however be spanned in time ; but the bridge must probably be 450 feet long with 9 arches of 60 feet span of the most solid masonry and block foundation, and

From Loodianah to Kurnal. will cost not less than 5 lakhs of Rupees or

£50,000, with accessory viaducts and embanked approaches, to cost 4 lakhs more—in all 9 lakhs or £90,000. At present it is crossed by ferry boats. Between Umballa and Kurnal there are seven streams of more or less importance (exclusive of minor streams), of which the two principal are the Tangree and Markunda. The Tangree is a treacherous and impetuous torrent, and must be bridged by 10 arches of 60 feet span, with deep and massive foundation. The Markunda really consists of a broad sandy surface, dry during the greater part of the year; but in the rainy season the collected drainage of the neighbouring Himalayan Range descends in a mass. The volume of water, as it approaches, appears to the spectator like a moving wall, and in a few minutes the broad channel previously dry, is swept by an overwhelming tide. A more troublesome or dangerous obstacle to transit than this Markunda cannot well be imagined. Permanent works for such a place must be slow, and temporary expedients, such as wooden bridges and ferry boats, are impracticable from the peculiar nature of the stream. A project for bridging it is under consideration; the masonry work will extend over 500 yards and comprise 30 arches of 36 feet span. It has been necessary

to touch upon this, because the difficulty of the Engineering difficulties between Kurnal and Umballa. road between Kurnal and Umballa has attracted some attention. But in point of fact the road is *all made*, bridged and metalled, *with the exception* of these streams and their immediate valleys; and of the streams, all have strong wooden bridges, except the Tangree and Markunda, where rafts with oaks are provided as means of crossing, immediately after the first rush of the floods has subsided. If it were not for some four or five difficult places, the whole sub-division from Kurnal to Ferozepore might be considered as effectively open, and might be passable for the horsed carriages which run from the Railway Terminus near to Calcutta within a few miles of Umballa. Out of 201 miles, some 185 miles are complete and metalled. Some 150 bridges, of sizes, have been

constructed, most of them having several arches and many of them having from 10 to 20 arches. The masonry work is excellent and comparatively cheap. Since May 1854, Rupees 14,15,000 have been expended, making together with the previous Rupees 7,21,700, an aggregate of Rupees 21,36,700 or £213,670. The cost of the road, exclusive of the bridges over Jodee, Gugger, Tangree, Markunda, and Sursoottee streams, will amount to Rupees 12,574 or £1,257 per mile, and inclusive of the bridges above-mentioned will amount to Rupees 23,076 or £2,307 per mile.

80. In regard to the second sub-division from the Sutlej to Lahore, Road from Sutlej to the road from Loodianah to the Beas is not made. Lahore.

The new road is being planned; the old road is kept in ordinary repair, but the traffic on it is great and it is much cut up. From the Beas to Lahore there is a good metalled road previously constructed; a third coating of metal is now being laid down upon it. The other piece of road belonging to this sub-division, namely, that from Ferozepore, is marked out and a rough roadway has been constructed; but an improved roadway and masonry works are required.

81. The remaining sub-division is that from Lahore to Peshawur.

Lahore and Peshawur Road. The great Engineering difficulties, the number and size of the works, on this most interesting road, have been fully described in former Reports. Of the total distance, 265½ miles, 160 miles were open for traffic; now there are about 192 miles open, that is, with the exception of a few breaks, the whole road is open. But these breaks occur in places where either difficult streams are to be bridged, or deep depressions are to be traversed by causeways and embankments, or where large hillocks or elevations are to be cut through. Although the remaining distance to be opened may be slight, yet in that short space the labor and expense will be enormous. In these places, however, some temporary roadway is provided, so that traffic is not materially interrupted. Up to date of last Report, 25 large and 238 small bridges had been completed. Since that time 89 bridges, of sizes, have been completed, besides 6 temporary timber bridges. Bridges of boats have been furnished for the four rivers, Ravee, Chenab, Jhelum and Indus, and it is proposed hereafter to span the Indus with a suspension bridge.

The roadway is broad, the general style of the works is excellent, and the earth-work good, though as yet no part of it is metalled. The whole design is upon a grand scale. Up to last Report, Rupees 35,00,000 had been expended, and since that time Rupees 29,50,000, making a total of Rupees 64,50,000, or 64½ lakhs or £645,000, falling at a rate of Rupees 23,450 or £2,350 per mile. Much labor has lately been bestowed on the perfecting and maturing of the projects for the remaining great works. The plans will, it is hoped, be shortly fit for submission to the Supreme Government. It has been found that the ultimate expenditure will considerably exceed even

Difficulties and expense of the line. the high estimate given in the last Report. In para. 408 of the Second Punjab Report, the total expenditure, both past and prospective, was set down at 51½ lakhs of Rupees or £515,000; but the finally revised estimates, inclusive of floating bridges and metalling and all items, will not fall short of, and may perhaps exceed, one crore of Rupees or one million pounds sterling. In that case the cost per mile will be about £4,000 or £4,500.

82. In addition to the Grand Trunk line, progress has been made with other roads. In Huzara 110 miles of excellent hill road have been made and partially bridged, imparting new development to the rural commerce of that mountainous district. In the Peshawur valley, 77 miles of road and 189 bridges and drains have been constructed, connecting the important station of Peshawur with its frontier out-posts. In the wild Kohat district, progress has been made with three valuable military roads. Numerous roads have been roughly made in the Derajat, Trans-Indus. One difficult hill road near Pind Dadun Khan in the Sindh Sagur Doab

Roads in other parts of the Punjab. has been made. A good hill road from Rawul Pindie to the Sanatarium of Murree has been half constructed, and a temporary road has been opened to the new Sanatarium of Dalhousie. In October 1854, the sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors was received to several lines of much commercial consequence in the Central districts. Some of these have been commenced upon. The important line from Lahore to Mooltan has been slightly improved; but circumstances are unfavorable to the efficient construction of this road, and we may hope that some day it will be replaced by a Railway.

CULT

Numerous branch roads have been constructed by the Civil Officers in every district, partly from the Government Revenues and partly from local funds. The aggregate distance of minor roads thus constructed during the past two years amounts to 2,840 miles and the cost to about Rupees 7,00,000.

83. On the whole not less than 3,520 miles of roads have been constructed, more or less sufficiently, by the Department Public Works and by district Officers, during the two last years, which, with the 5,229 miles previously constructed, make up the large aggregate of 8,749 miles. The nominal length in miles of roads is indeed great, and as regards the designing and marking out roads there remains but little to be done. But as regards the completion of what has been projected or undertaken there is yet a vast field of labor. Many of the roads are nothing more than temporary substitutes for some regular roadway. It may be said that, with the exception of the Grand Trunk line and the roads near stations, the Punjab roads generally have yet to be bridged. Some 1,500 bridges, of sizes, now exist in these Territories, but many times that number, indeed several thousands of bridges, great and small, are yet required, which it will take years to supply. Owing to the proximity to the hills, the number of rivers, streams and streamlets, there are probably few champaign countries where so many bridges are needed as the Punjab Territories.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

84. The Northern or submontane portion of the Punjab will ultimately be traversed by an important section of the Great North-Western Railroad, from Calcutta to Peshawur. It were superfluous to dilate upon this, the most important line in the Indian Peninsula. It is sufficient to say that the Punjab section will, in a Military and Political point of view, be of more consequence than perhaps any other part of the Railway. Following generally the line of the present Grand Trunk Road, it will bind together the series of first-class Military stations held by the very flower

of the Army European and Native. It will connect the whole of

Line from Calcutta to these with the most salient point (Peshawur) of Peshawur.

the most important of the several frontiers, by which the British Empire in the East is bounded. It will render the whole power of the Empire capable of being rapidly concentrated and brought to bear upon a spot of vital consequence to the politics of Central Asia and of the countries bordering upon Europe. Further, in a commercial point of view, the Punjab section will command a portion of the commerce between India and Central Asia.

85. But so far as the commercial and material interests of the Punjab are concerned, there is a proposed line from North-

Route of the Indus.

East to South-West, which is of greater conse-

quence to the country than any public work or any number of works that could be specified. A glance at the accompanying rough Sketch Map will show that Northern India has two natural division—*first*, the Provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; *second*, the Provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or Easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or Westerly division, if the power of Art and Science be brought to the aid of nature, the commerce could follow the direction of the Punjab rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee, which is destined to be, to the North-West of India, what Calcutta is, to the North-East. A line drawn North to South, some where near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural sub-divisions. And if the same facilities were created Westward, which exist Eastward, then all the commerce *West* of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner as the commerce on the East follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme North-West travels Eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But if the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port, there

Its advantages.

would then come the products from the North-Western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier, and in exchange for these, the products of European countries. In this same direction, there would also arrive the

vast quantities of Government stores and materiel for the Military and Public Establishments in that quarter, and large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the Eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe.

86. For the opening up of this Western route, the importance of which, upon general considerations, is so evident, it is proposed in the first place to establish communication by rail and steam from Kurrachee upwards to Mooltan (a distance of 425 miles), just above the point where the Punjab rivers join the Indus. For the first section of this line a Railroad from Kurrachee to Hyderabad on the Indus, a distance of 123 miles, has been undertaken by the Sindh Railway Company. At first

Railroad from Umritsur to Mooltan.

the line may be continued thence up to Mooltan, by steamers on the Indus, to be followed by a Railway as soon as it can be constructed; there would then remain to be constructed a Railroad from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsur, to join or cross the great North-Western line between Calcutta and Peshawur. It is this last-named Railroad, from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsur, which immediately concerns the Punjab, and the Supreme Government have directed complete inquiries on the subject to be made. It will now be proper to state briefly what the advantages and facilities of the line are likely to be.

87. The Northern terminus of the line will be Umritsur, which is not only the first mart in the Punjab, but also one of the first commercial cities in Upper India. Its merchants have dealings, not only with all parts of India, but also with many parts of Europe on the one hand, and of Central Asia on the other. To this city there come the choicest Asiatic products, the wool of Thibet, the shawls of Cashmere, the dried fruit and spices of Afghanistan, the carpets of Turkey, the silk of Bokhara, the furs and skins of Tartary, the chintzes and leather of Russia. In return for these arrive the piece-goods and iron of Europe, the fabrics of Bengal, the sugar of Hindoostan and the Punjab. To the same Emporium are gathered all skins of indigenous produce of the Punjab. Of this trade, amounting according to

Trade of Umritsur.

reliable returns, to three and a half million pounds sterling per annum, a large portion proceeds to, and from Calcutta, by the Grand Trunk line; another portion to Bombay

by difficult and laborious land routes through Central India and the desert routes of Rajpootana; and a third portion (and at present the least portion) to Kurrachee by water carriage on the Indus and its tributaries. Of this traffic, then, nearly all would be diverted to the proposed Railroad from Umritsur to Mooltan and thence to Kurrachee. From these parts most things intended for export would not go to Calcutta if there were facilities for going to Kurrachee; and of those things destined for Bombay, all would go by the Rail to Kurrachee *via* Mooltan, instead of the arduous route through Central India. In the same manner all the imports for Umritsur and other parts of the country between Delhi to the North-Western Provinces Frontier and the regions beyond it, which now come from Calcutta or from Bombay by land, would proceed to Kurrachee and thence upwards by Rail.

88. But besides the noble traffic above indicated, which is of general as well as local interest, there is already a traffic of some magnitude between the Punjab and Kurrachee. So strong is the tendency of trade towards the natural port and outlet, that large quantities of indigenous produce creep and labor in clumsy native craft down the Five Rivers. In this manner hundreds of tons of cereals, linseed, sugar, saltpetre, indigo, pursue a tedious way over 400 miles of the five rivers to the seaboard. The water traffic is greatest on the Sutlej, next on the Jhelum, then on the Indus, and lastly on the Chenab and the Ravee. The united traffic of the rivers up and down by (the greater part say four-fifths being *down* traffic), as ascertained by registration of boats at the junction point, Mithun Kote on the Indus, is not less than 700,000 maunds or 35,000 tons per annum. Now if the rates of carriage by Rail should be kept low, so as to attract commodities which can only afford to pay for *cheap* transit, then it may be certainly presumed, that of the above quantity all that pertains to the Sutlej, the Ravee, and the Chenab, and a part of that belonging to the Jhelum, will be diverted to the Umritsur and Mooltan Railway; and if the Railway up to Peshawur should have been established, then almost *all* the traffic of the Jhelum, and much of the Indus traffic, would proceed to Lahore, and thence down the Rail to Mooltan. The present means of navigation being wretched, and the rivers being difficult, the existing water traffic would preferentially take the Railway, *provided always that the cost of transit be cheap*. It is indeed for the sake of

this indigenous traffic that every well-wisher of the Punjab people must be anxious to see the day when the Rail shall be opened from Umritsur to Mooltan. The traffic may be already considerable and promising, but it is now as nothing compared to what it would become, with the advantages of a Rail. In the Chapter on Land Revenue, the enormous and increasing production of cereals beyond the present consumption, the probable surplus produce amounting to a quarter, perhaps half a million of tons annually, the quantity of unreclaimed land capable of production, the great productive power of the people, were demonstrated. Wheat of excellent quality is grown, and this is eminently a corn-producing province. Sugar-cane of first-rate quality is already grown. Indigo of similar quality can be produced; it is already exported to a considerable extent, though at present of inferior quality, owing to the defective mode of manufacture. It has been recently proved that good linseed in considerable quantities can be raised. If sufficient pains be taken, many hundred tons of fibre can be prepared. From some parts good hemp could be exported. For many thousand square miles the saline nature of the soil offers unusual facilities for the manufacture of saltpetre, which is even now largely made to meet a foreign demand; and from the same soil Carbonate of Soda could be profitably made. The numerous flocks of sheep in the extensive pasturage of the Central districts, and in the hills and valleys of the North, yield a wool that is already exported, and which might become an export of magnitude. There are various articles of manufacture fit for exportation, such as the shawls, stuffs, silks, and carpets of Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Noorpoor and Loodhiana. It were vain to specify the amount which *might* be exported by the Rail, but none acquainted with the Punjab could doubt that the aggregate would be enormous. Lastly, independently of European travellers, who would be numerous, the number of native passengers would prove most profitable. Between the cities of Lahore and Umritsur, the transit of passengers has greatly increased since the completion of the new road; the average of travellers to and fro is not less than a thousand persons per diem; and whereas six years ago there were not twenty ekkas (small one-horse vehicles carrying two or three persons,) in Lahore, there are now some 250 running daily

Indigenous produce of the Punjab.

Probable Exports.

between the two cities. It is believed that from this source alone a

Passenger traffic. Railway might, *even on its first opening*, realize

£10,000 per annum on a section only 35 miles long. A similar passenger traffic would doubtless spring up between Lahore and Mooltan, and it may be added that the route *via* Kurrachee would be frequented by pilgrims to Meoca.

89. Again, if the advantages, present and prospective, of this line when constructed are great, so also are the facilities for its construction remarkable. Though the country situated above its Northern terminus is rich and highly cultivated, yet the particular tract through which it will run is for the most part poor. Between Mooltan and Lahore, a distance of 244 miles, the country is a dead level, hard and waste. In the first place then, there will be no cultivated or inhabited ground to be bought up. The price for the land will be almost nominal. There are no engineering difficulties whatever to be met with any where between Lahore and Mooltan. The Doab, or country lying between the two rivers Sutlej and Ravee, is elevated in the centre, and the sides slope gently off towards the rivers. From the centre or *back bone* of the tract, there naturally run drainage channels to the rivers; consequently, while a road traversing the Doab near the banks of either river must cross or be intersected by numerous little streams, a line constructed in the *centre* would meet none of them. But the Railroad would run near the *central*,

Facility for constructing Umritsur and Mooltan Railroad.

or dorsal ridge, parallel to the course of the new Baree Doab Canal, and consequently the line will perhaps not meet with any stream whatever. There being no streams, nor depressions, nor elevations, there will consequently be no bridges, cuttings, or embankments, on at least four-fifths of the distance. As it approaches Mooltan, the line would have to be carried across a few small irrigation canals and to be partially raised. In short it would be difficult to select, or even imagine, a champaign more suited for the cheap and easy construction of a Railway than the country between Lahore and Mooltan. Between Lahore and Umritsur the country is fairly cultivated, and generally level. It offers no engineering obstacles. But there would be three or four small streams, and one canal to be bridged. As regards materials, the iron would come from England; timber and wood of the best kind is obtainable from the Hills by water carriage; fire-wood exists in the utmost abundance; kunkur

would be generally procurable for at least half the distance ; masonry would not be much needed ; if it were, there are ample facilities for brick-making ; the population near the line is sparse, but labor is largely procurable from other parts of this country for any great work.

90. The absence of physical and engineering difficulties is indeed most fortunate. For economy and even *cheapness* of construction will be essential to enable the Railway Authorities to fix the transit line at *low* rates. The passenger traffic and the more valuable commodities and products would be considerable, and might bear tolerably high rates. But for a mass of produce, great in bulk, but comparatively less valuable, *lower rates* will be indispensable. For the goods' trains, speed will generally be of less consequence than cheapness of hire. It is upon this condition, namely, that of moderate hire, that the Rail may be expected to supersede the native river boats. In a succeeding Chapter the improvement of the river navigation will be urged. If this most desirable end should be accomplished, as well as the Railway, the one will not interfere with the other ; there will be such a great development of commerce and of national resources, that there will be ample scope for both Rail and Steam, and each will have its legitimate functions for the enhancement of wealth and civilization.

91. Limited space has prevented details being embraced in the above Sketch. The details, commercial and otherwise, are of great variety and interest, and will be treated of in a separate Report ; but if the arguments urged should (as it is fully believed they will) be supported by statistical facts and data, then it were superfluous to dilate on the importance of a scheme which will affect the trade of all North-Western India, will give birth to a new commerce yet undeveloped, will be carried out with unusual facility, will prove financially profitable in a high degree, will vitally concern the best material interests of twenty-one millions of industrious people, and will conduce more than any other circumstance that could be named to the future prosperity of the Punjab.

PART III.—CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

92. The vast field offered by the Punjab for Canals, and such-like works of irrigation, has been explained in former Reports. According to the same order as that pursued on previous occasions, these works may

be classed as, firstly, *Inundation Canals*, and secondly, *Permanent Canals*.

93. The Inundation Canals consist of channels, which are full of water during the latter part of spring, the summer and autumn, and are empty during the winter.

These Canals are generally all situated in the South-Western portions of the Punjab. In that latitude the levels of the country would to a great degree preclude the construction of permanent Canals to flow all the year round, unless the original heads were situated in somewhat more elevated localities towards the North. But instead of permanent Canals, these inundation channels are excavated. During the winter the water of the rivers is not sufficiently high to enter them. But as the water rises in the spring from the melting of the snow of the Himalayas (whence the rivers take their source), it gradually enters the channel, which become quite full as the floods attain their maximum volume in the height of summer. From being thus inundated, the channels are called Inundation Canals. At this season the blessing of the water is beyond description. The land is scorched by even more than ordinary heat of an Indian summer. The rain which, in most places, afford some relief, rarely fall here; so that the season when the water is most

Their localities.

needed, when the sky is brass and the earth is iron, the Inundation Canals flooding the adjacent lands from April till October produce luxuriant crops, especially for the autumn harvest. In fact the fertility of the South-Western Punjab in a great degree depends on these Canals; as the only other mode of irrigation, namely, that by wells, is difficult and unsatisfactory. In a former age, it appears that they were conducted from all the rivers, the Sutlej, Ravee, Chenab, Jhelum, Indus. Many traces of them are perceptible, together with the ruins, not only of villages, but also of cities and public buildings, the only remaining indications of a wealth and a civilization that have passed away. As explained in previous Reports, the British Government at Annexation found many such Canals in working order round Mooltan, in the Bares Doab, between the rivers Sutlej and Ravee. These it has improved, enlarged, regulated, maintained. For their supervision a Commissioned Officer and three Assistants, with a suitable subordinate establishment, are permanently appointed, at a cost of Rupees 25,700 or £2,570 per annum. The Government derive no extra water rent from these Canals (though the

Land Revenue is of course sustained by the improvement of the cultivation); but the statute labor is furnished by the villagers whose lands are irrigated. Besides these the Khanwa Canal (see para. 430 of Second

Punjab Report) is maintained in efficient order by Their maintenance in the Mooltan Division. a yearly expenditure of money, viz. Rupees 23,152 in 1854-55 and Rupees 17,785 in 1855-56; so also the Dourana Lungana Canal (see para. 431) is similarly maintained. Plans and estimates for Sohag and Kuttora Canals (see para. 431) have been submitted for sanction. A grand project was framed for damming up the Sutlej shortly after the junction of the Beas, thereby securing a permanent head-work for a number of Inundation Canals on the right bank of the Sutlej. The plan, though ably conceived and believed to be practicable, would be very costly, and would exceed the present available means of the Government. But although much has been done in the Baree Doab, there remain many old Canals to be re-opened in the Rechna, Chuch, and Sindh Sagur Doabs, that is, in the Valleys of the Chenab, Jhelum and Indus. As soon as the great works in hand shall have been completed, sums of money will be devoted to these Canals, which though insignificant individually are yet most useful, and in the aggregate very important. It was formerly explained that for the old Canals on the right bank of the

Indus Canals.

Indus (see para. 426 of Second Punjab Report), a

Surveying Establishment had been employed.

Since that period several small Canals have been cleared out and improved, and a project for re-opening the old Manka Canal, at a cost of Rupees 10,14,392 or £101,439, has been submitted. An Engineer Officer, with a suitable subordinate establishment, costing in all Rupees 8,112 or £811 per annum, is appointed for the supervision of the Indus Canals. It is hoped that the day may come when, by means of Inundation Canals, which are most highly valued by the people, and can be cheaply and easily constructed, a civilization which once existed, though it has been dormant for many generations, will revive; and when the wilderness, once cultivated, but now overgrown with brushwood, will again wave with crops.

94. Passing on from Inundation Canals running from April to October, we come to permanent Canals running all the year round. Under this heading the great work is the new Baree Doab Canal running from the Ravee right down the centre of the tract between that river and the Sutlej from North to South.

Permanent Canals.

95. This Grand Canal has been treated of in both the First and Second Punjab Reports. It was at first estimated to cost fifty-three lakhs of Rupees, and subsequent additions enhanced the amount to upwards of sixty lakhs. But although the estimate was carefully framed and adhered to as much as possible, it became apparent during the last official year, that the cost would exceed the anticipated amount and would not fall short of ninety lakhs or even a hundred lakhs *i. e.* one million sterling. The revised estimates are now nearly complete. Works, sometimes of greater number and sometimes of greater calibre than had been expected, have become necessary, and the rates of labor have proved much dearer than those calculated.

96. Of the main branch, which will be 265 miles long, 135 miles of channel have now been excavated, and the Western branch towards Lahore 60 miles have been excavated out of 74. On the two Eastern branches only a few miles of excavation have been commenced upon. The works at the head, which is of course the most difficult point in the whole Canal, consisting of a deep cutting through a high stony bank, of heavy embankments and of a regulator, are more than half completed. The defensive works, designed to ward off from the Canal the invasions of an impetuous hill torrent and its feeders, have been nearly completed and have withstood the floods of two years. Of the falls and rapids, thirty in number, some have been completed, some are in progress, and some have yet to be commenced. One escape of great importance (near Sirkeean) has yet to be commenced; but its accessory embankment is incomplete. Two minor escapes have also to be commenced. One principal regulator has to be commenced and one minor regulator has been completed. The bridges for crossing the Canal will be constructed at intervals of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the latitude of Lahore and at intervals of 4 miles below that latitude, and will be 115 in number. Of these some few have been completed and some are in progress, but the majority have not been commenced. Machinery has been obtained from England in addition to that previously exported, and a great number of implements have been made up in the temporary work-shops. New permanent work-shops at the Canal Head Station (Madhopoor) on a handsome scale have been projected. Some 500 miles of road in connection with the Canal have now been made. Some 440,000 trees have now been planted along the banks.

97. In most parts of the Canal there is much masonry works remaining, but vast quantities of bricks have been collected and great progress will be made during the next working season. The Canal however will not be open for irrigation or navigation for three years to come, or perhaps for a longer period. The cost has been as follows :—up to May 1854, Rupees 20,56,806 or £205,680; from May 1854 to May 1856, Rupees 30,36,854 or £303,685—Total, Rupees 50,93,660 or £509,366. The execution of the works is considered to be excellent, and the system and management of the undertaking to be highly creditable to the Officers engaged.

98. The old Huslee Canal running for 110 miles near the new Canal is efficiently maintained for the present. During the past two years, the receipts and expenditure have been as follows :—

YEARS.	Expenditure.	Receipt.	Surplus to Government.
1854-55. {	£ 2,455 Rs. 24,550	£ 5,995 Rs. 59,956	£ 3,540 Rs. 35,406
1855-56... .. {	Rs. 25,205 £ 2,520	Rs. 87,315 £ 8,731	Rs. 62,110 £ 6,211

99. Other permanent Canals have been proposed; one from the Policy of constructing permanent Canals. Sutlej near Roopur to irrigate a large portion of the Cis-Sutlej States; another from the Chenab to run through the Rechna Doab between the Ravee and Chenab; another in the Chuch Doab between the Chenab and Jhelum. Of these the most promising is the first, namely, the Cis-Sutlej Canal from Roopur, which may be beneficially undertaken as soon as funds are available. But the expediency of multiplying permanent Canals of magnitude is doubtful. On the one hand the outlay is vast, on the other the return is uncertain, until the means of exporting the surplus produce shall have been provided. Until this cardinal and crying want, namely, means of exportation, shall have been supplied, a number of great Canals would be in advance of the needs of the country. Let the new Baree Doab Canal be fairly tried;

let efforts for a Railway from Unritsur to Mooltan be made (the first measure will hardly be complete without the second) ; and in the meantime Inundation Canals of small size, but of large numbers, will suffice.

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

100. The great importance of Military works in these Territories will be perceived when it is remembered that some 55,000 Regular Troops are cantoned there, among which there are twelve European Regiments, with an aggregate strength of 12,000, and 3,400 European Artillery. Of the chief Military stations, those of Umballa, Jullunder and Ferozepore were in a manner constructed before the Annexation of the Punjab, but many of the European Barracks at those places were temporarily built at first and will now have to be re-built in a permanent style. The cantonments of Meean Meer and Sealkote were nearly completed between the year 1849 and the year 1854, when the control of the works passed from the Military Board to the Chief Commissioner. Since May 1854, important works have been carried on at Peshawur, Nowshera, Rawul Pindee, Mooltan, the Hill stations of the Kussowlie and Dugshaie and the Sanataria of Murree and Dhurmsala. At Peshawur, Barracks for two Regiments of European Infantry, and for two Troops and five Companies of European Artillery, have been under construction : much progress has been made with them ; a portion has been occupied, and the remainder will shortly be ready. At Nowshera (on the bank of the Cabul River about 80 miles from Peshawur) the station has been altogether formed, and accommodation has been provided for half the Regiment of European Infantry to be located there, one Regiment of Native Infantry, Mountain Train Artillery, and one Regiment Irregular Cavalry. At Rawul Pindee, Barracks for one Regiment European Infantry have been constructed. At Kussowlia works executed in the efforts have been made to construct really good past two years. Barracks for one Regiment of European Infantry, and these are now nearly ready. At Dugshai Barracks have been built for 200 convalescents. At Murree excellent accommodation has been nearly completed permanently for 200 men (European Invalids) and at

Dhurmsala for 30 men. At Mooltan Barracks have been built for one Company of Artillery. At Ferozepore a first class Arsenal, of a defensible structure, capable of holding Magazine stores of great quantities, has been advanced to a forward state. A smaller building of a similar kind has been erected at Jhelum. A Fort at Attock on the Indus and at Mooltan have been planned, but not yet proceeded with. The Fort at Kohat has been well advanced towards completion, and other defensive works on the Frontier were for the most part finished previously to May 1854. Besides the above principal works, there have been numberless accessory works carried out in the various cantonments within the two years, relating to the comfort and accommodation of the troops and to the organization of the various Military Departments. During the

Expenditure on the year 1854-55, the expenditure on Military works amounted to Rupees 26,00,000, and during 1855-56 to Rupees 30,00,000, or Rupees 56,00,000 or £560,000 for the two years. It is difficult to ascertain the exact annual expenditure for the previous years under the Military Board; but it is believed that in no preceding years were greater, if so great, sums expended as in the two years under review. The Punjab Administration has certainly done its utmost to promote progress in this important branch of the Public Works Department. During the past year, indeed, a very large share of the available funds has been devoted to emergent Military works.

101. The most important among the Military works are of course those which relate to the accommodation of European troops. The Barracks, built after a plan approved by the late Sir Charles Napier, are lofty, spacious, well ventilated; in these respects not inferior, and perhaps superior, to the Barracks of any country in the world. Each Barrack accommodating a Company (say 100 men) is about 320 feet long, 48 feet broad, 21 feet high; so that there is an ample allowance of 2,000, or 2,500 cubic feet of air to each man. There is one main apartment in

Excellence of the Barracks for European troops.

which the men live and sleep, and side rooms in which they mess. Every practicable arrangement is made to mitigate the heat of summer by means of *pendant fans* and mats of wetted grass. In the Hospitals there would generally be the same number of cubic feet per man, if there were the full complement of sick. The Barracks for married Soldiers

are most appropriately constructed, with every regard to privacy. The accessories and adjuncts to the Barracks for the comfort and health of the men will, when all completed, be most efficient and upon a liberal scale. It now costs about 10 lakhs of Rupees or £100,000 to house an European Regiment, all items considered, and an ordinary first class cantonment, with accommodation for one European and three Native Infantry Regiments, one Regiment of Cavalry, with fair proportion of Artillery, and with Staff and Department buildings, and station roads, is not constructed for less than thirty lakhs of Rupees or one-third of a million pounds sterling.

102. In reference to Civil and Miscellaneous works and buildings, it was shown in previous Reports, that nearly all the Miscellaneous Public Works, Jails, Court-houses, and Treasuries in these Territories were completed before the period under report. There is therefore little or nothing to chronicle under this heading. It was explained also, that buildings along the main lines of road, for the protection and accommodation of travellers had been sanctioned, and were under construction, and that along the greater portion of the Grand Trunk line, these buildings had been erected. The Trunk line is now complete in this respect, and the following Abstract will show what has been done in regard to Miscellaneous buildings generally during the past two years :—

	<i>Number of Buildings.</i>	<i>Cost. Rs.</i>
Kutocherries,	4	71,933
Jails,	5	1,30,836
Revenue and Police Stations combined,	4	24,603
Revenue Stations,	19	1,13,481
Head Police Stations,	41	71,810
Minor Police Stations,	146	43,666
Supply Depôts,	52	53,129
Caravanseraes,	53	91,127
Wells and Tanks,	159	62,093
Petty Works,	488	1,15,636

Total 971 7,77,954 Rs.
or £ 77,795

103. The total expenditure on works of all kinds during the two years, from both Civil and Engineering Officers, and from both the General Revenues and Local Funds, is as follows:—

	1854-55.	1855-56.	Previous Ex- penditure.	Grand Total.
1. Roads {	£ 370,000 Rs. 37,00,000	£ 160,000 Rs. 16,00,000	£ 592,460 Rs. 59,24,600	£ 1,122,460 Rs. 1,12,24,600
2. Canals {	£ 254,000 Rs. 25,40,000	£ 182,500 Rs. 18,25,000	£ 278,800 Rs. 27,88,000	£ 715,300 Rs. 71,53,000
3. Civil and Mis- cellaneous {	£ 90,000 Rs. 9,00,000	£ 5,500 Rs. 55,000	£ 170,000 Rs. 17,00,000	£ 265,500 Rs. 26,55,000
4. Military.. .. {	£ 260,000 Rs. 26,00,000	£ 300,000 Rs. 30,00,000	£ 582,100 Rs. 58,21,000	£ 1,142,100 Rs. 1,14,21,000
Total .. {	£ 974,000 Rs. 97,40,000	£ 648,000 Rs. 64,80,000	£ 1,623,860 Rs. 1,62,33,600	£ 3,245,360 Rs. 3,24,53,600

Under the first three headings an aggregate expenditure was set down in the last Punjab Report at Rupees 93,55,747-2-1 up to May 1854, which, added to the sums now exhibited, makes such an aggregate as should entitle the Government to the gratitude of the people, and sustain the repute of the Punjab for efforts in the cause of material improvement.

104. If the results attained in the Department of Public Works be considered, it will be evident that the Chief Engineer, Colonel R. Napier, has continued to display the same energy for progress in the construction of works which has on previous occasions obtained for him the commendations of the Supreme Government. Major J. Anderson has served as Superintending Engineer of the 1st Circle for the period under report, and has now been translated to a higher appointment elsewhere. Major J. Laughton, Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle, has given great attention to the progress of the Grand Trunk Road in the Cis-Sutlej States. The following Executive Officers are considered to be deserving

of favorable notice for service rendered during the past two years:—

Names of Officers.

Major J. N. Sharp.

„ J. H. Maxwell.

Lieutenant A. Taylor (of the Lahore and Peshawur Road.)

K

Lieutenant T. G. Glover,	}	Engineers.
„ A. W. Garnett,		
„ H. Hyde,		
„ F. Taylor,		
„ W. Crommelin,	}	Assistant to Chief Engineer.
„ J. G. Medley,		
„ A. Cadell,	}	Engineers.
„ P. Stewart,		

Captain A. Robertson, Madras Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. W. Nightingale, Bengal Native Infantry.

Major A. H. Cobbe, H. M.'s 87th Foot.

Lieutenant A. R. Bayley, H. M.'s 8th Foot.

Captain S. H. J. Davies, Bengal Native Infantry.

Captain F. J. Davies, ditto ditto.

Mr. T. Wilson, Assistant Civil Engineer.

105. In the Canal Department, the Director of Canals, Lieutenant J. H. Dyas, having been honorably connected with the Baree Doab Canal, has, during the last two years, on the whole, given satisfaction as Director of Canals, and is an Officer of much scientific and professional ability.

Of his Officers:—

Lieutenant J. C. Anderson, Engineers, Superintendent, Indus Canals.

„ J. G. Medley, Engineers, Superintendent, Indus Canals.

„ J. Crofton, Engineers, who has successfully superintended the Baree Doab Canal.

„ D. C. Home, Engineers.

„ H. W. Gulliver, Engineers.

„ J. J. Innes, Engineers.

UNCOVENANTED.

J. D. Smithe, Esquire.

W. Lloyd, Esquire, (gone to Railway.)

A. G. Crommelin, Esquire.

Section V

POST OFFICE.

106. The Government have given the Post Office a place in the order of the Sections of this Report, prescribing that only such facts as might relate to interests of the Province should be mentioned here ; and that the detailed Departmental Report should be submitted by the Director General of the Post Office in India.

107. The arterial line of postal communication is of course the Grand Trunk Road, running East to West from Kurnal to Peshawur, being in continuation of the great line from Calcutta, traversing the upper and richer portion of the Punjab, and passing through Umballa, Loodianah, Julunder, Umritsur, Lahore, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur. From this, cross lines branch off to the neighboring stations, both to the North and to the South. Along the greater part of this main line, the mail is conveyed in carts drawn by two horses, running at a pace of not less than 8 miles per hour. During the rainy months, and in difficult parts of the road, however, the postmen ride the horses, carrying the mails in bags ; but the temporary abandonment of the carts causes no diminution of pace. On the whole the postal communication on this line is but slightly, if at all, inferior to that of any line in India. The Govern-

Mails on the main Postal line from Kurnal to Peshawur.

The Government Bullock Train (consisting of covered waggons drawn by bullocks) runs along this line as far, as Lahore, at a pace of 3 miles per hour, for eight months in the year, stopping only during the rainy season. It is primarily for the transport of Government stores, but it also conveys a large amount of private goods and a considerable number of passengers, thereby proving a great convenience to the public. The private Companies which run their carriages and waggons up to Kurnal from Calcutta have not yet carried their operations into the Punjab ; but they will doubtless do so, as soon as the road shall be somewhat more complete. From Kurnal to Peshawur, the palanqueens of private travellers can be carried on the shoulders of bearers. The mail carts, both ordinary and express, also

convey large numbers of passengers. On the lines branching off from the great line, the letter mails are carried by bearers at a pace of 4 miles per hour, the heavier despatches are carried separately at a slower pace.

108. The next line is from Lahore to Mooltan, running North and South. On this line also the mails are carried in

Line from Mooltan to Lahore.

horse carts (except in the rainy season when they are carried on horseback) at a pace of not less than 6 miles per hour. Covered carriages are provided for travellers, drawn by horses and proceeding at 4 or 5 miles per hour. On this road the country being to a great extent uninhabited, bearers for palanqueens are not procurable.

Bullock Train to Mooltan.

The Government Bullock Train has also been established on this line since 1854 for eight months in the year, to the convenience of the Government and of the European public. From Mooltan there are branch lines to Derah Ghazee Khan and Khangurh, the extreme Southern stations of the Punjab. Also from Mooltan there is postal communication both by land and by steamers with Sindh and Kurrachee.

109. The third great line is that from Lahore running South-west and communicating with the Central and Western districts, such as Shahpore, Jhung, Liea, Pinddadun Khan, Derah Ismael Khan. From some of these districts again such as Liea and Jhung, there is communication with Mooltan and the South. Along these lines the Post is carried by runners at a pace of 4 miles an hour, the heavy despatches being carried separately and slowly. On none of these lines can bearers for palanqueens be procured, as the country is thinly peopled, nor can any horse vehicles be obtained. Efforts have been made without effect to induce men of the bearer profession to settle down near stages on these roads; but the demand for their services is very uncertain, as these roads are not much travelled by Europeans, but chiefly by natives and merchants. There are, however, abundant facilities for those who "march," that is, proceed in the oriental style of one stage per diem, carrying tents and appurtenances with them.

110. In para. 474 of the Second Punjab Report, it was explained, how District Posts running from the head-quarters to all the Police Posts in the interior had been effectively organized throughout the Punjab. These Posts have

Magisterial Posts in the interior of districts.

not only carried the fiscal and magisterial despatches, but have also received large numbers of private letters, almost entirely Native Vernacular letters, as may be thus seen :—

Number of private letters sent by them. 111. Private letters sent by District or Magisterial Posts in the Punjab during 1855-56 :—

	<i>Letters</i>		<i>Letters.</i>
Cis-Sutlej States,	50,577	Jhelum Division,	11,881
Trans-Sutlej States,	41,674	Mooltan Division,	5,428
Lahore Division,	40,469	Peshawur Division,	9,051

Grand Total, 159,080 private letters.

This number, already considerable, will, it is hoped, increase year by year. The number of letters for the District Dawks has been given, because they pertain to the Civil Department.

112. The construction and repair of Postal Buildings, Post Offices and Staging Bungalows, for accommodation of travellers, erected at nearly every station, or at convenient intervals between stations, are chiefly executed by the Department of Public Works. There are in these Territories 58 Post Offices and 56 Staging Bungalows.

113. The Revenues and Charges of the Post Office Department can be best elucidated by the Director General. They are however included numerically, in the Finance Section and Statements.

Section V K.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

114. The Electric Telegraph will doubtless be fully reported on by the Chief Superintendent of the Department.
Electric Telegraph. In accordance with the Government instructions, it will only be necessary to note such facts as may be decidedly of public importance.

115. The construction of the supports of the Line was entrusted to the Department Public Works in subordination to the Local Administration. This work was commenced in the latter half of 1853 and prosecuted vigorously in 1854. By October

1854 the Line was in working order as far as Lahore, and as far as Peshawur by January 1855, since which date the whole Line has been continuously open. The Telegraph extends East and West along the Grand Trunk Road from Kurnal to Peshawur, providing instantaneous communication between all the large Northern stations. The distance is about 520 miles. The Telegraph Offices, that is, stations where messages can be received and delivered, are five in number, namely, Umballa,

Jullunder, Lahore, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, which are indeed the five most important places in a

Civil, Military, and Political point of view, though there are other places of greater commercial importance, such as Umritsur, Mooltan, Ferozepore, where Telegraph communication has not been as yet opened. An Office was opened at Umritsur, but it did not pay and was removed; the native merchants there had not at that time learnt to appreciate the Telegraph. At some future time a second Line from North to South, through Mooltan to Kurrachee, may be opened. In fact if Rail and Steam communication be established by that route, a Telegraph Line will be essential.

116. The wire is supported on posts of Himalayan fir timber. There are about 10,000 such posts to the 520 miles, the average interval between the posts being 50 or 60 yards. The posts cannot be generally styled permanent, though many of them on the road between Lahore and Peshawur are excellent. The ravages of white-ants prove very destructive, and numbers of posts will require periodical renovation. Plans are however being devised for protecting the posts against the destroying insect. In difficult places, such as the banks and beds of streams and rivers, low marshy ground, and the like, the wire is supported on solid masonry pedestals or piers. It is carried across great rivers by means of cables underneath the surface of the water. There is no subterraneous Line. Such a Line was projected in the Peshawur valley for safety's sake; but the plan was not carried out. On one occasion only has the wire been wilfully injured, and as yet the Peshawur people are found to treat the Line with as much respect as any other people. But in time of commotion, a subterraneous Line would prove useful. The construction of the Line, including timber and masonry works, has amounted to about Rupees 2,10,000 or £21,000 or Rupees 400 (£40) per mile. This is however exclusive of the wire itself, the instruments, and such like stores, which

Cost of the Line.

may probably have cost upwards of a lakh of Rupees or £10,000. The whole Line is pronounced by the Telegraph Inspectors to be in a sound and efficient state. At each Office there is one head Assistant and two or three Signallers, in all about twenty-five men (inclusive of three or four Artificers), all Europeans. The cost of the establishment will be a little more than Rupees 2,000 or £200 per mensem.

117. This being a new and remote Province, it is probable that full advantage will not be taken of the Telegraph, so soon as in many parts of India. The number of messages, private and public, at the five stations, does probably not exceed 300 or 400 per mensem, of which about one-third are despatched by natives; but it will rapidly increase, to the financial profit of the Department. The public messages being comparatively explicit are for the most part accurately delivered; the private messages being more brief, and consequently less intelligible, are not perhaps so accurately rendered. But on the whole the Establishments are efficient and well organized. The Punjab Line gives satisfaction to the Government and to the public, and bears abundant evidence of the energy and ability of the Chief Superintendent, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, not only in the founding of the Department, but in the maintenance of its discipline, order, and effectiveness.

Section VII.

MARINE.

118. The headings prescribed for this Section are—Sea-going Vessels, Ports, Harbours and Lights, and Inland Navigation. The two first headings do not of course apply to this Inland Province. It is only under the last heading, namely, Inland Navigation, that there is any subject matter for report.

119. It might at first sight appear that Inland Navigation would be flourishing in the Land of the Five Rivers. There is no doubt, indeed, that the valley of the Indus must

Inland Navigation.

become the great highway for the export trade of the Punjab; and that upon this trade, more than upon any other circumstance, the material future of this Province will depend. Still it must be admitted that the navigation of the rivers is not as yet efficient or satisfactory, that we found it at the lowest ebb under preceding rulers, and that we have but

As yet defective.

slightly improved it; that the complete navigability of the rivers is doubtful, and that the whole subject is surrounded with difficulties. If ever these difficulties should be really overcome, either by the means at the disposal of the Government, or by the application of European science, enterprise and capital, there will be a great future in store, and a good time coming, for the Punjab. The productive capacity of the country, the excessive glut of cereals, the want of inter-communication and of an outlet for export, the strong tendency of the trade towards Kurrachee, the natural Port, have been explained in the Chapters on Land Revenue and on Railroads. It is down the valley of the Indus, whether by land or water, that the surplus produce of the Punjab must find its vent.

120. The exports of the Punjab by water carriage down the Five Rivers at present consist of cereals, indigo, sugar, cotton, linseed, rice, saltpetre, wool, oil-seed, spices, silks. The return traffic consists of piece-goods, spices, dye-wood, European stores, and bullion. This trade is susceptible of vast development, not only as regards variety of articles, but also as to quantity, if adequate means of transit were provided. At present, it depends upon country boats and the steam-vessels of the Indus Flotilla. There are no sufficient means of land transport.

121. Now, as regards the native boats, their construction is primitive, though there is no want of timber which can be, and is largely floated down the rivers from the Himalayan Hill sides. A boat of this description costs Rupees 500 or 600 (£ 50 or 60), will ordinarily hold 400 maunds or 14 tons, or 600 maunds or 21 tons if heavily laden. The boats are flat-bottomed; they probably never draw less than 2½ feet of water, unless very lightly laden; if heavily laden, they will draw 4 or 5 feet. They manage to pass down the Five Rivers from the Northern marts at all seasons. During the two months when the water is shallowest, namely, from 15th November to 15th January, their cargoes are kept lighter than usual. But even in

these months they carry 200 maunds each or more, and draw $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water at least. If tolerably repaired, they will last several years. The freighting from Lahore to Kurrachee would be about one Rupee or two shillings per maund or Rupees 28 (£2-16s.) per ton, and about half that amount from Mooltan to Kurrachee. The voyage from Lahore to Kurrachee can, under fairly favorable circumstances, be performed in thirty-five days, but it might last for six weeks. The upward trip from Kurrachee to Lahore might last fifteen weeks. There is of course some risk of stoppage from sand banks and occasionally danger from velocity of current.

122. The Indus Flotilla steamers belong to the Bombay Government.

The Indus Flotilla.

They ply regularly from Kurrachee upwards to Mooltan, but seldom beyond that place. On special occasions, the steamers have, during the rainy season, proceeded as far as Kalabagh on the Indus, or Jhelum on the Jhelum, or Lahore on the Ravee, and Ferozepore on the Sutlej. But they do not appear to be generally suited for navigating the Punjab rivers. Their draught is too great for the shallow waters in the winter months. Their accommodation is not very large, and they are of course much occupied by passengers, troops, Government stores, and treasure. Their freight from Mooltan to Kurrachee is about 10 or 12 annas per maund, that is, 60 or 80 per cent. in excess of the rates by native craft. The down trip is performed in about twelve days, and the up trip in twenty-five days. The character and merits of these vessels can be best described by the Government to which they pertain. So far as the Punjab is concerned, it may be said that they are serviceable in a certain way; they are useful to the Government and to the European community, and render some assistance to traffic. But they are not sufficiently numerous or capacious or inexpensive, to materially affect the export trade of these Territories.

123. For some time past the Civil Officer resident at Mithunkote,

Traffic by country just below the junction of the Five Rivers, where boats. the several fleets of boats must unite, has kept up a registration of the native craft passing up and down the Indus. The last return received for the third quarter of 1855-56 showed 668 boats, passing down with cargo of 2,41,185 maunds or 8,613 tons, and 159 boats passing up with cargo of 28,376 maunds or 835 tons—in all

827 boats, with cargoes of 2,64,561 maunds or 9,447 tons. These numbers are in excess of any previously returned. A comparison of different quarters shows a progressive increase; and indeed this traffic is generally believed to be really increasing. At the present rate it may reach to nearly a million of maunds, or 35,714 tons in a year. If the water traffic be now so considerable despite of impediments, how vast would it become with the facilities of science! In 1855, when the expectations regarding flax and linseed ran high, and when it was anticipated that Government would have to despatch 2,50,000 maunds or 8,928 tons of produce to Kurrachee from several depôts in the Upper Punjab, there was every hope that water carriage for this amount would be procurable.

124. Through the courtesy of the Commandant of the Indus Flotilla and the Naval Officer resident at Mooltan, returns of the up and down trade of the steamers have been received as follows :—

YEARS.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.
	Tons.	Rupees or £
1854,	1,024	16,00,829 = 160,083
1855,	952	11,95,931 = 119,593
Total,	1,976	27,96,760 = 279,676

125. In fine, from the Upper Punjab downwards to Mooltan, or as far as Mithunkote, that is, down to the confines of Punjab, and the junction of all the rivers with the Indus, it is probable that land carriage, either by Railway or by Road, will prove preferable to water carriage; unless, indeed, the navigability of the Punjab rivers shall be established, and a number of steamers of great power, small draught, and cheap freight, shall be introduced. From Mooltan or Mithunkote downwards to Kurrachee, there is every reasonable facility either for Steam or Rail.

New steamers with great power and small draught are required.

For the Punjab rivers it would be far more feasible to introduce steamers of the description above specified than to materially improve the navigability of the rivers. It would be easier to *adapt our steamers to the rivers as they are* than to deepen or alter the existing channel. Any attempt at such alteration would be a work of great difficulty, expence and uncertainty. But if steamers of 2 feet or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet draught, and of great steam power, could only be constructed, there is good reason to hope that they would successfully navigate the Punjab rivers during all, or nearly all, the months of the year. The rivers are more or less navigated all the year round by native country craft; then why should they be closed to steamers of British build? From local enquiry, it is believed, that in the winter or low-water months, the average depth of the river channels is 4 or 5 feet, and that in the shallowest places the depth is not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and this belief is borne out by the observation taken on the Upper Indus and Jhelum in former years by the Officers of the Indian Navy. In the spring, summer and autumn months, the depth is of course much greater.

126. But whether one or both of the great locomotives, namely, **Steam or Rail**, be introduced, the utmost economy and cheapness should be aimed at, and even speed, if necessary, might be partially sacrificed to this object; so that these mighty means may be available, not only to superior and high-priced products, but also to the humbler agricultural produce with which the Punjab is at present so surfeited. These ends attained, there will come a time, though this generation may not see it, when the valley of the Indus, as the highway of wealth and civilization, shall rival the valley of the Ganges; when the means of cultivation in the Plains of the Punjab shall have been greatly extended; when half the waters of the rivers shall have been diverted to irrigation in all directions; when existing products scantily grown shall have been converted to real staples; when new European products shall have become familiar; and when not only all these products shall be exported by the Indus, but also manufactures yet to be developed, and articles from the regions beyond the Himalayas and from the Central Asian countries.

Section VIII.

FINANCE.

127. In former Reports it has been shown that in ordinary years the Punjab Territories may be expected to yield about two crores of Rupees or two million pounds sterling, and to expend $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores or $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds sterling, the remaining half crore or half million pounds sterling being surplus, or, in other words, that three-fourths of the income will be expended and one-fourth saved. The income of course includes all the Revenues derived from the various sources described in Section II. The expenditure includes the entire cost of the Civil Administration, the Post Office, the Military Police, the Irregular Force, and the numerous fortified works for defence of Frontier, and all Public Works for the improvement of the country. But it does not include the cost of the Regular Army cantoned in the Punjab, nor the cost of constructing the Cantonments. The income and expenditure having been thus balanced, the remainder is considered to be surplus, available for the general purposes of the Empire. It has been further demonstrated that, judged by this standard, the Punjab Territories, new and old, yielded a very large surplus during the first four years, after the Annexation of the Punjab Proper, which surplus had however been swollen by extraordinary receipts, which would not always accrue. But it was confidently calculated that the Punjab Proper would produce upwards of 20 lakhs, and the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States 35 lakhs, in all 55 lakhs and more, or upwards of half a million sterling.

128. The present Report will relate to the Finances of the years 1853-54, 1854-55 and 1855-56, which may be thus abstracted.

Statement.

	1853-54.			1854-55.			1855-56.		
	Punjab Proper.	Cis and T. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and T. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and T. S. States.	Total.
Revenue, Ordinary ...	1,29,29,332	60,54,536	1,89,83,868	1,32,56,067	61,41,322	1,93,97,389	1,31,48,820	61,04,544	1,92,53,364
" Extraordinary ...	5,02,150	1,57,147	6,59,297	4,07,883	1,79,066	5,86,949	6,01,999	2,71,572	8,73,571
Total Rs. ...	1,34,31,482	62,11,683	1,96,43,165	1,36,63,950	63,20,388	1,99,84,338	1,37,50,819	63,76,116	2,01,26,935
or £ ...	1,343,148	621,168	1,964,316	1,366,395	632,038	1,998,433	1,375,081	637,611	2,042,548
Expenditure, Ordinary, including all Establishments ...	90,51,749	20,46,684	1,10,98,433	88,74,789	19,75,073	1,08,49,862	89,67,725	19,62,059	1,09,29,785
Ditto, Extraordinary, including Public Works...	29,42,019	614,873	35,56,892	54,04,125	5,15,147	59,19,272	43,33,790	10,66,165	53,99,955
Total Rs. ...	1,19,93,768	26,61,557	1,46,55,325	1,42,78,914	24,90,220	1,67,69,134	1,33,01,515	30,28,224	1,63,29,739
or £ ...	1,199,376	266,155	1,465,532	1,427,891	249,022	1,676,913	1,330,151	3,02,822	1,632,973
Grand Total of Income ...			1,96,43,165			1,99,84,338			2,01,26,935
Grand Total of Expenditure,			1,46,55,325			1,67,69,134			1,63,29,739
Surplus Rs. ...			49,87,840			32,15,204	4,49,304		37,97,196
or £ ...			498,784			321,520	44,930		3,79,719
Deficit Rs. ...				6,14,964					

From the above, it will be seen, that in 1853-54 the surplus amounted to 50 lakhs, in 1854-55 to 32 lakhs, and in 1855-56 to 37 lakhs. The surplus, during the last two years, has accrued from the Territories generally; but the Punjab Proper has, during these years, ceased to yield its former surplus. This increase of expenditure however has not arisen from enhanced Establishments, or from any ordinary exigency whatever, but solely from the demand for Public Works. When the Board of Administration in 1852 estimated the Punjab surplus, it was supposed that some 9 lakhs per annum for the Punjab Proper and some 2 or 3 lakhs for the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States would be spent on Public Works. The estimate of 9 lakhs for the Punjab

was low perhaps, but if 12 or even 15 lakhs had been allowed, still the Board's estimate would on the whole have held good. But the actual expenditure has been much greater during the past four years, as may be thus seen :—

Amount expended on Public Works.

	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Rupees	20,23,443	21,81,283	43,72,673	37,30,749
or £	202,344	218,128	437,267	373,074

Indeed the expenditure on Public Works in the Punjab by the British Government may be called munificent. The sum total expended from first to last is as follows :—

	Punjab Proper.	Cis & Trans-Sutlej States.	Total.
Rupees	186,68,998	8,63,497	1,45,32,495
or £	1,366,899	86,349	1,456,249

This, too, is exclusive of money from Local Funds, which amount to—

	Punjab Proper.	Cis & Trans-Sutlej States.	Total.
Rupees	12,15,036	11,52,661	23,66,697
or £	121,503	115,266	236,669

The British Government has drawn Rs. 14,15,84,094 or £ 14,153,409*

of gross Revenue from these Territories, on which an expenditure on Public Works of Rupees 1,66,56,776 from the Treasury falls at the rate of 12 per cent. On the

*From 1849-50, when expenditure on Public Works first commenced.

Punjab Proper Rupees 9,64,93,875' or £9,649,387 of Revenue have been realized, and Rupees 1,48,83,034 or £1,488,303 or 15½ per cent. on Revenue have been spent on Public Works. It is believed that few countries could show so proportionably large an outlay of capital for future improvement. There is much ground for satisfaction in the reflection that the *only item of increased expenditure* in these Territories relates to *Public Works*, an item which of all others is the most beneficial, and which is sure to yield a return sooner or later, and which is the most easily susceptible of reduction if necessary. The extraordinary expenditure may be considered as contingent and devoted to improvements of various kinds. But these, however desirable or important, are not absolutely and emergently necessary. The *ordinary* expenditure on Establishments which are absolutely necessary may be thus compared with income:—

	Punjab Proper.	Cis & Trans-Sutlej States.	Total.
Ordinary Revenue of 1855-56.....	Rs. 1,31,48,820	61,04,544	1,92,53,364
Deduct Expenditure, Ordinary, ...	77,37,818	14,23,635	91,61,453
Remains surplus....	Rs. 54,11,002	46,80,909	1,00,91,911
or £	541,100	468,090	1,009,191

It is manifest then; that expenditure *could*, if necessary, be kept considerably within the income. Again these necessary Establishments have shown on tendency to increase since the year in which they were fully organized: if there be any particular tendency, it is towards decrease.

	1852-53.			1854-55.			1855-56.		
	Punjab Proper	Trans & C. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper.	Trans & C. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper.	Trans & C. S. States.	Total.
General.....	2,80,416	1,12,166	3,52,582	2,73,323	1,09,329	3,82,652	2,92,052	1,16,820	4,08,872
Judicial.....	21,76,606	5,47,365	27,23,971	20,45,568	5,61,879	26,07,357	18,46,227	5,62,254	24,08,481
Fiscal.....	10,42,409	4,37,747	14,80,156	9,91,533	4,57,927	14,49,460	9,61,036	4,59,506	14,20,542
Post Office, ..	1,83,598	1,45,514	3,29,112	2,10,470	1,06,020	3,16,490	1,99,878	1,20,000	3,19,878
Miscellaneous.	2,78,388	61,714	3,40,102	3,10,053	44,212	3,54,265	3,05,057	34,949	3,40,006
Military, ..	42,75,457	3,56,768	46,32,215	38,08,513	3,07,102	41,75,615	41,33,568	1,80,106	42,63,674
Total Rs.	82,36,874	16,61,264	98,98,138	96,99,460	16,86,469	113,85,929	77,37,818	14,23,635	91,61,453
or £	823,687	166,126	989,813	969,946	168,646	1,138,592	773,781	142,363	916,145

The comparative cheapness of the Punjab Civil Administration is worthy of remark. The aggregate of General, Fiscal and Judicial charges, which really comprise the Ordinary Civil Expenditure, amounts to Rupees 42,37,895 or only 20th per cent. on the total income. Among the above items, it should be also observed, that the pensions will still further decrease as the pensioners die off, until they cease altogether.

129. On the whole then it follows that the Punjab Finances are in a most sound and satisfactory state. In a previous Section, it has been seen that the Revenue is buoyant; in the present Section it is shown that there is an annual surplus, that expenditure can be kept well within income, that ordinary and indispensable expenses do not increase, that the *only* extraordinary increase is for *Public Works*. These circumstances constitute fair proof of a flourishing condition of affairs and of economical management.

Aggregate of surplus
income of new and old
Territory.

130. The extent to which these Territories have "*paid*" (so to speak), that is, have proved remunerative and profitable acquisitions, may be thus seen:

Surplus yielded by Cis and Trans-Sutlej States prior to Annexation of Punjab, ...	}	Rs.	1,34,07,993	or	£1,340,799
Punjab Proper since Annexation, 1849,	}	"	1,55,65,140	or	£1,556,514
Cis and Trans-Sutlej States since 1849,	}	"	2,65,82,718	or	£2,658,272
<hr/>					
Grand Total, ...		Rs.,	5,55,55,851	or	£5,555,585

These Territories then, after paying their own expenses, have yielded 5,555,585 pounds sterling as surplus into the Treasury of the Empire. This amount is so much gain, which the British Government would not have had if these Territories had not been acquired; for there has been no material increase to the Regular Army on account of these Territories, and no extra expense has been incurred out of the general Revenues of the Empire, except perhaps the construction of some new Cantonments. But these Cantonments, expensive as they are, if charged to these Territories at all, might still be paid from the surplus which has been gained, and the Treasury is relieved

Cost of Military Buildings.

of all charges on that account, except the petty charges of repair. It is to be remembered, however, that the Punjab Administration has had not only to build Cantonments for the Punjab Proper, but also to re-build most of the European Barracks (always the heaviest item in the charges) in the old Territory East of the Sutlej. In those last-named stations, the Barracks were roughly constructed as temporary expedients on the first occupation of the country, and have now to be permanently constructed at leisure. Again, all buildings of this kind are constructed once for all, whereas on the other hand the annual surplus will be perpetually flowing into the Treasury.

131. It only remains to add that much attention has been paid to the Department of Accounts, that the inefficient balance or unadjusted items in the Punjab Treasuries which in 1853-54 had fallen from 43 to 27 lakhs, have by 1855-56 still further fallen to 15 lakhs. When the transfer of the Punjab branch Offices of Account and Audit from Agra to Lahore shall have been effected, greater punctuality and efficiency in the preparation of the Financial Returns will be secured.

Section IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

132. The chief concern of the Punjab Administration with the General scheme of Ecclesiastical Department is the construction of Church building. Churches. In the last Punjab Report (para. 481) the general scheme of Church building in these Territories was explained. It was stated how Churches had been sanctioned at the Chief Military stations of Umballa, Meean Meer (Lahore), Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, and Peshawur, estimated to cost $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees, Government Grant, and half a lakh private subscription, in all $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or £22,500, and to accommodate more than 5,000 persons. It was also shown that besides these there were Churches either existing, or under construction at

x

Jullunder, Hooshiarpoor, Ferozepoor, Loodianah, Kussowlie, Simla, Umritsur, Murree; so that eventually there would be sufficient accommodation for the probable number of attendants at Divine Service, and no station of any size or consequence would be without a sacred edifice.

133. During the period under Report, that is, from May 1854 to May

Progress in the build- 1856, creditable progress has been made with the ing of Churches.

Umballa Church; the Peshawur Church has been half constructed; the Meean Meer Church is far advanced towards completion; the Rawul Pindee Church has been successfully finished. Again, Churches have been commenced at Dhurmsala and at Jhelum. A Church has been planned at Mooltan. Progress has been made with the Murree Church. The Kussowlie, Jullunder, and Anarkullee Churches have been improved. A small Church has been erected at Goojranwallah from private subscriptions and the Church Building Society's Funds. In

Propriety of Architec- most cases regard has been had not only to tural style.

the adaptation of the structure to the necessities of climate, but also to its architectural propriety. Endeavour has been made to erect buildings, which, while fulfilling the requirements of an Eastern climate, may yet present an exterior indicating their sacred character and preserve the religious associations so much venerated in the mother country. It is obvious that when large sums are being spent on Churches, the buildings may be rendered elegant and appropriate without any additional expense or labor; thought and knowledge on the part of the architect being alone required. The Umballa Church will, it is believed, prove a good specimen of the decorated Gothic, and the Meean Meer Church of the early or pointed Gothic. In a former Report it has also been mentioned that the Sealkote Church possesses architectural pretension. In the minor Churches also the proper style of Ecclesiastical Architecture has been more or less followed. The erection of the Churches has been conducted by the Engineer Officers of Government; but the Chaplains have also evinced the most laudable interest in the work, and have rendered much assistance. On the whole, it may be said, that the Government has spent, or is spending sums which will amount to not less than 3½ lakhs of Rupees or £35,000 for some seventeen Churches, to provide accommodation for 7,000, perhaps for 8,000 persons, a number equal to nearly two-thirds of the European Forces stationed in these Territories.

134. At all the large Military stations Grants have been allowed by Government for Chapels for the Roman Catholic Soldiers. The Officiating Priests have always evinced much interest in the construction of the Chapels, and the Punjab stations have been visited by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Agra.

135. Rules have been framed, under sanction of Supreme Government, for the conservancy of Cemeteries at all the stations. The Returns of Burials at out-stations, are duly rendered by the Magistrates. Returns of Baptisms are similarly rendered by Ministers not belonging to the Church of England in conformity with orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors. The Chaplains' Returns are submitted direct to the Ecclesiastical Registrar in Calcutta. Marriage Registrars have been appointed throughout the Punjab; there are 29 of these Officers.

136. It might be well to conclude this Section by an enumeration of the Hon'ble Company's Chaplains now ministering in the Punjab. There are Chaplains then at the following stations:—

Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Perozepoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dugshaie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jullunder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lahore	...	{	Meean Meer,	...	...	...	...	...	1
		{	Anarkullee,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Subathoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sealkote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wuzeerabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rawul Pindee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jhelum and Murree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peshawur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hooshiarpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kussowlie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Total, 17

It will be seen then, that a considerable proportion of the Bengal Establishment, nearly one-third perhaps of Chaplains, is stationed in these Territories on account of the large Military Force cantoned here ; but even this staff is scarcely sufficient for the wants of the Province. In the South Western districts, there are several Civil stations, which are a hundred, and even two hundred miles or more distant from the nearest Minister. For these districts there is at least a Chaplain required at Mooltan.

Section I.

POLITICAL.

137. The Politics of the Punjab consist in its relations with the Independent Tribes along a frontier of 800 miles ; of communications with Ameer Dost Mahomed Khar of Cabul ; of occasional despatches from Kokan and other countries in Central Asia, and of constant and intimate connection with those Chiefs in the interior of the Punjab, or immediately adjoining it, who possess independent internal jurisdiction, but are politically dependant on the British Government. In the last category may be enumerated the Maha Rajah of Jummo and Cashmeer, the Nuwab of Bhawulpoor, the Maha Rajah of Puttiala, the Rajahs of Jheend, Nabha, Algowalah, Mundee, Chumba, Sukeit, Kyloor, Sirmoor, and a host of petty Chiefs in the Kangra and Simla Hills.

138. The last Punjab Report (Section II.) brought the epitome of events down to the close of 1853. The present Section will recapitulate, in chronological order, the most important occurrences from the commencement of 1854 to the present time, May 1856.

139. In January 1854, the Punjab State-prisoners (Sirdars) concerned in the Second Punjab war were released from confinement, and allowed to select their own places of residence within certain limits.

Government on this occasion sanctioned their pensions being increased to the following amounts :—

The Sikh Sardars.	Chuttur Singh ...	Rs. 8,000*	per annum or	£800
	Shere Singh	6,000	„	600
	Hakim Rae.....	1,200	„	120
	Lall Singh	840	„	84
	Mahtab Singh ..	840	„	84
	Oomed Singh of			
	Juswun	4,800	„	480
	Jugut Chund, of			
	Datenpore,	2,400	„	240

140. In March of the same year, the Goorchanees and Kusrannees, two powerful and predatory Tribes on the borders of the Goorchanees and Kusrannee Tribes. Derah Ismael Khan, who formerly, on account of misconduct, had been prohibited from entering the Plains, made submission, and were relieved from these restrictions.

141. About the same time the Affreedees of the Kohat Pass again violated their engagements, and again were prevented from entering the Peshawur valley. This embargo lasted until the following September.

142. During this period, i. e. February 1855, the Bussee Khail Affreedees made a desperate attack on the Camp of an Officer employed on the road between Peshawur and the mouth of this Pass. The lands of the Bussee Khail for some distance flank the entrance to the Pass on the Peshawur side, and the tribe itself had been debarred from the valley on account of the murder of a traveller. In this attack forty-six persons were killed and wounded and much property carried off. Two of the assailants also were slain; two retaliatory expeditions were made by our Troops against the Bussee Khail tribe; and more than half the value of the plundered property was made good for reprisals. Heretofore this tribe had traded during winter with the British cities of the Plains, and during summer had enjoyed in the cool mountain retreats the profits of that trade. But now the strictest embargo was placed on them, enforced by rewards given for the seizure of every individual who entered the valley, and fines

Punishment and submission of the tribe.

were inflicted on any party who harboured one of them in British territory. The result, after more than a year's steady persistence in this policy, was the unconditional surrender of the Bussee Khailees. A debit and credit account was then drawn up and the tribe made good the deficit standing against them. During the period the embargo lasted, their losses in the interruption of their trade with Peshawur were estimated to have exceeded Rupees 50,000 or £5,000, an enormous sum for such a people.

143. In March also the Boree Affreedees, whose chastisement was described in the Second Punjab Report, were admitted to terms. This tribe, from being among the most successful marauders in the valley, and one which, after having once kept up a body of mounted robbers, have now turned their attention to peaceful pursuits, have sold their horses, purchased bullocks, and engaged in the salt trade.

144. In April 1854, Nazir Khairoollah, a great Bokhara and Cabul merchant, took refuge in Peshawur. He had been despoiled of his wealth by the Chiefs of those countries mainly on account of his services to two English Officers whom he had found in captivity. He laid claim to considerable sums, which he affirmed he had advanced to Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, or by their orders, when prisoners in the dungeon of Bokhara. After full enquiry the British Government made good all the money for which the Nazir could show a shadow of evidence, together with the interest. The sum the old merchant thus recovered amounted to £3,374, and in addition a pension of £600 per annum was granted him for life. A handsome dress of honor was likewise presented to him through the Commissioner of Peshawur in full darbar. These rewards, however handsome, were no more than Nazir Khairoollah had well deserved. He had nobly held out the hand of sympathy and succour to our captive countrymen, far removed from the assistance of their friends, in a place where such acts were certain to bring down on him the vengeance of a bigoted and ruthless tyrant. The Nazir has also, through the intervention of the Chief Commissioner, recovered a large sum from a mercantile house in Cashmeer, which was otherwise lost beyond redemption, and he has now settled down for life at Peshawur, where he promises to become a useful and influential subject.

Peace made with Boree Affreedees.

Services of Nazir Khairoollah to Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly in Bokhara.

His reward.

145. During the summer of 1854 also, the Cabul Khail Wuzerees, an independent and powerful tribe on the Kohat Frontier, made more than one incursion into British Territory, but were compelled to make good the value of plundered property and give security for future good conduct.

146. In September also of that year, a section of the Michnee Momunds, which held lands in fiefdom from the British, but which occupied three strongly situated villages just across the border, defied our authority. Their strongholds, however, were attacked and destroyed; the lands within the valley, which notwithstanding frequent misconduct had hitherto been maintained to them on a nominal taxation, were confiscated, and restored to the descendants of the ancient proprietors from whom they had been originally seized. The remainder of the tribe, who did not join in this movement, have been continued in their privileges.

147. During the autumn of this year an Ambassador arrived from the Khan of Kokan, asking for aid against the Russians, who had taken the Fort of Ak Musjid and occupied an extensive tract of land within that Territory on the banks of the river Seer or Taxartes. This Envoy belonged to the well known Suddoozaie race; and after the destruction of their hopes in Affghanistan in 1842, made his way to Kokan, and there rose to power. With great difficulty he reached Peshawur, travelling through Badukshan, Tashkund and Swat. For nearly a year the Ambassador remained at Peshawur, (where he and his followers were entertained at the public cost,) unwilling apparently to resign such good quarters. On his departure to return, he received a sum of money to cover the expenses of the road, and was entrusted with a handsome present and friendly letters for the Khan. Ameer Dost Mahomed offered the Ambassador a safe conduct through Cabul, the easiest route to Kokan from India; but the latter preferred the route by Cashmeer, Thibet and Iskardo.

148. In October 1854, an Envoy arrived from Ameer Dost Mahomed of Cabul, with a friendly letter for the Governor General of India. Being received and treated with much consideration, and sent back with a favorable reply, a good understanding was brought about between the Ameer and the British Govern-

ment. A few months afterwards, Sirdar Hyder Khan, the favorite son and

Treaty with Dost Ma- heir apparent of this Chief, came to Peshawur, homed of Cabul.

• where he was met by the Chief Commissioner, and a Treaty of friendship under the orders of the Governor General in Council was concluded between the British Government and the Ameer on the 30th March 1855. By this Treaty,* peace and friendship was established between the contracting powers. It was guaranteed that we would respect the Ameer's possessions in Affghanistan and never interfere in them, while the Ameer engaged similarly to respect British Territory and also to be the friend of our friends and the enemy of our enemies. Sirdar Hyder Khan having been sumptuously entertained during his residence at Peshawur, and having received many handsome presents, returned to Cabul.

149. Towards the close of 1854, measures were again taken with the

Enquiries after Lieuten-
nant Wyburd in Central
Asia.

view of ascertaining the fate of Lieutenant Wyburd, in Central Asia, but without effect. Messengers have travelled over Kokan, Koondoz, Bokhara, and all the intervening lands, without finding any traces of this unfortunate traveller. The most probable account yet forthcoming was obtained from Saleh Mahomed Akhoonzadeh, a follower of Major James Abbott, on his travels through Khiva. By this man's story, it appeared that when he was in Maimunna, a country between Bokhara and Herat, the murder of a famous Hajee or Pilgrim was the common topic of conversation in the public bazaar. It seemed that the Hajee had passed himself off as a learned Mahomedan, who had made the pilgrimage to Mecca seven times, and was greatly esteemed in consequence. But in a festive moment with a Captain of the guard of the Chief of Maimunna, it was supposed he had confessed the secret of his real character. This man dissembled for the time, but in-

His probable fate.

formed the Chief by whose orders the unhappy Hajee was basely murdered by the guard given him for his protection on a journey by the wretch himself. It seems most probable that this Hajee was Lieutenant Wyburd.

* For copy of the Treaty see Appendix.

150. Early in January 1855, the Chiefship of Mumdote, in the Cis-Sutlej States, which for some time had been in a state of considerable disorder, became thoroughly disorganized. A large body of exiles came to Lahore, and complained against the oppression and tyranny of the Chief. The Commissioner of the division was directed to visit the country, and make a full and searching inquiry into the complaints of the people, in the presence of the Nuwab or his representatives. On the arrival of the Commissioner at Mumdote, complaints poured in from every quarter. The Nuwab and his sons were accused of murder, the frequent seizure of young females of every rank for the gratification of their lusts, and of systematic extortion and oppression. The inquiry extended over several months, during which the Commissioner, Mr. Barnes, visited various parts of the district twice, and his successor the Officiating Commissioner, visited it once. Many of the complaints were proved beyond doubt. The feelings of the great mass of the people were bitterly incensed against their Chief; trade was well nigh paralysed and agriculture ruined; the country was fast relapsing into a desert, and the Revenue had fallen from £8,000 per annum to £2,000. The

Discontent of the people in the Mumdote Chiefship.

Nuwab of Mumdote having been convicted of various specific crimes, and of general mismanagement of his country, was degraded by Government from the rank and privileges of an independent Chief vested with internal jurisdiction, into an ordinary subject, amenable to the British Courts of Justice. His estates were all maintained to him; but he has been obliged to reside at Lahore for a term of years; his quota of horsemen has been commuted into a money payment; his seigniorial power has been withdrawn; and the taxation of his lands will be assessed; and beyond these assessments, he will no longer be able to demand a rupee from the village proprietors. Mumdote was formerly a part of the Lahore Territory, and was held in fiefdom by the Chief. When the Lahore possessions on the left bank of the Sutlej were confiscated after the war of 1846, the Chief of Mumdote, who had performed various services to us towards the end of the war, was created a Nuwab, and his Jageers converted into a principality, over which he was allowed to exercise independent jurisdiction.

The Chief is deprived of internal jurisdiction, but retains the Revenue of his fief.

151. During this year Mahomed Shah Khan, the well known Ghilzai Chief, made overtures which were summarily rejected. This man had been one of the most prominent leaders in the Cabul outbreak of 1841. After the conclusion of the second Affghan war and the restoration of Ameer Dost Mahomed to his country, Mahomed Shah Ghilzai had rebelled. His brother was seized and blown from a gun, and he himself driven to become a wanderer in the most inaccessible parts of the mountain tracts of that region.

152. In 1855 also a long standing dispute of much importance, between the Rajah of Aloowalah, and his youngest brother, was brought to a determination. The father shortly before his demise had endeavoured to have his youngest son declared his heir and successor in the Chiefship; and on this arrangement being objected to by the British Government, he made a Will, dismembering the Territory, and leaving large Jagheers to his two youngest sons, independent of all control by his successor. After the father's death, the new Chief vainly endeavoured to have this Will set aside. It had been made with the knowledge of British Officers, and being undoubtedly genuine, as such was upheld by Government, who declared, however, that so long as the three brothers lived in amity, its provisions need not be enforced. Afterwards, when the youngest brother claimed his share, lands to that extent were made over to him.

153. In this year also the claims of the Maha Rajah of Puttiala over the feudatories of Buddour were finally decided. These Sirdars are descended from common ancestors with the Chiefs of Puttiala, Jheend and Mulode. Many of their possessions were held in coparcenary with Puttiala, while in default of male issue, the escheat would accrue to the British Government. At one time the Buddour Sirdars would be at feud with Puttiala, and calling for aid from us, at another coalescing with the Maha Rajah. This complicated tenure was of a nature to give future trouble; and as it was resolved, after the first Sikh war, to put all the landed tenures of the Cis-Sutlej States on a clear and determined footing, the turn for those of Buddour had now arrived. By the decision which has now been declared, Puttiala has obtained undivided control and full jurisdiction over lands yielding a Revenue equal to her own share, while

the remainder of the Estates have been declared the sole property of the Buddour Chiefs, and subject to British Jurisdiction.

154. In this year the little State of Joobul, in the Simla Hills, which had been under British management for a lengthened period originally, in consequence of the imbecility of the Chief, and after his death, owing to the minority of his son, was restored to the latter, who had arrived at years of discretion.

155. The Toorees, a tribe beyond the River Khurru, who had frequently plundered the Kohat border, renewed their depredations in this year. To restrain them, and to bring Upper Meerunzye under proper control, a force marched from Kohat. With the exception of a brush with a body of religious fanatics, the particulars of which will be found in the Military Section, the troops met with no opposition; and after making a tour along the Frontier returned to their cantonments. The Toorees were overawed and restored, the property plundered, and the population of Meerunzye tendered their submission.

156. In May of this year the quarrel between Maha Rajah Goolab Sing and his nephew, Jowahir Singh, came to extremity. The Maha Rajah marched a considerable force into the Raja's fiefs; and after a brief, but decisive struggle, took possession of them. The country in which they lie is strong by nature, and was defended by some formidable Hill Forts. The Troops of the Rajah were faithful to their salt, and made a desperate resistance. The Rajah alone was found wanting at the critical moment. His nature is kind and gentle; popular and ambitious, but he possesses no energy, nor enterprise. He could follow no decided course, and hesitated, until the time for action had passed. While seeking aid from others, he would not fight for himself. His conduct to his uncle was also insincere and disloyal. On the other hand Maha Rajah Goolab Singh did not deserve success. His Highness was unfaithful to his engagements with his nephew, vexatious and deceitful. While deluding the Rajah with soft words and kind promises, he incited the subjects of the latter to resist the authority of their Chief. The fact was that the Maha Rajah fears that after his own death, his nephew will prove a formidable competitor to

Dispute between Maha Raja Goolab Sing and Jowahir Sing.

Discomfiture of Jowahir Sing.

his son, and therefore has long resolved to destroy the prestige and resources of the formér. The British Government refused to interfere actively in the dispute, but remonstrated with the Maha Raja for his ungenerous conduct.

157. In June 1855, the Tehseeldar of Hungoo, in Kohat, was murdered by a kinsman, in consequence of a domestic broil. Hostility of the Oruk- The assassin fled to the Orukzyes in the adjacent zyes. Hills, who at this time had made various raids on the border villages. During the ensuing month a general combination of the various sections of this tribe (which is strong in numbers as in other respects) was reported to have been effected, with a view to a grand invasion of the Kohat district. Major Coke, the Deputy Commissioner, promptly moved out with his Regiment to Hungoo, and subsequently the whole force in that cantonment followed. The Orukzyes seeing the formidable preparations made for their reception hung back, apparently with the view of waiting until the excessive heat compelled our troops to return. But Brigadier Chamberlain, divining their intentions, made a forced march during the night, ascended the Hills, surprised the stronghold of the leading section of the Raabeuh Khail Orukzyes, destroyed their places, seized all their cattle, and moved back again to his old position. Their punishment. The Orukzyes were effectually humbled, restored the plundered property, and entered into engagements never to molest our lands.

158. Ever since Annexation, the Bozdars, on the Dehra Ghazée Khan Frontier, have infested the border villages of that district. Misconduct of the Boz- Measures of severity and moderation have dars. alternately been tried with them. Their Chief, Dost Aleé, enjoyed considerable privileges under the Sikhs in the shape of rent-free lands in the Plains and a money allowance. So long as he lived some kind of arrangement was effected. At one time the tribe were excluded from the Plains, and the Chief's allowances were attached. Then compensation would be made to the tribe, and the restrictions removed. Since however Dost Aleé died, the raids of the Bozdars have proved more frequent. His son and nephew are contending for the Chiefship and neither are able to manage the tribe. Towards the end of 1855 it became necessary again to place an embargo on the tribe which was maintained for some months, and eventually

it has been decided to confiscate the money allowance, but to maintain their lands and suspend restrictive measures. It is, however, much to be feared, that until the Bozdar country is invaded, and the tribe condignly punished, its members will not learn to respect the lives and properties of the people of the Plains.

159. The Pindealee Momunds on the Peshawur valley, one of the large sections of the Hill tribe of this name, have likewise
 Misconduct of the Pin-
 dealee Momunds. systematically plundered our border villages for the last two years. Their aggressions were urged on the attention of Sirdar Hyder Khan, when at Peshawur in March 1855. He then promised that effectual measures should be adopted to bring them to order. But the Pindealee men having continued their incursions, with the sanction of Government Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan had been addressed on the subject, with an intimation that, unless His Highness can induce these marauders to respect British Territory, Government must take the matter into its own hands, and organize an expedition into the Pindealee valley. The Ameer has promised to restrain them. There is ground to hope that the tribe will not be able to withstand the double pressure of the British Government.

160. At the close of 1855, the Syuds of Khagan, in Huzara, who had
 Syuds of Khagan. been expelled from their mountain fortresses in 1853, on account of their oppressive conduct, were allowed to return.

161. During the negotiations with Sirdar Hyder Khan in March 1855, a wish was expressed that the Cabul Govern-
 The Dour valley. ment might be allowed to occupy the little valley of Dour on the Western border of Bunnoo. Dour was formerly an integral portion of the Affghan Empire, but was ceded to the Sikhs in the tripartite Treaty of 1838. In 1847, the people of the valley sent a deputation, asking Lieut.-Colonel Edwardes to take them under our protection. This was refused, and it has now been intimated to Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan that the British Government have no claims on Dour.

Section XX.

MILITARY.

162. During the two years under review, namely, from the commencement of 1854 to May 1856, little has occurred in the Military Department worthy of especial notice. A few changes and improvements, however, have been quietly effected.

163. The site of the cantonment at Derah Ghazee Khan, in the Lower Derajat, has been altered. The troops have been brought together and located on the North-side of the city, close to the Civil station, so as to protect both effectually and command the approaches from the Hills.

164. A re-distribution of the Artillery of the Irregular Force has also been made. One battery is now stationed at Derah Ghazee Khan, furnishing two guns for Derah Ismael Khan; one complete battery is maintained at Bunnoo, and one at Kohat. Experience has shown that guns are not required in the Southern Derajat.

165. A considerable improvement has been made regarding the supply of carriage for the Force. Government always maintained an establishment sufficient for the carriage of the Public stores, which would move with the troops and for the private property of the men, to the extent of 15 lbs. for a sepoy and an equal proportion for the non-commissioned and commissioned Native Officers. This is amply sufficient to meet all ordinary demands. But on the occasion of a general relief, the allowance is now increased to 30 lbs. and the extra carriage is hired. Thus a sufficient supply is always available in an emergency to move whole Regiments in the field; while on the occasion of a general relief, ample time is afforded to secure additional carriage.

166. When first the four Sikh Regiments and Punjab Irregular Force were raised, no portion of the former, and but one of the latter corps, were armed with Rifles. But as our experience of Hill warfare has extended, this weapon has been

gradually furnished to the Force, so that at the present time, out of eight Regiments stationed on the Frontier, four are now Rifles and the other four are partly armed with this weapon. It is to be hoped that Government will ere long supply rifles for the remainder. Repeated experiment has shown that the musket can inflict little loss on an enemy scattered over a difficult hill-side and always more or less under cover: while that enemy, with the clumsy jezail, can reach our soldiers at a long distance, and effect their retreat, before the latter can close with them.

167. On the news of the war with Russia reaching the Frontier, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cavalry, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Infantry of the Punjab Irregular Force volunteered their services, and there can be little doubt but that all were ready to march whenever they were required. In connexion with this subject, it may be added that the Force came forward, as did also the organized Police, and voluntarily subscribed £225 to the Patriotic Fund.

168. Government have lately added considerably to the efficiency of the Punjab batteries; thirty men have been added to each, making the whole strength one hundred and thirty-six. The pay of the grass-cutters, which was inadequate to secure men of this class, has been raised from rupees $3\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem to Rupees 4. Cooks have been allowed also to the batteries and water-carriers for the whole Force. A second European Officer also has been allowed to each battery.

169. During the period under report, two Subadars of the 1st and 3rd Regiments and a sepoy of the 4th and a Subadar and a Sowar of the Guide Corps, have all received the decoration of the Order of Merit, and the increased pay which attaches to their distinction.

170. The discontent and disorganization which formerly existed in the Sindh Rifle Regiment has at last been subdued but not until it was found necessary summarily to dismiss three Subadars. This last measure has proved decisive, and the Brigadier commanding the Force has lately reported his satisfaction with the discipline of the Regiment.

171. A great and important improvement has been introduced into the Force in the shape of the "Dandee," in super-Improvement of Ham-
 mocks for conveyance of . cession of the common Doolie, for the conveyance
 sick and wounded. of the sick and wounded. When empty, the
 "Dandee" can be easily carried by one man, and if occupied, then by two men. It may be transported over any kind of country where troops can be employed, whereas the Doolie required four men, and in mountain warfare was almost useless. This improvement has also been introduced among the Regular troops at Peshawur. Two kinds of "Dandee" have been adopted—one in the shape and of the character of the common hammock, and is slung over a bamboo pole, to which it is attached by a couple of rings and two hooks; the other is not quite so portable, and is used simply in case of fractures. The proportion is ten of the former to two of the latter to each Regiment.

172. The 4th Sikh Regiment, which had been employed as Volun-Return of 4th Sikhs
 from Burmah. teers in the Burmah war, returned to the Punjab
 in May 1855. It has been cantoned at Umballa and is employed on the Civil duties of the country between the Jumna and the Sutlej.

173. The 1st and 3rd Sikh Regiments and the Guide Corps, all of which are on the Frontier and employed on Military duty, have been placed under the command of Brigadier Chamberlain; while the 2nd and 4th Sikh Regiments, engaged in Civil duties, continue under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner.

174. Since the last report, some important changes have taken place among the Officers of the Punjab IrregularChanges among the
 Officers of the Force. Force. Early in 1855, Brigadier Chamberlain was appointed to the command. He is an Officer of tried merit, of great experience with Irregular troops, and has seen much real service. Major Lumsden, the gallant leader of the Guides, for the first six years after that Corps was raised, has returned from furlough and been re-appointed to the command. Major Prendergast, who raised the 3rd Punjab Irregular Cavalry and has held the command ever since, except when in temporary command of the whole Force, has resigned his appointment, and the service has lost by the death of Lieutenant F. Turner, the Adjutant of the Guides, a brave, zealous and energetic Officer.

175. Some progress has been made in endeavouring to improve the breed of horses in the Punjab for Military purposes. Improvement of breed of horses. Ten stallions were originally purchased, and this number has lately been increased to nineteen. All of these animals, with one exception, are Arabs, the horse which is best suited of all breeds to bear fatigue, exposure, and inferior food, and therefore the breed best adapted for war.

176. Allusion has been made in the Political Section to the two expeditions, one into Upper Meeranzye, the other against the Raabeuh Khail Orukzyes. The arrangements on both occasions were excellently managed. The enemy were overawed in the one case and thoroughly cowed in the other. In the skirmish with the fanatics at the foot of the Orukzye Hills, Major Coke, commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, and Captain Fraser, of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, distinguished themselves. In the attack on the Raabeuh Khail strongholds, Major Coke of the 1st and Captain Henderson of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Sladen of the Light Field Battery, were more especially distinguished. In conveying the approval and thanks of the Government of India for the service thus performed by Brigadier Chamberlain and the Force under his command on the last occasion, the Governor General in Council recorded the following handsome encomium:—"Government should be proud in the possession of Troops which could perform such gallant deeds, and of Officers who could plan and execute such brilliant exploits."

177. An Abstract Return of the Irregular Force, and a memo. of its cost for the years 1851-55 and 1855-56, will be found in the Appendix. The latter Statement is exclusive of the cost of Arms, Ammunition and Clothing.

178. These Troops consist of ten Regiments of Infantry, five of Cavalry, one Corps of mixed Cavalry and Infantry (the Guides), two Companies of Sappers and Miners, and four Batteries of 30 guns—all this Force, with the exception of two Regiments of Infantry, are stationed on the Frontier. Assisted by three Battalions of organized Police, they hold the whole line of the Western Frontier, except Peshawur. They garrison the Frontier Cantonments and Forts, guard the Treasuries and Jails, occupy a large number of out-posts, and furnish Escorts.

179. This Force has hitherto had no more than fifty-four Officers of all grades including the Staff; but Government have now resolved to add an additional Officer to the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments and to each of the Batteries. This will give an increase of eighteen Officers, making the whole number seventy-two. On the other hand, non-commissioned European Officers will no longer be attached to these Troops.

180. The Officers to whom the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments are more particularly due are Brigadier Chamberlain, commanding the Force; Lieutenant Hughes, Captain Browne, and Captain H. Bruce, of the Cavalry; Major Coke, Captain Henderson, and Captain Wilde, of the Punjab Infantry; and Captain Renny, of the 3rd Sikhs.

181. During 1854 and 1855, discipline and good order in the Police Battalions have been steadily maintained. The 6th Battalion, under Lieutenant Younghusband, volunteered for the Russian war. This Corps and the Jhelum and Mooltan Police Battalions contributed also to the Patriotic Fund.

182. In March 1855, Zeman Khan, a Jemadar of the mounted Police, with twelve of his men, fell into an ambush of the Musasood Wifzeerees, and were all slain. Zeman Khan was a Puthan of good family on the border, and had distinguished himself in repeated conflicts with Hill marauders. The Government have handsomely pensioned all their families.

183. The Officers of the organized Police who deserve mention, are Lieutenant Younghusband, Captain Lawrence, and Lieutenant Miller.

Section XXX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

184. According to the arrangement of topics prescribed by Government, the first subject to be treated of is Population. Population. Fortunately, there are, under this head, better materials available on the present than on any former occasion.

185. On the night intervening between the 31st December 1854, and the 1st January 1855, a Census of the people was taken throughout these Territories. This Census was effected by enumerating all persons who slept in each house, whether situate in city, village, or hamlet, or altogether isolated, throughout these Territories, from Kurnaul to the Khyber Pass, and from the confines of Jummo to the confines of Sindh. On one and the same night, all sections of the people, the sturdy yeomen of the Upper Punjab, the wild mountaineer near the Frontier, the wandering cattle grazier of the Central districts, were all counted. An agency and machinery for enumerating had been organized, and complete forms for registration and record had been prepared before hand. The people evinced a laudable alacrity to co-operate even in the wildest district. There was no desire for concealment of numbers, even of the women. There were no prejudicial rumours spread about. There was no distrust of the intentions of the Government. Many persons, such as city burghers, village headmen, rustic accountants, acted as enumerators, and all servants of the Government, European and Native, exerted themselves on the occasion. The general Abstract Returns were prepared in precise conformity with those of the North-Western Provinces. The Returns of area were, for the majority of districts, compiled from the most trustworthy sources, namely, the Revenue and the Topographical Surveys; for the remainder they were deduced from the standard Maps in use, with the aid of local measurements.

Statistics of British Possessions.

186. The general result of the Census for the Punjab Territories may be thus epitomized :—

DIVISIONS	Square Miles.	Villages.	Population. Souls.	Land Revenue. Rs. or £	Persons to Square Miles.
Cis-Sutlej States	8090.11	4,962	2,282,111	Rs. 32,01,228 £ 320,122	282.08
Trans-Sutlej States	6791.83	4,171	2,273,037	Rs. 33,91,296 £ 339,129	334.67
Lahore	11627.88	8,188	3,458,694	Rs. 43,17,118 £ 431,711	297.41
Jhelum	16761.22	4,647	1,762,488	Rs. 23,77,301 £ 237,730	105.35
Mooltan	15494.00	2,489	971,175	Rs. 10,74,959 £ 107,495	62.63
Leia	15271.70	2,531	1,122,621	Rs. 16,96,662 £ 169,666	73.50
Peshawur	7588.50	1,891	847,695	Rs. 9,51,646 £ 95,164	111.70
Grand Total	81625.24	23,879	12,717,821	Rs. 1,70,10,210 £ 1,701,021	153.80

Besides the above, there are various Native States under the political control of the British Government, whose area, population, and revenue, ascertained from data, more or less reliable, may be thus stated :—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue. Rs. or £.	Persons to Square Miles.
Cis-Sutlej Principalities, including Puttiala	7,368.95	• Souls. 1,894,300	Rs. 31,23,000 £ 312,300	257.13
Hill States near Simla	5,000.00	432,643	Rs. 5,72,100 £ 57,210	86.53
Trans-Sutlej Principalities	5,316.00	498,163	Rs. 8,18,284 £ 81,828	54.68
Bahawalpoor	25,200.00	925,000	Rs. 15,43,150 £ 154,315	36.70
Maha Rajah Goolab Singh's Territories	60,000.00	3,000,000	Rs. 80,00,000 £ 800,000	50.00
Grand Total.....	102,884.95	6,750,606	Rs. 1,40,56,534 £ 1,405,653	65.71

These additional Territories are obviously of much importance.

Statistics of Political Dependencies.

Their area will appear vast. But it is to be recollected that a portion only, namely, the Cis-Sutlej Principalities and one of the Trans-Sutlej Principalities is situate in the Plains. Of the other States, one, namely, Bahawalpoor, is on the edge of the great sandy desert, and is itself more than half sand; while the remainder, *i. e.* Goolab Sing's Territory, and the Trans-Sutlej Principalities are connected with the region of the mighty Himalayan Ranges. The sum total of the British Possessions and the Political Dependencies under the Punjab Administration will stand thus:—

PUNJAB TERRITORIES.	Area.	Population.	Revenue per annum. Rs. or £.	Persons to square miles.
British Possessions, ...	81,625.24	12,717,821	Rs. 1,96,43,165 £ 1,964,316	155.80
Political Dependencies,	102,884.95	6,750,606	Rs. 1,40,56,534 £ 1,405,653	65.71
Grand Total ...	184,510.19	19,468,427	Rs. 3,36,99,699 £ 3,369,969	105.51

187. It will have been seen that there are on the average 155 persons to the square mile in the British portion of the Punjab Territories. This ratio does not denote any great density of population; it may thus be compared with the averages of the other divisions of the Indian Empire:—

	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces,	Madras.	Bombay.	Punjab.
Average of Population to Square Mile ... }	311.00	420.00	170.00	156.00	155.80

The Punjab then, though less thickly peopled than Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, may fairly bear comparison with Madras or Bombay. In respect to European countries, the Punjab is more sparsely peopled than the United

Average density of population.

Kingdom, and much more so than such countries as Belgium. But in density of population, it is about equal to a large portion of the Continent, such as France, Prussia, Austria. In the Punjab there is great variety of density and sparseness of population. This must be expected in a country which contains fertile plains, wastes overgrown with brushwood, deserts of indurated sand, undulating raviny tracts, rugged hills, rich valleys, and long alluvial expanses. There are some districts which, though they cannot vie with the most favored districts on either bank of the Ganges, and its accessories are yet highly populous, and have more than 500 persons to the square mile, but there are many districts towards the West and South, which have a great area, but cannot show more than from fifty to eighty persons to the square mile. It is found however from a close analysis of the figures, that the density or otherwise of the population corresponds closely throughout all districts, with the proportions of cultivated to uncultivated land, and with the relative rate of taxation, that is to say, the districts shown by Census to be thinly populated are shown from other sources to be slightly cultivated and lightly taxed.

188. There are 29,210 villages in the Punjab, with an average of Chief Cities of the Punjab about 450 persons to each; 2,124 small towns, containing from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants; 78 containing from 5,000 to 10,000; 31 cities containing from 10,000 to 50,000; and four first class cities containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, *i. e.* Umritsur with 122,184 souls, Lahore with 94,153, Peshawur with 53,294, Mooltan (including suburbs) with 55,999 souls.

189. There are $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions of Mahomedans to $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions of Hindoos. This numerical predominance of Mahomedans is remarkable and unusual in India. From the Eastern boundary, that is from the River Jumna to the Chenab, the Hindoos preponderate; from thence to the Trans-Indus Frontier, and in the Southern districts, the population is almost entirely Mahomedan. But among these latter, while many are of pure Mahomedan extraction, yet many are of Hindoo race converted to Mahomedanism under the Mogul Emperors. In the Lahore division, which contains the Manjha or the original home of the Sikhs, a detail of the Sikhs was taken, and there were found only about 200,000 Sikhs to an aggregate

population of about 3 millions. This circumstance strongly corroborates,

Present paucity of what is commonly believed, namely, that the Sikhs.

Sikh tribe is losing its numbers rapidly. Modern Sikhism was little more than a political association (formed exclusively from among Hindoos), which men would join or quit according to the circumstances of the day. A person is not born a Sikh, as he might be born a Mahomedan or born a Hindoo; but he must be specially initiated into Sikhism. Now that the Sikh commonwealth is broken up, people cease to be initiated into Sikhism and revert to Hindooism. Such is the undoubted explanation of a statistical fact, which might otherwise appear to be hardly credible.

190. More than half the population were returned as agricultural. The

Agricultural and non-agricultural classes. tendency in every Indian Census is to include,

among miscellaneous professions, many persons who really derive their subsistence from the land. It is probable then that two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the people are agricultural: again, somewhat more than half the population are returned as males. This slight disproportion of females, found to exist more or less every where in India, is believed to be not otherwise than correct.

191. A special detailed Report on the Census has already been submitted to the Supreme Government. It is hoped that the results are approximately correct, that at least a foundation has been laid for sound statistical knowledge, and that a good starting point has been obtained for future operations.

EMIGRATION.

192. The second heading in this Section is that of Emigration, which

Emigration from the Punjab is rare. will, it is believed, apply to the several Presidencies rather than to this part of India. There

is nothing approaching to Emigration here. The Punjabees are not disposed to migrate from their country, even as far as neighbouring Hindoostan. There is no redundancy of population; already more food is produced than can be consumed in the country. But there is some want of varied employment, which induces so many persons to take up agriculture, which again is one cause of the over-production.

AGRICULTURE.

193. The next heading is that of Agriculture. On this important subject much has been said in the Chapter on Agri-Horticultural Society.

Land Revenue. The Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab continues to flourish, and frequently aids in obtaining seeds of useful products from Europe for distribution among the landholders. The Society also grows many such products in its own gardens. A scheme for encouraging vegetable cultivation in the vicinity of large stations and cantonments is now under consideration. The Natives of the Punjab have certainly done much for the culture of the potatoe, especially in the hill districts, and this is almost the only

product really naturalized as yet. Field turnips are Specification of pro- ducts.

grown in the Punjab to an extent that is unusual and almost peculiar. If this root should become extensively used, to feed cattle, a great improvement would result. Efforts should be directed to the improvement of this product, and also to the introduction of mangold wurzel. Grass farms might also be established. In the well-cultivated districts the cattle are fed indifferently and are liable to murrain. Good hemp is grown in parts of the Trans-Sutlej States. In the Southern districts, especially near Mooltan, good indigo is grown. With European skill and enterprise, this product might be vastly improved, both as regards quantity and quality. Sugar-cane in the Punjab is good and is exported to Central Asia. Cereals are of course most abundant. Cotton is not likely to prove successful, owing to the comparative severity of the winter in these parts. The establishment of model farms was contemplated, but has not yet been effected.

194. The chief efforts of the last two years have been directed

Flax and linseed experiments. towards the cultivation of flax and linseed, that

is, the cultivation of the plant which yields the fibre from its stem and also the seed termed linseed. Under any circumstances the plant, if grown at all, will yield linseed, which, though less used in the country, is valuable for exportation. But in order that the plant may yield fibre, it must be carefully cultivated, so that its stem may be long; in this case, however, it will produce a less amount of seed, because it does not ramify, whereas when the stem is short, there generally is ramification, and a better out-turn of seed. In 1854, the Government, at

the instance of the Agri-Horticultural Society, invited the people to cultivate the plant largely, offered rewards, and undertook to buy up whatever seed or fibre might be produced, if the producer should be unable to dispose of the produce otherwise. Instructions regarding the proper mode of culture were circulated. European seed was also procured in such quantities as were obtainable at the time, but this was chiefly sown, either under the Society's auspices, or in the immediate vicinity of Lahore. In the interior of the Districts, the farmer depended on the seed of the country. The plant is sown in the autumn and reaped in the spring. During the season of 1854-55, a very large area, not less than 60,000 acres, was covered with the plant. The out-turn of seed was very considerable, perhaps not less than 5,400 tons. But owing

Success of the seed,
but failure of the fibre.

to defects of culture, of irrigation, and of soil, the stems proved nearly all short, and consequently the out-turn of fibre was nominal. Near Lahore, however, the seed having been superior, and the culture having been carefully supervised, a small amount of good fibre was produced, and was successfully prepared for use and exportation. The mass of linseed produced in the interior of the country did not however fall upon the hands of Government, though fair market prices were offered according to promise. For, contrary to expectation, merchants from Hindoostan, Mooltan and elsewhere purchased nearly the whole. The remainder was bought by Government, transported down the Indus to Kurrachee, and was there sold at rates which more than covered the original price, and the cost of transit. In 1855 about 25,000 acres were sown, but the season being dry, was unpropitious. About 2,300 tons of linseed have however been produced, and will be bought up by the merchants. No merchantable fibre was obtained. Such briefly is the history of the Government flax and linseed experiment of 1854 and 1855. It was not unsuccessful pecuniarily. The Government outlay was much smaller than had been anticipated, and did not exceed Rupees 50,000 or £5,000,

Results of the expe-
rience gained.

but it was fully covered by proceeds. The experiment also may serve as a basis for some sound conclusions. It appears that in the Punjab, linseed can be produced even on second rate lands without any great effort or cost, and may be either sold on the spot, or exported with advantage, so that the culture would be fairly remunerative to the growers. But the production of fibre is a much more difficult matter; care, intelligence, cost, trouble, good

soil fairly irrigated are all required. There must be, firstly, good stems, and secondly, skilful preparation of the fibre. Both objects are probably beyond the ordinary power of a Punjabee farmer ; and then if he were successful, it might happen that the same soil and culture would have produced superior crops, more valuable even than flax. The thing can, however, be done especially with the advantage of European seed. There are several Districts which offer natural facilities and in which it is probable that farmers may be found who, with suitable encouragement both will, and can, grow flax ; and thus eventually a new product may be introduced into a province where such staples are much needed.

FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

195. Though the Plains of the Punjab are proverbially bare of trees, yet the Himalayan Ranges overhanging its northern border, produce noble forests, and give birth to rivers that will float down the finest timber to the stations, and cities of the champaign, where the great and numerous public works create a vast demand for this article. Of these forest-clad ranges, some belong to the Maha Raja Goolab Sing, some to the British Government and its dependent principalities. The Maha Raja himself is the monopolist of the timber trade in his dominions. His Highness' servants cut the towering trees on the mountain side, and precipitate the logs into the stream, which bears them downwards till it debouches from the Hills into the Plains, where depôts are established, and where the floating logs are caught by swimmers. Then the timber passes into the hands of native dealers. The British Government however being a great consumer of timber, found itself unable to depend on any extraneous agency for supply, and was obliged to establish agencies under its own Officers, and to obtain timber by a similar method to that employed by the Maha Raja. One Agency was established at Sealkote (near the Chenab River), another at Jhelum on the river of that name, (since abandoned), another at Shahpore on the River Ravee (also abandoned), another at Pangee in the Hills near the sources of the Chenab. At present however there is but one Agency, the head-quarters of which are at Sealkote, with a branch at Pangee, and thus the Chenab is now the only river used by the British Government for transport of its timber.

But if necessary an Agency could be established on the Sutlej; and native merchants use the other rivers. These Agencies have proved on the whole satisfactory. From their Returns, rendered up to May 1856, they are proved to have been financially profitable; to have met the exigencies of the service, at times when immense supplies of timber were indispensable; and to have furnished the article at lower prices than could otherwise have been attained. Among the Officers engaged, Lieutenant Heath, of the Artillery, and Major Longden, of H. M.'s 10th Foot, deserve mention.

196. With such an absorbing demand, it has been difficult to preserve even these prolific forests from rapid diminution of resources. But anxious thought has been given to the subject of their conservation. The local authorities have been vested with large manorial powers for this purpose, and they have entertained establishments of forest rangers, and rules, both general and local, have been promulgated. This protection has been extended to the trees most valuable for building purposes, which in these regions are mostly of two species, namely, the cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) and the pine or Scotch fir. The copse-wood and shrubs, useful for fuel are similarly protected. But the trees and shrubs are liable, not only to be felled and cut, but also to be devoured by conflagration. The Hill people burn the rank grass on the Hill sides to prepare the ground for cultivation. On the summer nights, just before the rainy season is ushered in, whole ranges are illuminated by these conflagrations, which destroy not only the grass, but also valuable trees and shrubs. This practice, which could not be altogether interdicted, is placed under due restriction.

197. In para. 462 of the Second Punjab Report it was shown how much had been done for Arboriculture. The Sikh Government never spared trees, and in practice scarcely recognized any rights of property in them: the people were ignorant of their value. Thus the country became bare and will not become well wooded for some generations. But a great stimulus has been imparted by the British Government. No District is without its nursery of plants and seedlings, no canal without its avenues; no public building, and almost no road, without its groves. Of the above description, there are some 2,899,365 (exclusive of those planted by the Engineer Department) trees in these Territories, of which 1,574,616

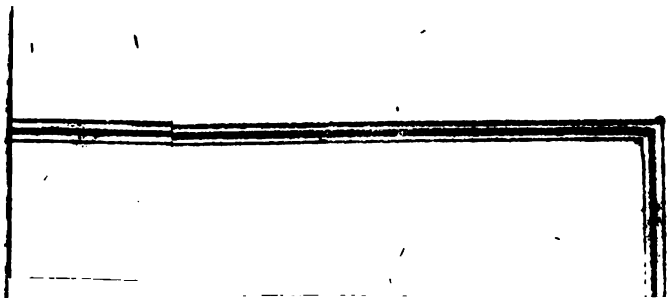
have been planted by the local Officers within the two years under report. Within the two years also, the Agri-Horticultural Society of Punjab has distributed 22,407 young trees. In spite of popular ignorance and prejudice, the peasants have been very generally induced to sow and plant out useful trees near their wells, and along their irrigation water-courses. It is no exaggeration to say, that some three millions of young trees have been thus produced, which together with those planted by the local Officers, will make up a total of six millions, which would again be exclusive of the numbers already mentioned as having been planted by the Canal Department. The number may seem large absolutely, but it is small relatively to the wants of the country. Four trees have been estimated as the proper number to a cultivated acre; at this rate there being twelve millions of cultivated acres, no less than fifty millions of trees will be needed for these Territories.

MINING.

198. The next heading prescribed by Government is that of *Mining*.

Geological Researches. At various times efforts in this direction have been made by the Punjab Administration. The Geological Surveyor, M. Marcadieu, has examined many localities among the Kangra Hills, as mentioned in para. 468 of the Second Punjab Report. Since that time further enquiries were made in 1854. In 1855 some iron ore was discovered in the Chumba Hills, near the new Sanatorium of Dalhousie, and a sum of money was placed at the disposal of the Executive Officer of that station. During the present year, 1856, a Committee consisting of Major Lake and three Officers was deputed to investigate the mineral resources of Kooloo, the North-Eastern extremity of the Kangra District. During the last winter, 1855-56, the Geological Surveyor was deputed to visit the Kenana Hills, near the apex of the Doab, between the Jhelum and the Chenab.

199. It seems to be clearly ascertained that iron ore of excellent quality, and of considerable quantity, does exist in the Himalayan Ranges. Many mines are worked by the natives, but the miners are very rude and ignorant in regard to





excavation, smelting, and manipulation. The mines might doubtless be efficiently and profitably worked, if competent miners were located there; but in such working the first great obstacle would relate to the want of combustible material in sufficient quantities. Fuel might be obtained. At some little distance, forest timber might be procured. Lignite exists in the locality, to what extent, further exploration must show. Coal unfortunately has not been, and probably will not be, discovered. On the other hand, neighbouring streams or rivers would generally supply motive power. Another obstacle would be the difficulty of transport. The mines or localities of the ore are all more or less in the Hills. Some of them are intercepted by high opposing ranges, and are approached with difficulty even by visitors. Roads and approaches to most of the mines or iron localities would be troublesome and costly, though certainly they *might* be made. But then the

Practical difficulties of producing iron. question would arise as to whether, after such an outlay, the iron so produced could compete advantageously with iron from elsewhere. Much might doubtless be effected by European enterprise and capital. But at present the fact is that at Madhopoor, the Canal station, which is one of the nearest stations to the Kangra District, and where there are extensive work-shops and appliances, it is found cheaper to obtain wrought iron from *England* than from the Kangra mines, not a hundred, or a hundred and fifty miles distant! Again the ore now produced by the natives costs as much, or more, *at the mines*, than English sheer iron at Lahore! There is no inferiority in the Kangra ore, which is excellent, but the difference arises solely from the immense superiority of the European over Native method of working and means of transport. In some respects the Dalhousie mines are promising, because they are *near* to the Ravee and the produce might be conveyed by water carriage. In the Kenana Hills veins of iron ore undoubtedly exist, but it would probably be necessary to sink the shafts to a great depth.

200. Coal and lignite have been already alluded to. The hope of discovering coal is small. Lignite has been found in the Salt Range (extending from the Jhelum to the Indus), but its quality does not appear to be superior. As above mentioned, it exists in the Kangra District. Whether it could be made a substitute for coal is doubtful. In the same District, lead and copper

have also been discovered. Antimony was discovered in 1854 by Captain Hay in the high range between Kooloo and Ladakh. The search for borax, alluded to in para. 468 of the Second Punjab Report, was subsequently made by the Geological Surveyor, and proved successful. This article could satisfactorily be produced in the Pangah valley, but with this, as with so many other articles, the chief difficulty relates to transit, as the place of production is situated on the head of the Himalayan Mountains. A reference on the subject has been made to the mercantile firm in England interested in the use of borax.

SURVEYS.

201. The Revenue Survey was described in para. 351 of the Second Punjab Report. Up to that date (May 1854)

Revenue Survey.

about half, and that the richest half, of these Territories had been surveyed; subsequently great and rapid progress has been effected during the last two years. There now only remain for this Survey the lower extremity of the country near Mooltan and the lower half of the Doab between the Jhelum and the Indus. These portions will be completed in about three years. Of the three Surveying Establishments, one has recently been transferred to Sindh, two being sufficient for what remains to be done in the Punjab. The area surveyed within the past two years has amounted to square miles 17,935, and the cost to Rupees 8,04,667 or £30,466, being at the rate of Rupees 16-15-1 or £1-13-10½ per square mile. This rate is exceedingly low; but the bare and barren nature of the country recently surveyed, enables the Surveyor to work cheaply and quickly. The department has fully sustained its reputation for accuracy and efficiency, and the work is of excellent quality. This Survey, though undertaken primarily for fiscal uses, yet most fully subserves all topographical purposes, as it minutely delineates all features on the ground, whether of cultivation or of waste. The only tracts in the Punjab excepted from this operation are the upper and rugged portion of the Doab between the Jhelum and Indus Rivers and the Mountainous Huzara, both of which have been topographically surveyed in first-rate style by Lieutenant Robinson, of Engineers, in subordination to the Surveyor General. For the Trans-Indus Frontier, there will not be a Revenue Survey; but for the

Peshawur valley and its surrounding Hills, the wild and mountainous Kohat District, the Bunnoo valley, and the upper extremity of the tract between the Indus and the Suleemane Range, called the Derajat, there has been an excellent Military and Topographical Topographical Survey. Survey by Lieutenant Walker, of the Bombay Engineers. For the remainder of the Derajat down to the confines of Sindh, a similar survey is in progress. A most important and interesting survey of Cashmeer and the neighbouring regions, to be based on points fixed with the utmost professional and scientific precision, and ultimately to embrace the minutest details, has been commenced under the Surveyor General, by Lieutenant Montgomerie, of the Bombay Engineers. The Geological Survey in the Kangra Hills and in Shahpore has been already alluded to. It is also to be remembered that many parts of the country have been specially surveyed by the Public Works and Canal Departments.

CONSERVANCY.

202. The progress made up to 1854, in the Conservancy of cities and stations was described in para. 477 of the Second Punjab Report. Since that time the efforts of the local Officers in this respect have been unflagging. Each District Officer has to submit an annual account of the improvements he has been able to effect. These improvements being very varied and minute cannot be generalized; suffice it to say, that during 1854-55, no less than 354 minor works of local utility were executed, and 625 during 1855-56. Drainage

Drainage of cities. now exists in all cities, but elaborate projects for improved drainage have been formed for the cities of Lahore, Umritsur, and Umballa, the cost of which will be chiefly defrayed in the most spirited manner by the citizens. These works will of course be carried out under professional superintendence. Multan, the most backward city in this respect, has greatly improved. In fact our large cities are externally half transformed, and such changes cannot but tend towards the progress of civilization.

203. All the topics prescribed by Government for mention in this Section have now been treated of, but there are still some subjects of interest which demand a few words of notice.

204. The cultivation of tea by Government in the Kangra Hills is flourishing under the superintendence of Doctor Jameson; the article is of good quality, and is eagerly bought up at high prices. The following is the result of the sales (held in the spring) for the two last years:—

	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1854-55 ...	1,628	3,140	10	8
	or £	314	0	0
1855-56 ...	5,077	6,854	3	10
	or £	685	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
Average price per lb ...	1	5	7	0	2	8½

Expenditure ... Rupees 8,502 ... £850 per annum.

There is a large quantity of land in the Kangra District fit for this culture, and efforts are being made to induce the peasants to undertake the cultivation.

205. The silk experiments at Lahore have been brought to a conclusion. The Agri-Horticultural Society did its utmost to obtain success. But it has become evident that although worms of the Bengal and the Cashmeer species can be produced at Lahore, yet the arid climate prevents them from spinning proper cocoons, and consequently renders the ultimate out-turn insignificant. The result would doubtless be the same in most Districts of the Punjab. In the submontane Districts of the North, where the climate possesses some humidity, the production of silk might succeed.

206. Enquiries have been made relative to the improvement of the breed of cattle: a few bulls of superior breed have been imported into several Districts. Much prejudice and ignorance must however be overcome before the people will be induced to take active steps in this important matter. Arab stallions have been distributed in several Districts and some excellent colts have been produced. Prize exhibitions have also been established at the places where horse fairs are held.

207. A limited number of rams from Australia and Mysore have been distributed in the Districts where wool is chiefly produced. Punjab wool is already exported

Wool.

down the Indus, and may some day become a staple of the great commerce, which, we may hope, is about to be developed.

VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

208. Dispensaries have now been in operation at all the stations of the Punjab for at least two years, and at some stations for a much longer period. Each Institution is supervised by the Medical Officer in Civil charge, and at large stations there is an additional Sub-Assistant Surgeon (from the Medical College at Calcutta) in special charge of the Dispensaries. The Institutions are generally located at or near large cities for the convenience of the people. There are thirty-three Dispensaries. During the year 1855, 71,973 persons were relieved, and during the previous year 55,146 persons. These numbers are already considerable, and will probably increase year by year. The great majority of the above are out-door patients, that is, applicants who take their medicine home with them, or else receive it at the Dispensary, and then depart. A portion are in-door patients, that is, serious cases, who are admitted into the Dispensary, and are regularly treated. Numerous capital operations in Surgery are performed. A good supply is kept of Surgical Instruments, of Chloroform, and of Medical Stores. The Institutions, and the Establishments attached to them, are maintained by Government, aided slightly by subscriptions from European residents, but almost quite unaided by the natives themselves. No charge whatever is made for medicines or attendance. And even the in-door patients are generally dieted at the Government expense while they are in the Dispensary. It may therefore be said that these Institutions constitute a State charity on a large scale. The annual cost to Government of these Institutions amounts to Rupees 51,780 or £5,178. From this an average of Rupees 0.11-6 or 1s. 5½d. per head on all patients is obtained. There can be no doubt but that the natives do really appreciate the relief they receive, and feel thankful for it. This feeling exists even in the wildest districts, and especially on the Trans-Indus Frontier. Warlike mountaineers from beyond the British border when suffering from sickness,

apply to our Dispensaries for relief. The Establishment of such Institutions must tend to strengthen the hold of the Government on the minds of the

people. It is already found that patients will travel long distances for advice. Among the towns-

people in a city where a Dispensary exists, the applications are most common and frequent. Women also have begun to attend. The frequency of such attendance would be a great sign of popular confidence. A Lunatic Asylum has been established at Lahore and has now 92 patients. An Asylum for Lepers has also been contemplated.

209. In connection with the Dispensaries, Vaccination is carried on in every district. Small-pox is as virulent in the Punjab as in other parts of India. It often rages

Vaccination. in the most populous localities, and also the Himalayan valleys. Thousands of children are annually carried off by this pestilence that walketh by noon-day. Wherever the great prophylactic of Vaccination has been tried with care, the results have been marked. Prejudice and ignorance have occasionally raised opposition, and Vaccinators have sometimes returned in despair, from districts where the malady was at its height. Still all these obstacles are yielding to the influences of experience, and with perseverance, antagonism will doubtless be overcome almost universally. The time for vaccinating is the early spring. At that season several Vaccinators are despatched into the interior of every district. The virus is supplied from the excellent Vaccine Establishment of Simla (in the Hills), which has existed since 1838.

The number vaccinated. During 1854, there were in the Punjab Territories 72,846 cases reported, of which 38,693 proved successful, and during 1855, 70,580 cases, of which 53,195 proved successful. The relative numbers in the several districts at present fluctuate greatly; but it is hoped that ere long an uniformity of success may be secured.

210. The Medical Officers, European and Native, have generally exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner in the cause of these Institutions. The Civil Officers have also rendered excellent co-operation and assistance. Recently the Inspector of Prisons (being a Medical Officer) has been also appointed Inspector of Dispensaries and Vaccine. This appointment will strengthen the hands of the Authorities, and enable them effectually to promote the interests of these valuable Institutions.

EXAMINATIONS.

211. Lastly, the system of Examination of Civil Officers prescribed for other divisions of the Presidency has been introduced into the Punjab. All Assistants and Extra Assistants, before they can be promoted to the charge of a district, or such like independent Office, must undergo Examination both for a lower and a higher standard. The Examinations are held once a year at the Head Quarters of each Commissionership. The papers are referred for final decision to a Central Committee at Lahore. The candidate is examined not only in the theory of Administration, the principles of Law, and the reading and writing of the Court language, but also in the practical part of his profession; he is exercised in the decision of cases, in the disposal of reports, in the conducting of conversation, in the popular dialect, and in decyphering its rude characters. Two or three years of study and practice are usually required in order to enable a candidate to qualify himself for the higher standard. Many successful Examinations have been passed, and the system undoubtedly tends to raise the average of official qualification, and to secure a really efficient training for the members of the public service.

CONCLUSION.

212. The Third Punjab Report is now concluded. The several Sections will have shown what has been done in each Department. But as the subjects are varied, it were well to summarize, ^{Resumé of results.} by way of recapitulation, the results which have been obtained by this Administration during seven years, and which have been set forth in three Reports extending from May 1849 to May 1856. In this epitome the serial order, as now prescribed by the Supreme Government, will be preserved.

213. It is therefore submitted—

1st. That Civil justice has been rendered speedy, cheap and easy, in a high degree; that Small Cause Courts have been established all over the country; that brief and intelligible principles of law have been circulated, and a simple procedure has been introduced.

2nd. That the Criminal Administration has extinguished several of the worst crimes; has much repressed all kinds of heinous crime; has

diminished even the more common crimes; has secured vigour and promptitude in the despatch of cases.

3rd. That the Police, Military, Civil, Municipal, Rural, have been organized in effective strength, without any inordinate expense; that the special Police measures against particular crimes have proved successful; that the general disarming of the people is complete, and that a part of the measure has been extended to the Frontier.

4th. That the Jails, as regards economy, salubrity and discipline, have been brought to a par with the best of those in the older provinces.

5th. That the land Tax has been lightly and considerably assessed; that large reductions and remissions have been granted to the people; that elaborate settlements of the Revenue have been made for fixed terms; and that the general Revenues are steady and buoyant.

6th. That the Excise on Salt, Opium, Drugs and Spirits, and the Stamp duties have, solely from increased consumption, become, under British Rule, double what they were at any preceding period.

7th. That all the old Customs and Transit duties have been abolished to the great benefit of commerce.

8th. That an extensive Educational Department has been set on foot, and that the establishment of numerous Schools in town and country has been commenced.

9th. That the Grand Trunk lines of road, despite serious engineering difficulties, have been well advanced towards completion, and numerous branch roads opened out in every part of these Territories.

10th. That a scheme has been formed for a Railway, calculated to develop the great productive resources of the Punjab, and to connect it with the seaboard of Sindh.

11th. That one first-class Canal has been two-thirds finished, and that many minor Canals have been enlarged, improved, and regulated.

12th. That Cantonments and Military works for a large portion of the Regular Army have progressed rapidly, and that all Civil and such like public buildings are nearly complete.

13th. That rural posts, for the conveyance of private letters, have been established, through the Agency of Magistrates, in the interior of every district, to act in concert with the Post Office Department.

14th. That the construction of the supports for the Electric Telegraph wire throughout these Territories was promptly effected.

15th. That enquiry has been made relative to the adaptation of Steamers to the Five Rivers, which object is less difficult of accomplishment than the improvement of the navigable Channels.

16th. That the Finances have been vigilantly administered; that the country has every year paid its own expenses and yielded a surplus; that income is steady, with a tendency to increase, while ordinary expenditure does not rise, but has a tendency to diminish; that the only large extraordinary expenditure is that upon Public Works.

17th. That in the Ecclesiastical Department, suitable Churches have been constructed, or are under construction at all the principal stations.

18th. That in the Political Department, relations have been established with Cabul and Kokan; that the dependent States have been held in sufficient control; that the hostile and martial tribes on the Frontier are now, after years of contest, learning to respect the British power and policy; and that, at this time, out of those many tribes, there is scarcely one at war with us.

19th. That the Frontier cordon of forts and Posts is complete; that the Punjab Irregular Troops have been fully organized; that they have guarded for six years an extensive border, and taken part in some twelve expeditions, all more or less successful.

20th. That a detailed census of the population has been taken.

21st. That Revenue and Topographical Surveys have been conducted throughout these Territories, and are complete for three-fourths of the whole.

22nd. That Hospitals and Dispensaries are working in every district, and that Vaccination has been largely introduced.

23rd. That the Conservancy and Drainage of cities has been, and is being strictly carried out, and that numerous local improvements have been effected in the vicinity of all towns and stations.

24th. That various miscellaneous improvements are attended to, such as the search for iron and for mineral wealth, the introduction of agricultural products, tea, vegetables, linseed, flax, and the like; the Conservancy of Forests in the Hills, and encouragement of Arboriculture in the Plain; the improvement of breed of horses and cattle; the maintenance of supply of wheeled carriage.

25th. Lastly, that the Punjab Territories, whether Hill or Plain, whether Frontier or Interior, are at peace; that no disturbing element

or influence is perceptible; that no discontent is known to prevail any where; that while a section of the upper classes, artificially created by the Native rule, and still propped up by the British, is sinking into inevitable decay, yet, the middle and lower classes, the merchant, the husbandman, and the laborer, are growing in substantial prosperity.

214. The above resumé of results is not put forth in a boastful spirit, but with the solemn consciousness that a brief record of what has been done should only serve as a stimulus to renewed and increased exertion, in respect to the moral advancement, the internal economy, the social condition, the material comfort, and the administrative regulation of the country. The Chief Commissioner can only trust that the general issue of affairs may prove in some degree satisfactory to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council. The Administration during the period reviewed was conducted under the supervision and direction of His Lordship's predecessor. The Chief Commissioner is bound to offer the expression of his high obligations to the Marquis of Dalhousie for support and guidance, which, firm and considerate from the first, were equally extended to the last, and proved essential to the success of the Administration; and the Chief Commissioner has also now to tender to the present Head of the Supreme Government an assurance that no efforts shall be spared to pursue the course which has been begun, and to promote improvement, in all branches of the Administration, and for all cases of the people.

215. The Chief Commissioner acknowledges with pleasure the cordial and able assistance which he has received from many Officers, during the period under review. Two more zealous and gifted co-adjutors than Mr. R. Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. D. F. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner, it would be difficult to find. He is also under great obligations to Mr. R. Temple and Major J. D. Macpherson, his Secretaries, for their zeal and devotion.

The Commissioners of Divisions, whose merits entitle them to particular acknowledgement, are

Services of Civil Of-	Mr. E. Thornton.
ficers.	Mr. C. Raikes.
	Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Edwardes, C. B.
	Mr. G. C. Barnes.
	Mr. M. P. Edgeworth.

The services of the following Officers also entitle them to acknowledgments :—

Deputy Commissioners.

Major E. J. Lake.	F. Cooper, Esq.
Major C. Browne.	Captain H. R. James.
Major J. Nicholson.	Captain O. J. McL. Farrington.
Major J. Clarke.	Captain F. E. Voyle.
J. E. L. Brandreth, Esq.	R. P. Jenkins, Esq.
Major J. Coke.	W. A. Forbes, Esq.
Major J. R. Becher.	Lieutenant F. R. Pollock.
H. Monckton, Esq.	Captain B. T. Reid.
D. Simson, Esq.	Lieutenant J. E. Cracroft.
P. S. Melvill, Esq.	Lieutenant B. Henderson.
R. Simson, Esq.	

Settlement Officers.

J. H. Morris, Esq.	R. E. Egerton, Esq.
E. Prinsep, Esq.	A. Brandreth, Esq.
G. Ouseley, Esq.	

Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant A. L. Busk.	Lieutenant G. M. Battye.
Captain J. M. Cripps.	Captain S. F. Graham.
Captain J. W. Bristow.	Lieutenant W. G. Davies.
W. C. Capper, Esq.	Lieutenant H. B. Urmston.
Lieutenant H. J. Hawes.	Lieutenant S. S. Boulderson.
Lieutenant H. Mackenzie.	Captain F. C. Maisey.
F. Macnaghten, Esq.	Captain J. Fendall.
Lieutenant P. Maxwell.	Lieutenant N. Elphinstone.
J. McNabb, Esq.	

Inspector of Prisons.

Dr. C. Hathaway.	Dr. H. M. Cannon, (Officiating).
------------------	----------------------------------

Revenue Surveyors.

Major R. Shortrede.	Lieutenant G. Thompson.
Captain T. C. Blagrave.	

Assistant Revenue Surveyors.

Lieutenant H. C. Johnstone.
Captain Sir E. Campbell.
Lieutenant J. McDonald.

Lieutenant H. D. Battye.
Lieutenant F. C Anderson.
J. Kavanagh, Esq.

Customs and Excise Officers.

H. Wright, Esq.

W. W. Wright, Esq.

Extra Assistants.

J. Taylor, Esq.
R. W. Thomas, Esq.
J. Christie, Esq.
J. H. Penn, Esq.
T. Vaughan, Esq.
W. Blythe, Esq.
R. Berkeley, Esq.
W. McMahon, Esq.
C. R. Crommelin, Esq.
S. J. Stroyan, Esq.
G. Thompson, Esq.
Budr-ool Islam.

Shahzada Jumboor.
Hadee Hoosein
Sirdar Jodh Singh.
Syud Kyam Ali.
Madho Pursaud.
Bunsee Lall.
Mahomed Sooltan.
Aga Kulababid.
Sham Lall.
Pundit Munphool.
Jaishee Ram.
Jumal Ali.

JOHN LAWRENCE,

Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

APPENDIX.

APPEN

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR

Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Chief

		1853-54.					
REVENUE.		Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.		Punjab Proper.		Total.	
Ordinary.							
1	Land Tax,	50,88,346	13 2	98,81,497	2 5	1,48,69,843	15 7
2	Excise and Stamps,	3,05,631	14 6	25,46,609	2 11	28,52,141	1 5
3	Tribute,	4,20,422	6 6	42,753	3 0	4,63,175	9 6
4	Post Office,	1,59,973	13 7	2,22,864	3 11	3,82,838	1 6
5	Miscellaneous,	80,260	10 11	2,35,608	4 11	3,15,868	15 10
Total, Rs., ..		60,54,535	10 8	1,29,29,332	1 21	1,89,83,867	11 10
Extraordinary.							
1	Land Tax Arrears of Durbar, .. .. .	....	.. ..	5,771	14 6	5,771	14 6
2	Miscellaneous, .. .. .	....	.. ..	2,09,205	9 10	2,09,205	9 10
Total, Rs., ..		....	.. ..	2,14,977	8 4	2,14,977	8 4
6	Local Funds.	1,57,147	2 10	2,87,173	3 1	4,44,320	5 11
Grand Total, Rs. ..		62,11,682	13 6	1,34,31,482	12 7	1,96,43,165	16 1

DIX I.**THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.***Commissioner, for the years 1853-54, 1854-55 and 1855-56.*

1854-55.										1855-56.									
Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.			Punjab Proper.			Total.				Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.			Punjab Proper.			Total.			
51,90,832	1	5	99,76,530	8	10	1,51,67,362	10	3	51,47,018	4	3	99,33,640	14	5	1,50,80,659	2	8		
2,98,405	8	3	27,13,197	8	5	30,11,603	0	8	3,14,086	10	5	26,37,358	10	9	29,51,446	5	2		
4,47,649	14	9	52,963	6	10	5,00,613	5	7	4,39,332	10	11	47,872	13	7	4,87,205	8	6		
1,41,918	4	8	2,26,429	3	11	3,68,347	8	7	1,18,162	4	6	1,97,653	8	7	3,15,815	13	1		
62,516	4	11	2,86,946	10	0	3,49,462	14	11	85,944	0	7	3,32,294	13	5	4,18,238	14	0		
61,41,322	2	0	1,32,56,067	6	0	1,93,97,389	8	0	61,04,543	14	8	1,31,48,820	12	9	1,92,53,364	11	5		
...	...	...	786	1	6	786	1	6	...	...	...	419	0	2	419	0	2
...	...	...	70,472	6	2	70,472	6	2	...	...	...	96	4	3	96	4	3
...	...	...	71,258	7	8	71,258	7	8	...	...	...	515	4	3	515	4	3
1,79,066	2	5	3,36,624	3	2	5,15,690	5	7	2,71,571	15	8	6,01,483	2	6	8,73,055	2	2		
63,29,388	4	5	1,36,63,950	10	0	1,99,84,338	5	3	63,76,115	14	4	1,37,50,819	3	8	2,01,26,935	2	0		

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR THE

				1853-54.		
EXPENDITURE.				Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.
<i>Ordinary.</i>						
1	General Department,			1,19,264 6 4	2,98,160 15 11	4,17,425 6 3
2	Judicial,			5,36,974 14 1½	22,76,282 8 11	28,13,257 7 0½
3	Revenue,			4,72,928 5 7½	10,44,207 11 10	15,17,136 1 5½
4	Excise Stamps, &c.,			39,942 4 4	2,61,132 3 6	3,01,074 7 10
6	Pensions,			3,36,128 14 11	8,92,454 6 7	12,28,583 5 6
12	Post Office,			1,36,338 5 11	2,08,997 11 1	3,45,336 1 0
13	Miscellaneous,			98,449 9 11½	7,43,678 1 10	8,42,127 11 9½
15	Military,			3,06,657 4 10	33,26,835 5 4	36,33,492 10 2
Total, Rs. ..				20,46,684 2 0½	90,51,749 1 0	1,10,98,433 3 0½
<i>Extraordinary.</i>						
5	Settlement Offices and Surveys, ..			2,86,711 11 1	4,33,454 5 0	7,20,165 5 1
7	Public Buildings, .. .. .			.....	109 10 0	109 10 0
8	Civil Engineer,			74,269 6 1	21,06,904 4 3	21,81,173 10 4
9	Ferries, .. .. .			.....	.....	.....
10	Toshakhana,			3,513 8 10	7,853 13 0	11,367 5 10
11	Old Duŕbar Account, .. .. .			.....	18,425 10 5	18,325 10 5
Total, Rs. . . .				3,64,494 0 0	25,66,747 10 8	29,31,241 10 8
14	Local Funds,			2,50,879 7 8	3,75,271 4 6	6,25,650 12 2
Grand Total, Rs., ..				26,61,557 9 8½	1,19,93,768 0 2	1,46,55,325 9 10½
Deficit, .. .. .				.....	.....	.....
Surplus or Remainder,				35,50,125 3 9½	14,37,714 12 5	49,87,840 0 2½

PUNJAB TERRITORIES.—(Continued.)

1854-55.			1855-56.		
Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.
1,13,569 6 8	2,83,923 9 5	3,97,493 0 1	1,16,819 14 4	2,92,052 11 11	4,08,872 10 3
5,61,789 7 11	20,45,567 10 8½	26,07,357 2 7½	5,62,254 6 0	18,46,226 9 5	24,08,480 15 5
4,57,926 9 7	9,91,533 8 6½	14,49,460 2 1½	4,59,506 7 10	9,61,035 12 2	14,20,542 4 0
39,049 6 6	2,94,999 12 7	3,34,049 3 1	34,949 4 2	3,05,057 6 3	3,40,006 10 5
3,16,638 11 5	8,27,026 2 7	11,43,664 14 6	3,27,982 2 9	7,94,431 13 0	11,22,413 15 9
1,06,020 3 7	2,10,470 4 3	3,16,490 7 10	1,20,000 8 2	1,99,878 4 1	3,19,878 7 3
72,977 12 2	3,52,755 1 0	4,25,732 13 2	99,274 7 8	5,46,641 2 2	6,45,915 9 10
3,07,102 1 5	38,68,512 15 1	41,75,615 0 6	2,41,272 13 3	40,22,401 11 6	42,63,674 8 9
19,75,073 11 3	88,74,789 0 2	1,08,49,862 11 5	19,62,059 11 2	89,67,725 6 6	1,09,29,785 1 8
1,49,742 6 0	4,18,733 10 6	5,68,465 15 6	56,069 15 4	6,53,308 9 9	7,09,378 9 1
....	2,42,414 6 8	2,42,414 6 8	11,466 13 3	1,50,245 5 6	1,61,712 2 9
39,220 7 1	43,33,452 14 8½	43,72,673 5 9½	7,22,542 9 7	28,46,493 14 0	35,69,036 7 7
....
2,441 2 4½	42,373 0 4	44,814 2 8½	479 13 9	43,577 3 9	44,057 1 6
....	1,948 0 1	1,948 0 1	....	....	....
1,91,403 14 5½	50,38,912 0 3½	52,30,315 14 8½	7,90,559 3 11	36,93,625 1 0	44,84,184 4 11
3,23,743 2 8	3,65,212 15 1	6,88,956 1 9	2,75,605 13 11	5,40,164 9 11	9,15,770 7 10
24,90,220 12 4½	1,42,78,913 15 6½	1,67,69,134 11 10½	30,28,224 13 0	1,33,01,515 1 5½	1,63,29,739 14 5
....	6,14,963 14 8½	....	....	....	....
38,30,167 8 0½	....	32,15,203 9 4½	41,14,899 0 5	4,49,304 2 3	37,97,195 3 7

APPENDIX No. II.

MEMORANDUM of the entire actual cost of the under-mentioned Troops under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, from May 1854 to April 1855.

Lahore, the 1st October 1855.

STATIONS.	Description of Troops.	Fixed Estab- lishments.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Bunoo,	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery,	40,031 1 10	11,127 2 10	51,158 4 8		
Dehra Ghazee Khan,	No. 2 " " "	38,408 7 9	15,787 1 11	54,195 9 8		
Kohat,	No. 3 " " "	40,169 6 3	19,973 1 10	60,142 8 1		
Dehra Ishmael Khan,	No. 4 or Garrison Company of Artillery,	13,989 6 5	6,380 10 6	20,370 0 11		
	Derajat Field Magazine,	22,072 15 2	9,639 4 6	31,712 3 8		
					2,17,578 11 0	
Dehra Ishmael Khan,	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry,	1,80,122 5 6	0 0 0	1,80,122 5 6		
Dehra Ghazee Khan,	2nd " " "	1,83,785 5 11	375 0 0	1,84,160 5 11		
Bunoo,	3rd " " "	1,69,260 1 3	0 0 6	1,69,260 1 3		
Kohat,	4th " " "	1,86,295 14 11	2,604 15 0	1,88,900 13 11		
Asnee,	5th " " "	1,81,655 15 11	1,390 0 0	1,83,055 15 11		
					9,05,499 10 6	
Kohat,	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry,	1,19,653 7 11	4,824 3 6	1,24,477 10 7		
Kohat,	2nd " " "	1,19,445 11 4	8,539 1 2	1,27,985 6 6		
Kohat,	3rd, " " "	1,18,976 14 6	4,216 10 7	1,23,193 9 1		
Dehra Ghazee Khan,	4th " " "	1,13,094 7 5	15,402 4 11	1,28,496 12 4		
Bunoo,	5th " " "	1,13,486 0 8	11,676 7 2	1,25,162 7 10		
Dehra Ishmael Khan,	Scinde Rifle Corps,	1,12,809 12 7	8,379 3 3	1,21,188 15 10		
					7,50,504 14 2	
Murden,	Guide Corps,	2,08,297 14 9	9,970 5 11	2,18,268 4 8		
Dhurmsala,	2nd Regiment Sikh Local Infantry,	1,15,713 9 4	23 12 0	1,15,737 5 4		
Abbottabad,	3rd " " "	1,29,478 5 8	13,368 3 9	1,42,846 9 5		
Hoosiarpoor,	2nd " " Irregular Cavalry,	1,90,084 12 1	1,330 0 0	1,91,364 12 1		
					6,68,216 15 6	
Captain of Police, Lahore	1st Police Battalion (Lahore),	1,02,473 4 3	2,964 10 6	1,05,437 14 9		
Division,	7th " " (Umritsur),	1,02,425 2 6	6,431 5 10	1,08,856 8 4		
	Mounted Police,	2,01,311 15 9	0 0 0	2,01,311 15 9		
					4,15,606 6 10	

**MEMORANDUM of the entire actual cost of the under-mentioned Troops under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,
from May 1855 to April 1856.**

Lahore, the 1st July 1856.

STATIONS.	Description of Troops.	Fixed Estab- lishments.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Bunnoo,	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery, ..	43,252 6 11	7,125 13 4	50,378 4 3		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	No. 2 " " " " " " " " " "	42,642 8 1	11,908 11 5	54,551 3 6		
Kohat,	No. 3 " " " " " " " " " "	43,055 3 6	11,673 3 1	54,778 8 8		
Dehra Ishmael Khan, ..	No. 4 or Garrison Company of Art., { Derajat Field Magazine, ..	13,652 3 6 21,633 10 3	6,165 12 2 7,601 6 3	19,817 15 8 29,235 0 6		
Dehra Ishmael Khan, ..	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry, ..	1,89,436 14 7	36 3 0	1,89,473 1 7	2,08,761 0 7	
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	2nd " " " " " " " " " "	1,89,067 11 7	830 12 0	1,89,898 7 7		
Bunnoo,	3rd " " " " " " " " " "	1,87,620 3 1	0 0 0	1,87,620 3 1		
Kohat,	4th " " " " " " " " " "	1,88,123 11 8	1,807 2 4	1,89,930 14 0		
Asnee,	5th " " " " " " " " " "	1,85,572 14 1	835 0 0	1,86,407 14 1		
Kohat,	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, ..	1,18,890 11 1	4,717 10 11	1,23,608 6 0	9,42,830 3 4	
Kohat,	2nd " " " " " " " " " "	1,18,172 5 6	7,748 9 2	1,25,920 14 8		
Kohat,	3rd " " " " " " " " " "	1,14,114 14 5	4,598 10 4	1,18,713 8 9		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	4th " " " " " " " " " "	1,14,865 1 11	9,158 2 7	1,24,023 4 6		
Bunnoo,	5th " " " " " " " " " "	1,12,698 0 4	5,278 15 7	1,17,974 15 11		
Dehra Ishmael Khan, ..	Scinde Rifle Corps,	1,08,689 8 3	6,863 12 3	1,15,553 4 6		
Muridan,	Guide Corps,	2,06,456 11 8	8,924 12 10	2,15,381 8 6	7,25,794 6 4	
Huzara,	1st Regiment Sikh Local Infantry, ..	1,25,542 5 10	4,554 1 10	1,30,106 7 8		
Dhumsala,	2nd " " " " " " " " " "	1,19,321 2 9	90 4 0	1,19,411 6 9		
Abotabad,	3rd " " " " " " " " " "	1,27,508 0 2	7,995 1 11	1,35,503 2 1		
Umballa,	4th " " " " " " " " " "	1,15,877 13 11	5,983 8 7	1,21,861 6 6		
Captain of Police Lahore Division,	1st Punjab Police Battalion (Lahore) 7th " " " " " " " " " " (Umrtsur), Mounted Police,	1,02,041 11 6 1,02,479 13 7 2,01,838 1 2	3,149 8 7 3,878 11 7 0 0 0	1,05,191 4 1 1,06,358 9 2 2,01,838 1 2	7,22,263 15 6	
Captain of Police Jhelum Division,	5th Punjab B. Bt'n. (Rawalpindsee), Mounted Police,	2,18,545 6 8 2,19,709 14 9	1,164 8 1	2,19,709 14 9	4,13,387 14 5	
					2,19,709 14 9	

Captain of Police, Mooltan Division,	3rd Punjab Police Battalion (Mooltan), Mounted Police,	99,328 9 4	4,417 6 2	1,08,745 15 6	2,59,371 5 4
Captain of Police, Derajat Division,	4th Police Battalion (Kanee), 6th " (Dehra Iahmael Khan), Mounted Police,	99,000 639 2 1	11,169 6 11	1,11,828 9 0	3,01,814 6 4
	.. .. .	1,02,391 4 6	352 15 6	1,02,744 4 0	
Derah Ghazee Khan, Kohat, .. .. .	.. .. .	87,116 9 4	125 0 0	87,241 9 4	17,247 11 0
.. .. .	.. .. .	8,170 13 6	552 7 0	8,723 4 6	
.. .. .	.. .. .	7,462 1 2	1,062 5 4	8,524 6 6	55,785 6 2
Huzara, .. .. .	.. .. .	9,553 12 9	2,671 9 5	12,225 6 2	
.. .. .	.. .. .	43,560 0 0	0 0 0	43,560 0 0	59,140 0 0
Peshawar, .. .. .	.. .. .	59,140 0 0	0 0 0	59,140 0 0	
Derah Imael Khan,	2nd Punjab Police Bn. (Bunnoo), Mounted Police,	98,516 5 9	2,066 12 3	1,00,583 2 0	2,49,462 10 6
	Foot Levies,	1,20,999 11 3	125 0 0	1,21,124 11 3	
.. .. .	.. .. .	27,754 13 3	0 0 0	27,754 13 3	1,92,000 0 0
Hooshiarpoor,	9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry,	1,91,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,92,000 0 0	
Grand Total, Company's Rupees					44,51,137 3 3

Employed on Civil duty.

STAFF.

Brigadier Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, at 2,000 per mensem,	769	.. .. .
Brigade Major, Punjab Irregular Force,	80	.. .. .
Medical Attendance for	800	.. .. .
4 Captains of Police,	665	.. .. .
.. .. .	100	.. .. .
Commissionary of Ordnance,	40	.. .. .
Deputy Judge Advocate General, .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
5 Clerks of Captains, of Police, .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Grand Total, Company's Rupees

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Artillery Horses, Yabooes, Bullocks, Blankets, &c. cost of Camels, Mules, &c. to Punjab Infantry Regiments, Sikh Local Corps, and Punjab Police Battalions, have not been included in this Statement, nor the Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, &c., Office Contingent Charges, Medical Stores, &c. &c.

APPENDIX III.

COPY OF TREATY WITH DOST MAHOMED KHAN, AMEER OF CABUL, ON
30TH MARCH 1855.

Treaty between the British Government and His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Walee of Cabul and of those Countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, concluded on the part of the British Government by John Lawrence, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the Most Noble James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, K. T., &c., Governor General of India, and on the part of the Ameer of Cabul, Dost Mahomed Khan, by Sirdar Gholum Hyder Khan, in virtue of full authority granted to him by His Highness.

ARTICLE 1ST.

Between the Honorable East India Company and His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Walee of Cabul and of those Countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, and the heirs of the said Ameer, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The Honorable East India Company engages to respect those Territories of Afghanistan now in His Highness' possession, and never to interfere therein.

ARTICLE 3RD.

His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Walee of Cabul and of those Countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, engages on his own part, and on the part of his heirs, to respect the Territories of the Honorable East India Company, and never to interfere therein; and to be the friend of the friends and enemy of the enemies of the Honorable East India Company.

Done at Peshawur this Thirtieth day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-five, corresponding with the Eleventh day of Rujjub, One thousand Two hundred and Seventy-one Hijree.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,

Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

(Signed) GHOLAM HYDER,

Seal.

Seal.

Heir Apparent,

As the Representative of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan and in person on his own account as Heir Apparent.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General at Ootacamund, this First day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-five.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE,

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General,

(Signed) G. F EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

With the Governor General.

ADDENDUM.

ADDENDUM.

THE following correspondence is published by desire of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

No. 114 OF 1855.

FROM

H. L. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

TO

C. BEADON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India,

FORT WILLIAM.

Dated the 29th June 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for any notice the Hon'ble the President in Council may consider the subject to deserve, copy of a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 217, dated the 28th ultimo, and of its enclosure, being transcript of a communication from Major John Jacob, complaining of his proceedings on the Frontier having been misrepresented in the first printed Report of the Punjab Board of Administration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, }
The 29th June 1855. }

No. 217 OF 1855.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

To

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ELPHINSTONE, G. C. H.,

Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Dated the 28th May 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to forward a letter from Major Jacob as per margin, bringing to notice that his proceedings on the Frontier have been misrepresented in the first printed Report of the Punjab Board of Administration, and requesting that the erroneous impression conveyed by the Board's remarks may be corrected.

No. 133 of 28th July 1854, complaining against injustice done him in the Punjab printed Report No. I.

2. I greatly regret that, partly through an oversight and partly from a wish to explain the system followed by Major Jacob more in detail, than leisure from current duty has hitherto permitted, the present communication of Major Jacob has lain by me for several months without being forwarded.

3. Without pretending to do justice to the whole subject, which would require much more leisure than I have at command, it may be useful and of interest to your Lordship in Council, if I briefly state some of the principal characteristics of the system which Major Jacob has followed with such complete success.

4. One of the most prominent features of that system is, that the men under him act entirely on the *offensive*, not that they ever meddle with those who show no inclination to attack them, but that they never wait to be assailed, and the men are never allowed to suppose that they may stand on the defensive and await attack. There can be no mistake as to the intentions of any body of armed men suddenly quitting the hills and moving upon any part of Sind, and directly such a movement is known to be in contemplation, the Frontier Posts are instructed to meet it *offensively*. No Forts or other defensive works whatever are any where allowed. Such as existed at the time Major Jacob was placed in charge of the Frontier, were at once destroyed or abandoned. The Troops have been always freely exposed as in the field, and taught to rely upon their superior vigilance and celerity of move-

ment to guard them against sudden attack ; every obstacle to rapid movements, or to the concentration of every man of the whole force, being, as far as possible, removed.

5. The men are taught to consider, that it is their business to protect the country people, and not merely to protect themselves. Whatever the odds, marauders must be met and their plundering expeditions checked. It is not permitted to a small force to put itself in a position of self defence and allow the country people to be plundered.

6. Another leading principle is, that no private person, whether British subject or foreigner, is on any account permitted to plunder or kill, and no distinction is made, whether those so plundered or killed be friends or foes. Robbery and murder are treated as equally criminal, whether the victim be a British subject or not.

7. I believe this rule to have had the greatest possible effect on malefactors beyond our border. They could entertain no doubt as to the sincerity of Major Jacob's intentions to put down such crimes, when they saw that he was as active and severe in punishing our own subjects, who robbed or murdered the mountaineers, as he was, when the aggressor was a foreigner and the sufferer one of our own subjects.

8. The plea of family blood-feud or retaliation, in such cases, is always considered an aggravating circumstance, as proving the most deliberate malice aforethought. This rule of natural justice became very soon thoroughly understood and respected by all parties concerned.

9. No private person is allowed to bear arms without written permission. This is a cardinal rule in the Frontier arrangements, and is the one regarding the good effects of which I was most sceptical, till I saw the results of its operation, since which I have been convinced that it is one of the main causes of the long-continued tranquillity of the border. It puts an effectual stop to our own people plundering their neighbours, which was in itself one great cause of the bloodshed and disorder on the Frontier in former days. It ensures their ready co-operation with the Troops, especially in giving the earliest possible intimation of any intended attack, and it makes an armed plunderer a marked man wherever he goes and greatly increases the difficulties of eluding pursuit.

10. I feel assured that this principle might be carried out with the greatest possible benefit in Guzerat and Kattywar.

11. The highest moral ground is always taken in all dealings with the predatory Tribes, who are treated as beings of an inferior nature, so long as they persist in their misdeeds as vulgar criminals and disreputable persons,

with whom it is disgrace for respectable persons to have any dealings, and whom all good men must, as a matter of course, look on as objects of pity, not of dread, with detestation possibly, but never with fear.

12. In nothing did Major Jacob's influence over these Frontier Tribes strike one more than in the change of public feeling among them with regard to the profession of a robber. Formerly, rapine was looked on as the only occupation befitting men of rank, and the professed robber was regarded with terror, not unmixed with admiration. A few plunderers were sufficient to scare the whole country side, and their exploits were the objects of admiration to all young men of spirit.

13. The case appears to be widely different now. Plundering is looked on as disreputable and unbecoming a man who has any claim to respectability, and the honest cultivator, fortified by the feeling that the general sense is against the plunderer as a malefactor, is not afraid to meet him on equal terms, and considers himself the better man of the two. This feeling is of course much stronger in the Troops, and their thorough contempt for plunderers as malefactors, rather than enemies, has been productive of a corresponding feeling, which makes the plunderers afraid to meet the regular Troops on any thing like equal terms.

14. As perfect information as possible is obtained regarding all movements, or intended movements, of the plundering Tribes residing beyond our border, and such information is acted on with the greatest activity; Major Jacob's knowledge of the nature and habits of the Beloochee robbers being sufficient to enable him, in most instances, to judge correctly of their probable proceedings, and effectually to check and counteract them at a distance from British boundaries.

15. Strict justice is always meted out, and no success or want of success, or any other circumstance whatever, is allowed to influence the terms offered to, or the treatment of offenders, whether whole Tribes or individuals. Violence, robbery, bloodshed are held as equally criminal and disreputable in all men; the abandonment of such practices, and the adoption of peaceful and industrious habits, is considered as most honorable and encouraged in every way.

16. In short, to quote Major Jacob's own words in a memorandum on the subject with which he furnished me—"The essence of the whole business is first to put down all violence with a strong hand, then your force being known, felt, and respected, endeavour to excite men's better natures, till all men seeing that your subject is good and of the greatest general benefit to the community, join heart and hand to aid in putting down or preventing violence."

"The great power of a machine is shown by its smooth and easy working
 "a noise and struggle show the effects of opposition, and therefore in fact a
 "deficiency of power. The working of true principles is now apparent here
 "in almost total absence of open physical force. When we came to the
 "Sind Frontier in 1847, the people had no idea of any power but violence.
 "The proceedings of the British Authorities tended to confirm this state of
 "feeling. When the men of Outchee plundered in Sind, the only remedy
 "applied by the Governor of Sind was to encourage the Sindees to plunder
 "in Outchee. Both parties then were equally guiltless or equally criminal,
 "no idea of moral superiority was thought of. Such being the case, it
 "was absolutely necessary, in the first instance, to have recourse to vio-
 "lent measures to show the predatory Tribes that we possessed, in far
 "greater degree than themselves, the only power which they respected (mere
 "brute force).

"Our first year (1847) on the border was one of enormous bodily labor;
 "we had literally to lie down to rest with our boots and swords on for many
 "months together. We crushed the robbers by main force and proved far
 "superior to them even in activity, and it may be well to observe, that at this
 "time but one Regiment of the Sind Irregular Horse was on the Frontier."

17. With regard to the observation in the Punjab Report about the posts
 being close to the hills, Major Jacob remarks—"When our Frontier was in a
 "disturbed state, I had my posts close to the hills, esteeming this arrangement
 "to be an advantage. Since quiet has been established, I have withdrawn
 "them, save as respects some Beloochee Guides. But though we had succeeded
 "in forcibly subduing the Robber Tribes, I should have considered our pro-
 "ceedings as a failure, had it been necessary to continue to use violent
 "measures. Having by the use of force made ourselves feared and respected,
 "we were able to apply better means and to appeal to higher motives than
 "fear. This I had in view from the very first. The barbarians now feel (which
 "they could hardly imagine before) that strength, courage, and activity may
 "be possessed in the highest degree by those also influenced by gentle and
 "benevolent motives. Under the influence of this growing feeling, the cha-
 "racter of the border plunderers has been changed, whole tribes within and
 "without our border, amounting to more than twenty thousand souls, have
 "totally abandoned their former predatory habits and taken to peaceable
 "pursuits. Our Jekranies and Doobkees, formerly the wildest of the border
 "riders, are now the most honest and industrious people in all Sind; every man
 "of the Sind Irregular Horse is looked on and treated as a friend by all the
 "country folk."

18. In pointing out that the duties performed by his men have not been confined to patrolling from post to post, Major Jacob observes with great justice—"The moral power of their bold and kindly bearing and proceedings has spread far and wide through the country and effected what no mere force could have done; even the Murrees, who have not felt our physical force much, are fast coming under this influence and are beginning to feel themselves disreputable. If the irritation and excitement to evil practices caused by the incursions of our Muzzarees * * * * do not interfere with the full development of the causes now at work on our border, it seems to be certain that perfect peace and quiet will be established among *all* the Tribes in hill and plain, whose sole or chief pursuits have hitherto been robbery and murder."

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed), H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
Kurrachee, }
The 28th May, 1855. }

No. 133 of 1854.

FROM

MAJOR JACOB,

Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Dated the 28th July, 1854.

SIR,

By favor of the Collector of Shikarpore, I have to-day seen and perused a printed volume of *Selections from the Records of the Government of India, No. II., Punjab Report.*

On other occasions I have been officially supplied by your order with copies of such Reports for my Office, but this one I have not so received.

In this volume, I find at page 40, paragraph 133, the following passage:—

"138. Aided by 400 Infantry, the Cavalry detachments, in all 800 strong

"Their duties compared with those of the Sind Horse."

"(of which the Troopers receive only 20 Rupees per mensem), almost entirely hold and protect the Derajat

"Frontier line, (300) three hundred miles long, and dis-

"tant on an average only 6 miles from the hills, whence the robber hordes come pouring down; while the Sind Horse, 1,400 strong, (of which each man receives 30 Rupees per mensem), guard a Frontier only 70 miles long, and that distant generally 30 miles from the hills. The Eusufzye Frontier, from Toongee on the Swat River down to Pehoor on the Indus, is of the same length as the Sind line from Kusmore to Khangur, and yet the former is patrolled and defended by the Guide Corps, 800 strong, including both Cavalry and Infantry. In neither case are the supports taken into consideration. Our Derajat line is supported by the Cavalry of Dera Ismael Khan, Asnee, Dera Gaze Khan and Bunnoo, and the Sind line by those of Sukkur and Shikarpur. The duty thus imposed upon the Punjab Cavalry is arduous, and several Commandants have expressed their opinion, that the present high state of efficiency of their Regiments cannot be maintained under such constant toil and exposure."

On this passage I beg leave to offer the following remarks:—

The Sind Frontier, guarded by the Sind Irregular Horse under my command, extends from the Chandia Hills to the Indus above Kusmore near Mittee. The distance is detailed below, the names given being those of the Frontier out-posts and head-quarters:—

	<i>Miles.</i>
From the Chandia Hills to Dost Ali	80
To Shadadpore	15
„ Khyree Ghurree	16
„ Rojaun	24
„ Jacobabad	10
„ Dilmorad	9
„ Kussunne Gurree	11
„ Tungwarree	14
„ Rundkote	12
„ Roomree	15
„ Kusmore	18
„ Mittee	11

Total... 185.

Since the year 1848 there have been no Troops whatever, either in support, reserve, or in any other way, connected or concerned with the Sind Frontier, except the two Regiments of Sind Horse. There has been no Cavalry at Sukkur or Shikarpoor, and no other than the Sind Irregular Horse in Sind at all, since 1847. The Infantry at Shikarpoor has no connexion with the Frontier, which since 1848 has formed a separate command.

The Sind Irregular Horse is 1,600 strong, but deducting men always on furlough, 1,400; all reserves and supports are included in this number, there are no others whatever.

On the principle of the calculation given in the paragraph quoted from the Punjab Report, the detachments on the Sind Frontier stand thus:

Omitting the supports at head-quarters at Jacobabad, there are ten posts, 360 strong of all ranks in the aggregate along a line of 185 miles in length, or less than two men per mile.

The Punjab Report shows 400 Infantry and 800 Cavalry (also exclusive of reserves) holding a Frontier line of 800 miles, or just four men per mile, or in place of the state of things affirmed in the Punjab Report, the State pays monthly 80 Rupees per mile of Frontier in the Derajat and 60 Rupees per mile in Sind.

With regard to the proximity of the hills, the fact is, that this is a very great advantage. The mountaineers, the very best of them, are contemptible in the plain, but when to reach them the Cavalry has to make a weary march of 50 or 60 miles through a desert, constant toil and exposure are indeed necessary to success.

In former days, when I had posts at Shahapoor, Chuttur Poolijee, Koomree, &c., close to the hills, fewer men sufficed for the work. At present, our Frontier line is only at its extremities near the hills, the distance from which generally is about 60 miles. The most formidable plundering Tribes are however not the mountaineers, but those of the plains. The Doomkees, Jekranees, Ramdanees, Kosahs, Boordees, Muzzarees, &c. &c., are all inhabitants of the plains of Cutchee and Sind, and it was these, and not the mountaineers, who formerly laid waste the whole border country.

Even now, the Muzzarees, living within our own border in the Punjab, between Mittenkote and Kusmore, are the worst marauders in the whole country. These men still continually plunder in the British Territory on the left bank of the Indus (which they cross cleverly and habitually on skins) in the Bhawulpore country, and occasionally in the hills. Only a few weeks ago, a gang of these Muzzarees fully armed was committing depredations in the Gotekee District.

Within the Sind border, similar practices formerly prevailed on a very large scale, but these have been for many years totally put a stop to, and since 1848, no man has been allowed to bear arms. Under the arrangements carried out on the Sind border, whole Tribes, amounting to many thousands of men, whose sole or chief occupation formerly was plunder, have been actually reclaimed from their evil habits, and have long since become useful and industrious members of society.

The labors then of the Sind Irregular Horse have at least been attended with complete and permanent success; the Frontier has not only been guarded by the corps, but our foes have been converted to friends and the Robber Tribes to peaceful subjects.

The constant toil and exposure necessary, in the first instance, to produce these results are now no longer requisite, and where proper principles are followed out, such must always be the effect.

But the Sind Irregular Horse have not only held and quieted the Frontier without aid or support from any other source, but even at a critical period, when all the border Tribes were in a state of violent irritation, the Sind Irregular Horse detached 500 men to serve for nearly two years in the Punjab.

As to the robber hordes, which "come pouring down from the hills," I am well acquainted with the statistics of the Tribes, and the country generally, at least up to Mittenkote, and it is certain that the only formidable predatory Tribe in the hills, the men of which have for many years past made incursions into the British Territory in that quarter, is the Murree Tribe. But these men have far to go to reach that country, and the largest body of them which has left the hills to plunder in the country, between Mittenkote and Kusmore, since the Annexation of the Punjab, did not amount to 300 strong. The Lasharees, Goorchanees, &c, are contemptible; the Khetranees are not a predatory Tribe at all, and if not annoyed by the hostile incursions of others, remain at peace with all.

The Boogtees, formerly so formidable, have long since been reduced by me to total submission and obedience, and have for years past ceased to annoy the Punjab Territory, or to injure its inhabitants, unless perhaps in defending themselves occasionally against the inroads of the Muzzarees of Rojaun.

The paragraph quoted above from the Punjab Report being founded on imperfect information is then evidently incorrect as to fact and unjust as to conclusion, and I beg respectfully to claim (as I think that I have a right to do) the protection of the head of the Province in which we have so long served, from these injurious remarks made and published regarding our

proceedings by the Board of Administration of the Punjab, who have evidently been misinformed as to the state of things and to whom we are not responsible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, *Major,*

Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind.

(True Copy)

(Signed) W. J. M. STEWART,

Assistant Commissioner.

(True Copies)

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 493.

FROM

G. F. EDMONSTONE, *Esquire,*

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

J. LAWRENCE, *Esquire,*

Chief Commissioner of the Punjab

Dated Ootacamund, the 29th August 1855.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Most Noble the Governor General to transmit to you, for such remarks as you may desire to offer on the subject, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, submitting copies of a communication from the Commissioner of Sind and of its enclosure from Major Jacob, complaining of his proceedings on the Frontier having been misrepresented in the First printed Report on the Administration of the Punjab.

No. 114, dated 29th
June last.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

OOTACAMUND,
The 29th August, 1855. }

FROM

R. TEMPLE, Esquire,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab,

TO

G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire,

Secretary to the Government of India,

with the Governor General.

Dated Lahore, the 8th October 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 493, of the 29th of August last, with its enclosures, being copy of correspondence connected with a complaint by Major Jacob, impugning the correctness of certain remarks in the First Punjab Report, in which the duties performed by the Sind Horse on that frontier, are compared with those of the Punjab Force and the Guides on the Western border of the Punjab.

2. In reply I am to make the following observations. The remarks quoted by Major Jacob were written from notes prepared by Sir Henry Lawrence, the President of the late Board of Administration. The Chief Commissioner is not aware of the sources from which this information was obtained. But he is quite sure that neither that Officer nor any of the other Members of the Board of Administration had the slightest intention of misrepresenting the state of the case, or the smallest desire to detract from the well-merited reputation of Major Jacob. The fact is that the Board, at the time the Report was written, were desirous of defending their Administration from certain attacks which had not long before been made against it, and thus were led to contrast the arrangements in Sind with those in the Punjab, for the defence of their respective frontiers.

3. The Chief Commissioner has no personal knowledge himself of the exact circumstances of the Sind border. He has always understood, however, that there existed a wide extent of desert between the cultivated and inhabited portions of Sind, which Major Jacob's force guarded and the hills from which the robber tribes issued to plunder.

4. If this be the case, the Chief Commissioner believes that it will be generally admitted that this circumstance must prove a great advantage in

defending the frontier. The robbers have to pass through this desert in their advance and again in their retreat. There would appear then to be considerable facilities during their incursions for a body of cavalry to get between them and the hills and intercept their retreat. As Mr. Frere remarks in the concluding sentence of para. 14 of his letter of the 28th of May to the Bombay Government, the robbers may be counteracted and checked "at a distance from British boundaries."

5. In Major Jacob's remarks on the statements in the Board's Report, there appear to the Chief Commissioner some points which deserve notice.

6. The Board did not state, as that Officer seems to think, that 400 Cavalry and 800 Infantry guarded the 300 miles of the Southern Derajat, but that 800 men in all guarded the 300 miles of the Southern Derajat. This would make a great difference in the calculation, and would give less than 3 men per mile; and as half that number are Infantry, the cost would be about 36 Rupees, and not 80 Rupees, per mile.

7. The Chief Commissioner cannot think that the proximity of the hills is an advantage. It is not merely that the posts are thus placed, but that the villages with their cultivation and property are close to the hills, and therefore are liable to be plundered before the Troops can afford aid. The Force in the Trans-Indus Territory has to guard the border and to hold the country, which in many parts is well peopled. In the Southern Derajat, it is true that the population is sparse, and the Hill Tribes generally when the plains are not very formidable, but such is not the case as you proceed Northward. The Kusranees, Sheoranees, Bozdars, Wuzerees, and Afreedees can muster in large bodies and in the broken ground in the skirts of the hills would prove formidable against small bodies of Troops. The Guides (800 strong) who alone hold all Busufzye and guard the Swat border are in the middle of perhaps the finest Puthan race in the country. A Tribe which can collect 30,000 armed men in the plains, who conquered and held Peshawur from the Barukzaies for a time, and who at the battle of Nowshera all but defeated Maharaja Runjeet Sing at the head of his disciplined Battalions.

8. The Chief Commissioner would be sorry to make the slightest reflection on Major Jacob or his measures. He has always considered that Officer to have performed excellent service, but it may be doubted if the system in force on the Sind border would answer generally in the Punjab border. The Chief Commissioner cannot believe that small detachments of Cavalry, however excellent, could hold open posts close under the hills with impunity. It is not merely the Chief Commissioner's opinion, but it is that of some of the best Officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, that the Guide

Corps and Punjab Infantry are not to be surpassed by any Native Troops in India. But even a small detachment of these men could not safely be posted in the open plain in the vicinity of the hills. If this be the case, it follows that the Tribes on the Sind Frontier are not so warlike as the majority of those on this side, or that there are circumstances which prevent their being able to make their attacks with the same facility as can be done on this Frontier.

9. Major Jacob states that the Muzzarees, who are inhabitants of the Punjab, are the worst marauders in the whole country. To this rather sweeping statement the Chief Commissioner can only observe, that if such be the case, it is remarkable that their various depredations have not been brought to notice. We have received no complaints against them from Bhawulpore, and but one instance of any thing like a complaint from the Sind side can be recalled to mind. If this Tribe have really committed such acts, it would be well that the whole of the details should be made known.

10. The Chief Commissioner does not believe that the Murrees have lately proved troublesome on the Mittunkote border, but it is not very long since a part of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry were cut up by them close to Asnee. In 1851, and again 1852, they were reported to have made an attempt on Ro-han, about 30 miles from Asnee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. D. MACPHERSON, Major,
Military Secretary, for the Secretary.

GENERAL REPORT.

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE

PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FROM 1856-57 TO 1857-58 INCLUSIVE;

TOGETHER WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE

DELHI TERRITORY,

FROM THE RE-OCCUPATION OF DELHI

UP TO MAY 1858.

LAHORE:

PRINTED AT THE CHRONICLE PRESS, BY KUNNIAN LALL.

1858

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS is the fourth Punjab Report. The three former reports presented the history of affairs from the year 1849 to the year 1856. The present report will carry on the story from the year 1856 to the year 1858. It will therefore comprise the terrible crisis of 1857, a period fruitful of marvels, and teeming with events of which no man can yet see the ultimate issue. The convulsions which rent Hindoostan from end to end, shook the Punjab to its very centre. And now in this report the shadow of those great events will be cast over every part of the narrative, and will impart its peculiar tone to every detail. Former reports have dealt with times of peace and success. They have shewn how the administration was formed by degrees, rapid though certain; how institutions were established; how improvements were introduced. But the present report is to deal with times of disturbance and danger. It is to shew how these institutions, so newly founded, were suddenly subjected to a crucial test; how their qualities were tried by the severest pressure. We have seen how the State ship was designed, built, rendered compact in all her parts, and fairly launched. We are now to see how she was buffeted by storms, and strained in every timber to the last degree of tension.

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEARS 1856-57 & 1857-58.

SECTION I.

PART I.—JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. On the principle that “inter arma silent leges,” it might be supposed that during the period under report, there would be little to chronicle in the Judicial Department. But still the amount of business to be recorded will shew that despite a thousand distractions, despite dangers without and within, the judiciary remained unmoved, and the people persisted in litigation.

3. The first of the two years under review, namely 1856, was a good average year in respect to those salient points which have been treated of in former reports. Justice was brought near to the peasant's door by means of the Small Cause Courts, which despatched more than half the judicial business. The costs of suits in the aggregate were kept down at 5 per cent. on the value. The average duration of suits was being reduced below twenty days. A large proportion of the cases continued to be decided by arbitration. The Punjab Code, of brief laws and simple procedure, remained in full force. The people were bringing more and more cases before the courts, until the proportion of suits in the Punjab to the population exceeded that in any other part of the Bengal Presidency, perhaps even of all India. Towards the end of 1856, the period within which suits for bonded debts might be brought, was ordered to be reduced from 12 years to 6. It was declared that debts up to twelve years standing would not be recoverable in Court after the 1st May 1857, from which date suits would only be heard

New Statute* of Il-
mits i. n.

within the six years term. Immediately all manner of old claims were brought forward lest they should be barred for ever. Between the 1st of January and 1st May 1857, the enormous number of 45,953 suits were instituted. From one end of the Punjab to the other, the amount of litigation was great beyond example. The courts were thronged, thousands and thousands were intent on outwitting each other in forensic controversy, when the attention was suddenly arrested by an universal shock, and the eyes of all were turned to the tremendous spectacle enacting at Delhi.

4. The first force of the convulsion spent itself in the Cis-Sutlej States. There the minds of the governors and the governed became immediately like a surging sea. Every Judicial Officer had the most pressing duties to perform concerning the public safety. The Courts were consequently closed for months. Even if they had been kept open, they would have been deserted; for people were but too anxious to keep, if they could, what they already possessed, and cared but little at such a moment to urge their right to that which was not actually in possession. It was not till after the fall of Delhi in September, that our officers in the Thaney-sur, Umballa, Loodianah, and Ferozepore Districts could resume judicial duties; and then the people, free from agitation, again began to litigate and appeal. The old energies of the judiciary revived, and by the end of December nearly all the numerous cases interrupted in the beginning of May, were finally disposed of. Notwithstanding the interregnum of five months, no less than 16,132 suits were instituted, of which our officers managed to dispose of 14,931 in the few quiet months that were left to them. During the preceding peaceful year of 1856, there were only 10,088 suits, though that number is large enough. So that actually during a year of tumult there was more business done than during the previous year of peace!

5. The concussion of events was next felt in the Districts on the west bank of the Sutlej. These were separated from the Cis-Sutlej Districts by the Sutlej itself, and the intervention of the river in some degree stopped the progress of excitement. Recent events have indeed often proved that rivers act as non-conductors of political

In the Trans-Sutlej
States and Lahore Di-
vision.

electricity. In the Trans-Sutlej States (Jullundur) there is nothing very unusual perceptible in the judicial returns, except that the causes took longer in deciding, and that there were more cases pending at close of the year. The same remark will apply to the Lahore Division ; but it must be remembered that in one of its Districts, Sealkote, the mutiny caused a brief interruption to business.

6. In the Mooltan Division, though in the autumn there was an insurrection in one District, Googaira, which greatly agitated the Jhung District also, the number of suits decided in the year was larger than usual ; and the number of suits pending at the close of the year was smaller than ever. In the returns for the Leia and Jhelum Divisions, there are no traces of the disturbances perceptible ; business went on quite as well as usual ; the only difference being that during the year of trouble there were *more* suits decided than in any previous year ! The same result is manifest in a striking manner in

In Peshawur Division. Peshawur. The Peshawur valley was agitated month after month by mutinies, by rumours of mutinies, by outbreak and suppression of mutinies ; its border was constantly threatened on two sides ; at times it seemed likely to become a battle-field between the Christian and the Mahomedan fanatic : the people were to some extent divided among themselves ; in some villages, those who were *out of* possession of property, began to think of what they would do to those *in* possession as soon as British Courts should be overthrown. Nevertheless in this very year there were *more* suits decided than usual, there were fewer cases pending at close of the year, the decisions were quicker than ever !

7. For the whole Territory, during the four months of crisis and trouble, the following were the suits instituted as compared with the numbers of the previous year :—

	<i>June.</i>	<i>July.</i>	<i>August.</i>	<i>September.</i>
1856,...	6206 ...	7899... ..	6153... ..	4056
1857,...	2977 ...	3751... ..	3519... ..	2708

The amount of litigation, though certainly less than usual, will yet appear very considerable if the circumstances of those memorable months are considered. During the Crisis.

ing the same months, there were 493 appeals to Superior Courts, to 686 of the corresponding period of previous year. Despite the state of public affairs then, suitors did not cease from appealing.

8. There are a few points of a general nature which now claim a few words of notice. Much stress is laid upon the classification of suits, as that gives rise to many important social considerations. The suits of the past two years may be thus classified :

	1856.	1857
Inheritance,.....	872	1974
Mortgage, &c.,	834	1161
Marriage, betrothal, &c.,.....	1,803	1150
Debts,.....	31,687	62,409
Miscellaneous,	16,555	14,418
<hr/>		
Total,	51,751	81,112

It is to be remembered that from this Statement suits relating to landed property are mostly excluded, as pertaining to the Revenue Department. The character of suits in matters relating to marriage, betrothal, and the like, has been described in former reports. The

great number of *suits for debts*, which now form the staple of the litigation, affords cause for anxiety. The contest lies generally between the thoughtless agriculturist, and the usurious village-banker. The question is the authenticity, or otherwise, of an *account book*, which the money-lender may easily have concocted during the night before the trial. As a rule, the agriculturist is worsted. He obtains advances from the banker at harvest time, who afterwards uses the Court as an engine to exact from him more than is due. The bankers, no doubt, have undue advantage over other classes, and are very unpopular. If there had been a general insurrection in 1857, they would have been the first victims. In the Googaira emeute, the first thing the insurgents did was to seek for the bankers and burn their hated account books. While this page is being written, a riot at Madhopore, on the northern frontier, is reported ; and the rioters are said to have immediately "enquired for the bankers !" Legal measures are now being devised to check this growing litigation in regard to *bonded debts*, or *suits*

founded on banker's books, and to place the borrower upon a more equal footing with the lender. In order that the scope and range of such claims might be limited, the ordinary period of limitation has been, in respect to these cases, diminished to six years. Possibly it may be reduced further, even to one year. Such a limitation would prevent much fraud, perjury, and suffering. The sale of landed property in satisfaction of these debts is here as elsewhere abhorrent

Sale of land ob. to the feelings of the people. Happily such sales objectionable.

have been restricted in the Punjab, and instances of them are not frequent. The existing restrictions will probably be increased in future. From the events of Hindoostan, it is evident that such sales foster hatred between classes, who will tear each other to pieces directly the bonds of Civil order are loosened. In the Punjab we should profit by that warning.

9. Several improvements in procedure and practice have been introduced at the instance of Mr. G. Campbell, who brought his English experience to bear on the subject. It would have been interesting to specify these, but the limits of this report do not admit of it. There is yet much to be done to render Punjab justice really cheap for all classes of suitors. On the whole aggregate of suits, the system is cheap. But amount of costs falls heavily on small causes; while on larger suits it is hardly felt at all. This defect will be remedied by a better distribution in future. It is generally considered too that the number of appeals at present allowed in the same case is excessive, and clogs the action of the Courts. Some limitation to the power of appeal is under consideration. The Tehseeldars, or Judges of our Small Cause Courts, still require much training before their investigations and decisions will be quite satisfactory.

10. As regards the general result, it would be too much to say

General results of Judicial administration. as yet that the system is really popular, and complete. Efforts are being made to discover and remedy its defects. The enormous number of causes, great and small, however, shews that unless the people had some confidence in the Courts, they would not resort to them so largely. And it may be fairly inferred from the Judicial statistics that the population generally preserved a tolerably even mind in a time of trouble.

SECTION I.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

11. It might have been expected that although external order was preserved during the crisis of 1857, yet that this report would have to comprise a long catalogue of crime. But it will be seen that despite the troubled circumstances of the period, crime did not gain head in the Punjab generally, and that the action of the Criminal Courts was in no way paralyzed.

12. The year 1856 was a good average year, marked by moderate yet certain improvement in all those respects, to which attention has been directed. The aggregate of crimes and misdemeanours in the year was less than it had ever been before, shewing in proportion to the whole population about one crime to every 302 persons. Violent and heinous crime was in 1856 less than ever. Thuggee, Infanticide, and Gang robbery were almost entirely suppressed. One-third* of the value of property stolen was recovered by the Police. The increasing proportion of convictions to acquittals before the Magistrates; the proportion of convictions out of the committals to the Sessions; the time within which cases were disposed of; the brief period within which witnesses were discharged; showed an improving system.

13. When in May 1857, the mutinies in Hindoostan broke out, compromising as they did, the peace and order of the Cis-Sutlej States, one of our most important Divisions, resulting in mutinies, disarmings, and military difficulties at all our principal stations, and especially at our frontier station of Peshawur, throughout that time indeed, there was grave doubt as to whether the course of Criminal justice could continue undisturbed. One of the first measures of the Punjab authorities was to empower the local Officers to try and punish summarily, even with death, offences affecting the public safety. Shortly afterwards there arrived from Calcutta, the Legislative Acts, authorizing such like measures being taken.

14. In the Cis-Sutlej States, from the 12th May, a season of open violent crime at once set in. It was impossible to prevent the contagion spreading from the adjoining Delhi and Meerut Territories, then in anarchy, if not in rebellion. Moreover, the Cis-Sutlej States were inhabited by

the very same tribes of Goojurs, Ranghurs and others, who were plundering unrestrained from Delhi Westwards. Such tribes immediately assumed the predatory habits of their forefathers. It might have been thought that half a century of Civil rule would have affected something towards eradicating such tendencies. But no, the dormant instinct of plunder revived in an instant. Few living Goojurs had seen the days of plunder spoken of in the traditions of the tribe. But now every Goojur plundered as if he had been used to it all his life. Then began robberies in broad day light in every thoroughfare, almost in every village. One village would turn out en masse to fight another. Many boundary disputes and social quarrels which had been decided fifty years before, were now renewed. The Police however stood their ground, and brought many offenders to trial. But it were vain to suppose that hundreds of heinous overt crimes did not escape notice altogether ; so far from

Crimes committed during the disturbances.

being punished, they were not even reported. The Local Officers rigorously exercised the special powers entrusted to them, and a number of summary executions had some deterring effect. Of those cases which were tried, many could not properly be classified in returns devised for peaceful times. It were hopeless to enquire the real number of crimes committed ; the only fact to be certainly known is that, during this year, the Cis-Sutlej Officers, despite the difficulties with which they had to struggle, did punish 5,362 persons, of whom at least one-fourth were heinous criminals.

15. But this disorder did not spread across the Sutlej. The

Crime in the Trans-Sutlej States.

returns of Trans-Sutlej States shew the usual averages. The criminal administration in the Lahore Division was not perceptibly affected : the number of persons punished being but slightly in excess of the former year. The annual returns however do not include the punishments inflicted on those who plundered the Sealkote Cantonment after the mutiny

Crime in the Lahore, Leia, Jhelum, and Mooltan Divisions.

of the troops there. In the Leia Division, removed from the scene of disturbance, there was a decrease of crime on the whole. In the Jhelum Division, there was a slight increase of crime. That Division was not, however, disturbed, except temporarily on one point by an incursion of some Rajpoots from the Hills South of Cashmeer ; and in another point by a conspiracy at the Hill Sanatorium of Murree,

and a partial rising of the tribes round that station. In Peshawur Division there was a slight decrease of crime. The reason of this was, that many a wild borderer, who would kill and rob wayfarers or members of hostile tribes, had now been enlisted in the Levies for service at home and abroad. The Mooltan Division returns cannot truly represent the real state of crime, as they exclude the offences committed during the emeute in Googaira. In September, certain tribes, dwellers in a vast wilderness mostly covered with low

Crime in Mooltan Division. jungly shrubs, who had never been under real subjection before British rule, but who since annexation had notoriously been lightly taxed and kindly treated, rose in revolt, suppressed most of the Police Posts in the interior, and threatened the Civil Station itself. The insurrection lasted some twenty days, and during that period crime of all kinds was rife. Men accustomed to steal each other's cattle covertly, now robbed in parties overtly. These robberies, however, were seldom accompanied with loss of life. The town of Kote Kumalia, in particular, was plundered.

16. Such briefly are the main characteristics of the criminal administration during this eventful year. Though Despatch of business during the crisis. the time of all the Officers was largely occupied by urgent official duties arising from the state of affairs, yet in the criminal, as in other departments, the despatch of business was just as prompt and regular as in peaceful times ; the average duration of cases with aid of Police was 11 days, and before the Magistrate alone 6 days. The following figures will shew, that during June, July, August and September 1857, the months of crisis, the criminal business went on without any remarkable diminution as compared with the former year.

CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE PUNJAB.

	June.	July.	August.	September.
1856,	2,953	3,349	2,784	2,419
1857,	2,470	2,327	1,868	1,851

The statistics cannot always represent the occurrences which happened in particular places. But in the Punjab generally, it may truly be said, and the statistics of most Districts attest the fact, that during the crisis violent crime did *not* increase, while petty ordinary crime actually *decreased*. The people were in a subdued ferment, and amidst so much anxiety, hope, and fear, there was no leisure for

common crime. It was like the stillness of nature before the tempest.

17. The following Abstract Return will show the proceedings of the District Officers, who were generally appointed Special Commissioners under Acts XIV. and XVI. of 1857, to try men for offences endangering the public safety, or preservation of the peace; and also the punishments inflicted by the Military Tribunals upon mutineers :—

	By Military Tribunals.	By Civil Authorities.	Total.
Sentenced to Death,			
Hanged,.....	86	300	386
Shot,	628	1,370	1,998
Sentenced to Imprisonment,	245	1,226	1,471
Flogged,	„	1,501	1,501
Fined,	„	272	272
Total number punished, ...	959	4,669	5,628

SECTION I.

PART III.—POLICE.

18. In the last report the Police strength of the Punjab was thus exhibited :—

	Police.	Area square miles.
Military,	12,853	81,625
Civil,	9,123	
City,	1,250	
Rural,	30,000	
	53,226	Population 12,717,821.

During the most critical portion of the period under report, the Military Police rendered such important service as Native Soldiers, that they will be noticed in the Military Section hereafter. The following pages will be devoted to the ordinary Civil Police.

19. The constitution of the Punjab Police in its several heads has been described in former reports. We have seen how it was appointed, organized, equipped, trained, and disciplined, and how it worked in ordinary times. We are now to see how it acted and worked in a time of great exigency. When in May 1857, a gigantic revolt sprung up at our very threshold ; when rapine and disorder were rampant in the Districts beyond our eastern border ; when it was evident that there would be disturbance more or less at the principal stations of the Punjab ; one of the first and most anxious questions was, how would the Police behave ? Would they exhibit that cowardice and apathy for which Indian Police have been too often notorious ? Would they permit emissaries of treason to pass to and fro unchallenged ? Would they flinch from seizing or attacking fugitive mutineers ? Would they desert their posts, if threatened or assailed by desperate criminals ? Or instead of doing any of these things, would the mass of them behave with a fair degree of courage, fidelity and zeal ? And would those who might have to act on stirring occasions, distinguish themselves by spirit and efficiency ?

20. In the Thaneysur District, inhabited by several predatory tribes; and adjoining the Delhi Territory then partially in revolt, at a time when disturbance was rising in town and country, when village was fighting village—the headmen commanding the rural forces on either side, the regular Police stood firm throughout, and brought many prominent offenders to justice. In the Umballa District also the Police remained staunch ; there indeed the people were quieter ; but the neighbouring District of Saharunpore (in the N. W. P.) was much disturbed. In the Loodianah District, when two thousand armed mutineers crossed the Sutlej, and marched through the city, full of disaffected Cashmeerees, when the Fort was temporarily seized, and rapine commenced, the Police held fast by the District Officer and speedily restored order. The Ferozepore Police behaved

Conduct of Police
in the Cis Sutlej
States.

faithfully, despite the proximity of Sirsa Territory, where British authority had been temporarily destroyed. If the position of the Cis-Sutlej States relatively to Delhi be considered, the fidelity of the regular Police during the crisis will appear remarkable. • The village watchmen however, as might have been expected, were of no service in those tracts where the landholders took to plundering. In the

Conduct of Police
at Peshawar and on
the Frontier.

Peshawur District, it was the Police horse whom Colonel Nicholson led on to a most successful pursuit against the mutineers of the 55th N. 1.

The Police were zealous in the capture of fugitive sepoy of both the 55th and 51st Regiments, and they took part in expeditions against rebel villages. In Huzara Hills, when Major Becher went to intercept the 55th fugitives, his Police did good service. On the Kohat and Bunnoo Frontiers, the Police were efficient in preserving order. In Derah Ghazee Khan District, however, when a strong party of Murrees were driving off herds of cattle, after having slain several men, the Police failed to attack; disgraced themselves by cowardice, and set a bad example to the raw Levies. When several men of the 9th Irregular Cavalry, near Kalabagh on the Indus, broke into mutiny and fled, the Police were

Conduct of Police
on various occasions
of mutiny and disturbance.

zealous in pursuit. After the defeat of the Sealkote mutineers at the Ravee, the Police of Goor-daspoor and Kangra Districts, generally, were active in seizing stragglers; though some individual members of the Police behaved badly. When the 14th mutineers

at Jhelum, after a desperate resistance, were crossing the river, they were shot at by the Police. The main body of the disarmed 26th having fled from Lahore, some 500 strong, were fiercely assailed by a party of Umritsur Police, and driven on to an island in the Ravee. At the moment of the mutiny at Sealkote, the Police behaved badly.

Conduct of Police
during events in
Googaira District.

They, however, partially retrieved their character afterwards by recovering quantities of property plundered from the Cantonments. In Googaira,

however, many of the Police displayed cowardice. When the revolt broke out in the District, one Police official made a disgraceful surrender of his station, and no less than 65 Policemen gave up their arms to the rebels. While Googaira was in revolt, the neighbouring Districts of Jhung and Shahpoor, and also the jungly parts of

Lahore and Goojranwalla Districts, inhabited by the same races, and consequently ripe for disturbance, were kept in order by the Police. In the attempted disturbance round the Hill Sanatorium of Murree, the Police stood firm. These instances (in which the good predominates over the bad) will give an idea of the mettle of the Punjabee Police, and will shew that they are men with some pluck about them, and are really fit for something in an emergency.

21. Immediately after learning of our disasters at Meerut and Delhi, the authorities began to entertain Extra Police. Ferries were to be guarded, stations watched, roads to be patrolled, posts strengthened. The force thus gradually raised numbered 4,722 men by September 1857, costing Rupees 25,000 or £2,500 per mensem. This shews a temporary increase of 51 per cent. upon the fixed establishment of 9,123 men. The gradual restoration of public confidence after the fall of Delhi enabled the authorities to reduce the Extra Police. There were only 496 additional men on the 1st of May, 1858.

22. The guarding of the Ferries was a matter which received the earliest attention. The five great rivers eminently favoured the Punjab Administration during the crisis. They cut off the Punjab from Hindoostan, and divided the Province into so many portions, almost like the compartments which are constructed in a ship to prevent the rush of invading water from one part to another. Strong parties of Police were posted at the principal Ferries behind breast-works for defence. Suspicious wayfarers, especially religious mendicants coming from the eastward, were stopped. The extraordinary number of these characters who were arrested in this manner, shewed how needful such precaution had become, and how numerous were the harbingers of treason. A system of Passports was summarily introduced. Then the ferry boats were all removed to the side opposite to that on which attack was expected, sometimes they were kept mid-stream. Generally the boats were moored on the left, or Eastern bank of the rivers, so as to prevent mutineers from the Punjab from crossing towards Delhi. The great object was to stop mutineers from escaping; for the authorities well knew that these men would be destroyed if they could only be kept *inside* the Punjab. The lesser ferries were for some months closed altogether. During the present year, however,

it has been found practicable to re-open many of the minor ferries, and to lessen the guards on the principal ones.

23. The securing of all Treasure, then under native guards, was speedily arranged. It was evident that the possession of quantities of Treasure was acting as a temptation to the sepoys in Hindoostan to revolt. District Officers were, therefore, ordered to despatch all the spare cash they had to places where European guards might be available, reserving only the minimum sufficient for current expences. And at the principal stations where the European troops were present, the treasure was deposited in some fortified place. The only losses of Treasure occurred at Kussowlie, when the Goorkhas mutinied, and at Sealkote when the troops broke out. The total loss, however, did not exceed one lakh of Rupees, or 10,000£. At Loodianah and Googaira, despite disturbances, the Treasuries were saved.

24. The Native Press lost little time in manifesting a bad spirit. But the authorities were no less quick in applying a remedy. It was evident that the vernacular newspapers were about, if unchecked, to become the organs of treason. With one exception, the Editors were Hindoostanees. So a strict, though judicious, censorship was established over every one of them by means of the District Officers. At Peshawur, one native Editor was imprisoned, one Press was stopped at Sealkote, and one at Mooltan. The censorship is still maintained over those Native Presses which remain.

25. The danger of sedition being diffused through the medium of the Post Office was obvious, and all letters addressed to sepoys were opened at the principal stations. Thousands of other vernacular letters were also inspected, and at many stations the Magistrate became the Post Master. The correspondence shewed but too well how necessary this precaution was. The number of seditious letters thus discovered was alarmingly great. The treason was generally couched in figurative and enigmatical phrases. A strange interest attached to those revelations as shewing what the natives really said of us among themselves at that juncture. It was abundantly manifest that the sepoys and others really did believe that we intended to destroy their caste by vari-

ous devices, of which the impure cartridge was one ; that the embers of Mahomedan fanaticism had again began to glow, and that we were observed to be but a mere handful of whites amidst a vast population of Asiatics. These things often before imagined, in regard to natives, were now veritably seen under their own hand in letters never intended for European eye.

26. The deportation of Hindoostanees from the Punjab was another special measure. The Hindoostanees in the Punjab were bound to us by many ties. We had brought them with us into this, to them, foreign province, and placed half its patronage at their disposal. More skilled in service than Punjabees, they were largely and profitably engaged in every kind of occupation and profession throughout the Punjab. In the various administrative branches many of the best appointments had fallen to them, and there was an admixture of them even in the Police. It might have been hoped that, removed from the immediate influence of Hindoostan, they would behave as well as the Punjabees. But no, wherever they were employed, they shewed a tendency to intrigue against us. There were many excellent instances to the contrary, no doubt, but such was the general rule. There is no proved case of treason on the part of Hindoostanee Officials of the highest rank, but more than one was suspected. It is remarkable that there were 4 cases of Subordinate Native Medical Officers turning traitors. At Sealkote, the Native private servants for the most part behaved infamously at the time of the mutiny. At Murree, there was strong suspicion against the private servants also. Again, our stations swarmed with hangers on and camp followers, who, though brought up and nourished by us, would be the first to lift up the hand against European life and property. The Hindoostanee officials were, therefore, weeded out of the various branches of the public service. And large numbers of unemployed Hindoostanees were sent down country in caravans. Some 2,500 persons were thus deported from Lahore alone during 1857.

27. As is well known, the Punjab Proper (except in Trans-Indus Territory, where the *carrying* of arms only had been prohibited) had been disarmed. It was superfluous to point out how fortunate that circumstance was at this crisis. No sooner had the storm of events somewhat

Conduct of Hindoostanees in the Punjab.
Disarming of people in Cis and Trans-Butlej States.

subsided, then it was resolved to extend that measure to the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States. In these Districts, 69,000 stand of arms were delivered up without a murmur. The only tract not yet disarmed is the Hill Region of Kangra and Simla. The Hindoostanee people in the bazaars of Military Cantonments in the Punjab had been allowed to keep arms heretofore. These were now disarmed, while the crisis was at its height. Subsequently the license system has been enforced with the vendors of fire arms and percussion caps at European stations. In order to prevent the possibility of illicit manufacture of gunpowder, restrictions have been placed upon the production, use, and possession of sulphur and saltpetre. The use of iron-bound clubs is now also prohibited. In Googaira, the drums with which the rebels used to sound the assembly, and collect their forces in the wilderness, have now been all seized. It were vain to say that there are no concealed arms in the Punjab : indeed when levies came gradually to be raised, recruits would occasionally pro-

Scarcity of arms in the Punjab.

duce arms in a somewhat unexpected manner ! But still the people really are, for the most part, without arms. The Googaira rebels had only clubs ; the few arms they had were dug out of hiding places in the ground, or procured from independent Territory, or seized from our own Policemen.

28. The principle of recovering the value of plundered property from the plunderers, has been strictly carried out. At Loodianah, the rioters ransacked the American Presbyterian Mission premises. The value was recovered to the last farthing from the offending City. At Sealkote, the villagers prowled about the Cantonment abandoned by the mutineers, and took what they could find. The value of this was exacted. It is just to add, however, that the people of one village protected the mission houses from plunder. In Googaira, where whole tribes had plundered towns, people, and traders, general subscriptions were levied. Those pastoral insurgents, who could not pay in cash, were made to pay in cattle. Many thousands of bullocks and buffaloes belonging to rebels have been sent down to Mooltan, or brought to Lahore for sale. The tribes were also made to pay for all damage done to public buildings, for the Extra Police rendered necessary by their misconduct, and for the cutting of military roads through their own jungles. The entire sum realised from

Rebels made to pay the value of plundered or damaged property.

the Googaira people, amounts to exactly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rs. or £55,000. Thus it is that rebels are made to *pay* for rebellion !

29. The Police Posts were from the first so constructed as to be defensible. In many cases, however, the defences have been added to. Our Treasuries were already little Forts, and nothing was required for them.* Our caravan serais are now to be rendered more defensible. In one of these, near Mooltan, a part of the 1st Irregular Cavalry, under Major Crawford Chamberlain, held out against a large body of rebels. It is proposed to keep muskets only at the principal Police Stations ; and to discontinue arming the Police generally with this weapon, especially when they are in small parties at isolated Posts. The musket is not the weapon best suited for a Policeman. If he is overpowered, it falls into the hands of the enemy, who thus obtains the very thing which he otherwise would not have.

30. Lastly, in their relation to the Police, the Punjab population, so far as external acts go, have behaved well. They have always co-operated in the extirpation of mutineers. It is understood that any Punjabee who shall give up a refugee sepoy shall receive 50 Rs. reward, and *shall be entitled to any property that may be found on the person of the prisoner.* The effect of this rule is such, that as soon as the beaten mutineer emerges from the Cantonment into the country, he finds himself among a nation of enemies. In the hilly District of Noorpoor ; on the banks of the Ravee and the Jhelum ; in the fastnesses of Huzara ; in the valley of Peshawur ; on the sandy plains of Leia, the country people have mustered with their *posse comitatus*, and joined the hue and cry against mutineers. In the Cis-Sutlej States, however, the people of all classes evinced a great disinclination to seize and deliver up mutineers and rebels ; but this proceeded probably from prejudices of caste, rather than from disaffection. There has been no popular rising, except an insurrection in the jungles of Googaira, and an attempt at disturbance in the Murree Hills. In the Thanseysur District, adjoining the Delhi Territory, there was much petty disturbance, no doubt, but still no actual insurrection. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that in

Notes.—* Here and there a well had to be dug inside these Treasuries, but most of them had wells before.

the Cis-Sutlej States, a stream of convoys was running for months along two hundred miles of Grand Trunk Road, with unavoidably

insufficient escort, and that not a waggon was plundered, nor a beast of burden* stolen, nor a rupee of treasure lost. In the Jhelum District, the villagers themselves furnished escort to convey Treasure to Head Quarters. Except in the Cis-Sutlej States, there has been no unusual amount of violent crime, no dacoites, no thuggee. Even infanticide is yielding; scores of high-born girls are known and officially reported to be living, who, but for British, would have perished in infancy. At our instance Chiefs have within this very year abandoned the practice of feasting troops of mendicants at weddings.

31. Such are the main facts of the *outward* conduct of the people during this period of trial, which it is but just to record in their favour. What their *inward sentiments may have been*, and whether their loyalty could be depended on, *beyond a certain point*, is a different question, which will be briefly noticed at the conclusion of this Report.

SECTION I.

PART IV.—JAILS.

32. During 1856, the system of the Punjab Jails was sustained in respect to those improvements, which have been dwelt upon in former Reports. The number of Prisoners was 12,469, just about the number which had been calculated as likely to accrue under the operation of our present Criminal Laws. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 4,08,100, or £40,810, or Rs. 32-11-0, or £3-5-0 per head, quite as low an average as can be attained in any part of the Bengal Presidency. The mortality was indeed 10 per-cent. against 5 per cent. of the previous year, but the excess had been caused by cholera at Lahore, and scurvy at Dhurmsala. The labour system being entirely intramural, some Rs. 21,942, or £2,194, were produced from Prison manufactures, the articles including every variety, Tents, Rugs, Carpets, Scarfs, Cashmeer Shawls, Lithographic printing, country Paper and many others. As regards moral discipline, several Prisoners were released during the year for good behaviour, and 5,665 were under instruction; a cer-

tain portion were also periodically subjected to solitary confinement. There had not been a single eacute during the year, and only 5 successful escapes out of so large a body of Prisoners.

33. The memorable events of May 1857 rendered attention and energy doubly necessary, in order to preserve the system, above described. Seeing that in Hindoostan one of the first things which the rioters

Guarding of the Jails during the Crisis of 1857.

always did was to burst open the Jail (that event being in their view second in importance only to the plundering of the Treasury), the Punjab authorities turned anxious eyes towards their Jails. Some Jails were guarded by Hindoostanee sepoy of the Line; these were at once removed. But most Jails were guarded by means of the Punjabee Police Battalions. Unfortunately, these trusty and efficient men were, in many places, transferred to Military Cantonments to do the duty of mutinous or disarmed sepoy. The Jails would then be guarded at first by Civil Policemen who generally behaved remarkably well, and afterwards by the new Levies, as these were organized. At the important Jail of Peshawur, a score of rustics from the valley and wild men from the Hills, all newly caught and trained, stood for months as sentries over some 500 desperate prisoners of their own tribes, or else equally desperate traitors from Hindoostan. But still all over the country, even with these expedients, the work was done. In most Jails escapes were almost as rare as ever. For all the Jails (three being excluded, in which special events happened), out of a body of about 12,000 Prisoners, there were only 12 successful escapes. The three Jails alluded to above, are Loodianah, Sealkote and Googaira. At Loodianah, the Jullunder mutineers passing through the place, broke open the Jail on the 9th June, released 297 Prisoners, of whom 174

Breaking open of Loodianah, and Sealkote Jails.

were re-captured within the year. At Sealkote, the mutineers on the 9th July, broke open the Jail, partly with the connivance of the Police guard, (the only instance of such misbehaviour) released 366 Prisoners, of whom 153 were re-captured. At Googaira, on the 26th July, the Prisoners, with the treacherous aid of one of the guards, very nearly broke Jail "en masse," but the guards were firm; 17 were shot in the fray, 33 wounded, 18 only escaped in the darkness of the night. The rising was confined to the Mahomedan Prisoners, the Hindoos remained in their cells. The conspirators had intended to burn and

Attempted disturbance in Googaira and Thaneyour Jails.

plunder the station, and apparently reckoned on aid from without. At Thaneysur, a conspiracy on the part of a large predatory tribe to break open the Jail, was discovered in time; and the Magistrate spent many anxious nights within the precincts of the Prison.

34. But despite all these anxieties, system was not forgotten.

General state of
Punjab Jails. The cost of each Prisoner has still been low, only Rupees 32, or £ 3-4-0, while the value of Prison manufacture sold to the public, amounted to Rupees 27,812, or £ 2,781; among the articles manufactured for Government were 80,000 *Enfield cartridges made by convict mutineers*, and also thousands of sand bags for the siege of Delhi, together with a quantity of Commissariat Gear and Tents for European troops. The mortality was less than 7 per cent. 1126 Prisoners were released before their terms, either for good behaviour, or on payment of a fine. It is to be regretted, however, that little progress was made with the carrying out of solitary confinement, and none with the instruction of the Prisoners. There is still much to be done before entire uniformity will be secured. There are still many Jails that do not sufficiently conform to rules, and some irregularity of management exists. For additional defence, two extra watch-towers have been ordered for each Jail, and *works* have been erected to strengthen the gateways.

35. To the Inspector, Doctor Charles Hathaway, a large portion of these results is due. Having during a time of peace helped to establish a complete Jail system (which is fully detailed in the Manual he has compiled), he upheld it during a period of trouble. For months during the crisis he slept at the Central Jail, at Lahore. That Jail had 2,000 of the worst Prisoners, and was from its position exposed to attack if the four disarmed Regiments should rise. But it was kept perfectly quiet.

SECTION II.

PART. I.—LAND TAX.

36. The Land Revenue system existing in the Punjab, was fully described in the last Report. We are now to see how that system worked during the past two years 1856-57, and 1857-58.

37. In that system a prominent feature was the frequent and repeated reduction of the assessed Land Tax. For reasons previously explained, the agriculturists cannot get good prices for their abundant produce, wherewith to pay up their Revenue, so there is nothing for it, but to lower the demand. It often happens, that no sooner has an assessment been elaborately calculated, then it has to be altered; no sooner have engagements been entered into with the people for terms of years, then they have to be broken. All this may be discouraging, and even detrimental to system. But it must be done, for the circumstances are peculiar, and the good of the people is paramount to every other consideration. And viewed by the light of recent events this policy has proved most fortunate. There are many Officers now in the Punjab, who can remember how, in 1851-52, when prices of agricultural produce first fell fifty per cent., large bodies of landholders in some districts tumultuously crowded round the Revenue authorities, and violently declared, that the markets were overstocked with grain, and that money could not be got in return for produce. At that moment, a temporary derangement of the Land Tax, from causes beyond the control of any Government, created a strong excitement in some localities. Now it is evident that had the Tax. such circumstances existed at the commencement of the crisis in 1857, our difficulties would have been grievously aggravated, and perhaps in some places insurrection might have occurred. But in 1852, the Government, though it could not relieve agricultural distress, could yet reduce the Land Tax; and that it did at once. That policy of reduction having been consistently followed for five years, the reward was reaped when the day of trial came. For then the agricultural classes were comfortable and quiet; none were pinched in circumstances; none were looking forward to change. In the last Report it was shewn how, at different times, 23½ laks of Rupees, or 2,35,000£ had been abated from the Land Tax; still further abatement was, however, made during the period under report, for the demand, which in 1856-57 stood at 1,48,46,122 Rupees, or 14,84,612£, fell in 1857-58 to 1,46,51,066 Rupees, or 14,65,106£. But owing to fresh lands coming under assessment, (owing to lapses and resumptions) the collections scarcely varied in the aggregate, as will be thus seen. Land Tax collected, 1856-57, Rs. 1,45,18,915

Demand and collections.

or 14,51,891£ ; 1857-58, Rs. 1,45,16,032, or 14,51,603£. It is evident then that throughout the year of trouble, the Land Tax was realized as usual. It is probable that still further reductions will have to be made in some places, before the assessment will have approached finality.

38. Indeed, the willingness and punctuality with which the landholders paid up their Revenue for the instalments which fell due just as the crisis set in, is not only shewn by the public records and accounts, but is also testified to by all the European Officials who were present at the time. In some places, owing to the critical circumstances of the time, the Revenue was collected even before the date on which the instalments fell due. This was effected without the least difficulty, and indeed with the consent of the people. Even in the Cis-Sutlej States, extensively disturbed in a manner described in the previous chapter, the Revenue was collected with at least ordinary regularity. In that Territory, a delay in payment on part of one village, was justly held to be a symptom of rebellion, and instant measures were taken accordingly. Even on the turbulent Peshawur Frontier, the Revenue was withheld by only two villages, and to them armed force was applied. These exceptional instances of recusancy, however, arose from instigation by our enemies beyond the border. In the southern part of the Jhelum Division, there were a set of villages who spoke of withholding payment ; but an indirect demonstration of force sufficed to bring them to their senses. In the Googaira District, and the Hills around Murree, there was considerable disturbance during the autumn ; but still the instalments, falling due two months afterwards, were collected to the last Rupee.

It will have been seen already that the difference between the demand and collection amounts to only Rs. 5,57,749, but of this the greater portion is nominal only, or capable of remission under the standing Rules, being occasioned by damage done to land from action of rivers, or casual disaster, and the like ; or consisting of reductions of assessment made within the year, or incorrect entries in the rent roll of the year. The real uncollected balance amounts to less than one per cent. on the total Revenue. And thus 99 per cent. was collected during the crisis without any particular resort to coercive process. During 1857-58,

Realization of Land Revenue during the Crisis.

Demand realized all but a fraction.

there was no sale, there were only 3 in 1856-57; and in 1857-58, only 7 farms and transfers to 14 in the former year. Imprisonment of defaulters was scarcely ever resorted to, and even common notices to pay had not to be served in greater numbers than usual.

39. The main cause of this fortunate result, no doubt, was that the people are always ready to pay Revenue to the Power that is, and that despite our reverses they still considered us to be that power. As already explained, the Land Tax was light; there was no particular grievance to complain of in our Revenue system; the tenures had been fairly adjusted; there was no class, among the landholders and cultivators at least, who had suffered by British Rule; there were no dispossessed malcontents; no depressed village communities; no upstart usurpers over the heritage of others through the operation of our laws; there had been no wholesale, or extensive transfers of estates or tracts from one set to another; there had been some unfortunate transfers of individual properties, but such cases were exceptional among the agriculturists at least. Thus it befell that no one had reason to hope for benefit by a change of rulers; and so long as we were at all able to assert authority, most agriculturists were quite willing to pay tribute to Cæsar. It were vain from such facts to assume the existence of any active heartfelt loyalty. But at all events, there existed no feeling against us; there was a kind of passive sentiment in our favor among the masses. The best Revenue administration will not secure much more than this; but recent events have shewn that to secure even this much, is great gain. Moreover, at that juncture there was an unusual degree of prosperity. The spring and autumn harvests of 1856, had not been abundant; there had been epidemic sickness among the people; and murrain among the cattle; in many places there had been even a scarcity of grain; and prices had generally risen, not indeed to the standard of former days, but much above the rates which had prevailed of late years. But in the spring of 1857, the harvest was excellent; sickness and murrain had abated; the markets, owing to previous deflection, were not over-stocked, and prices did not fall greatly, so that generally the agriculturist had plenty of grain which he could sell at a tolerably good price. In some few places only was there a difficulty of exporting grain owing to disturbed state of the times, which resulted in

Reasons of content-
ment of agriculturists.

Average prices of
grain.

a slight glut of the markets, and a corresponding fall of prices. Thus on the whole, agricultural prosperity told in our favor during the crisis.

40. In former reports it was explained how the^{*}circumstance of so much money going out of the Punjab, contributed to distress the agriculturist. The native army was Hindoostanee ; to them was a large share of the Punjab Revenues disbursed, of which a part only they spent on the spot, and a part was remitted to their homes. Thus it was that year after year laks and laks of rupees were drained from the Punjab, and enriched Oude ; but within the last year, the native army being Punjabee, all such sums have been paid to them, and have been spent at home. Again, many thousands of Punjabee soldiers are serving abroad. These men not only remit their savings, but also have sent quantities of prize property and plunder, the spoils of Hindoostan, to their native villages. The effect of all this is already perceptible in the increase of agricultural capital, a freer circulation of money, and a fresh impetus to cultivation. There has, indeed, been a diminution of laboring hands to till the ground, such large numbers of husbandmen having enlisted in the army ; but this is more than compensated for by the augmentation of those means which are the sinews of agriculture as of everything else. Probably at no time since annexation, have the agriculturists of the Punjab been in such easy circumstances as they are at the present time of writing.

41. The regular settlement and assessment of the Land Tax, has ^{Regular Settlement of Land Tax.} been progressing during the last two years in the Western and Southern parts of the Punjab. The Eastern and Central portions have been already settled, as explained in the last report. Within these two years then, in the South, the Settlement in the Googaira District has been nearly completed ; and in Mooltan, far advanced ; and in the Jhung District, completed altogether. In the Khangurh District, near the confluence of the Indus and Chenab, a summary settlement has been made, which will answer most of the purposes of a regular one.

To the west, the work has been far advanced in Jhelum ; nearly completed in Shahpoor ; and proceeded with in Rawul Pindee. There is only one District in the Punjab, (Leia) now remaining to be

brought under settlement, and some ten or eleven laks of Revenue to be regularly assessed. This is exclusive of the Trans-Indus Territory and Huzara, which it is not proposed to have regularly settled at all. In the two years, this department has assessed about 13 laks of Revenue; measured, field by field, some 42,84,000 acres; and disposed of a vast amount of business connected with tenures and rights in land. During the crisis, the operations

Operations of the settlement during the crisis.

were somewhat curtailed from scarcity of funds; but still they were continued. And it is to be remembered that, at a time when disturbance reached up to the very banks of the Sutlej, and when it was doubtful whether the British would exist, as rulers, long enough to see the issue of their measures, or reap the fruits of their administrative labors, there were Officers employed in various parts of the Punjab, carefully surveying estates, declaring titles to lands that were to descend to future generations, and making engagements with the people which were to last for many years! To act, as if we had no idea of being expelled, no doubt, rendered the people less likely to think of our expulsion.

42.—The Miscellaneous business of the Revenue Department

Revenue business. decreased during 1857-58, doubtless owing to the crisis. Suits between landlords and tenants,

which were 19,973 in 1856-57, fell to 16,764 in 1857-58. As explained in the section of Civil Justice, the occupants of the lands, like other classes, were too intent on reading the signs of the times to think of contesting petty rights among each other. The views, already expressed under the head of Civil Justice against the alienation

of landed property, have been carried out in the Revenue Department. That policy, after the warning of recent events, will be carried out more rigidly than ever; sales of land for arrears of Revenue will be confined within the narrowest possible limits; and even private alienations of land will be jealously watched. By all means, let land

Alienation of land to be restricted.

fetch its value in the market, and let people sell and buy it if it be their interest to do so. But experience shews that such transactions are not frequent when people are prosperous; whenever they are frequent, we may suspect that there is either some distress capable of remedy, or some pressure of the Revenue, or some sinister influ-

ence at work. In the Khangurh District, an unusual number of these transfers was noticed, and this was found to be the result of the Land Tax pressing unduly upon some tracts. In the Goojranwalla District, some irregular transfers of proprietary rights were observed; and, as might be expected, the assessment is discovered to be too high. It is, perhaps, a significant fact that during the year of trouble, 1857-58,

the advances (Tuccavee) from Government, for construction of new Wells for irrigation, and such like works, were comparatively, seldom applied for by the Agriculturists. The advances asked for, and given that year, did not equal more than half the average amount. It would seem that at such a time people were less intent than usual upon improvements of this kind. But the advances of former years were recovered in much the usual proportions.

Advances of money
for Agricultural Im-
provement.

SECTION II.

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND OPIUM.

43. As explained in the last Report, there are no customs levied in the Punjab. In the excise on Spirituous Liquors, Drugs and Opium, there has been a falling off, which may be attributed solely to the mutinies and disturbances. The amount in 1856-57, stood at Rs. 5,99,393, or £59,939; and in 1857-58, at Rs. 5,04,498, or £50,450. The principal consumers of these articles are the Camp followers attached to Military Cantonments; as these persons were scattered by the mutinies, the consumption decreased. This fact shews, that the use of these articles is not (as some have supposed) increasing among the mass of the population. The above remark does not, however, apply to Opium. At one time the supply of this drug fell short, owing to the closing of communication with other parts of India, and it was feared that some distress might ensue. But a supply was eventually obtained from the Himalaya Hill Districts.

Decrease of Excise
on Drugs and Spirits
during the Crisis.

SECTION II.

PART III.—SALT.

44. In the last Report it was shewn that the Salt monopoly in the Punjab (whereby Government dispose of the produce of the Salt mines, at 2 Rs. or 4 shillings per maund of 82lb), does not operate injuriously

Salt Revenue in
1856-57.

to the consumer, inasmuch as consumption has doubled since British Rule. * The highest figure which this Salt Revenue has reached in 1855-56, was 21 lacs of Rupees, or 2,10,000£. During 1856-57, there was a falling off in the Revenue for that year, the total amounting only to Rs. 20,06,393, or £200,839. The decrease was owing to the unfavorable harvests of the year, and to the unusual sickness prevalent during the summer and autumn. Towards the end of the year, the Salt Revenue righted itself. So that, when, in the commencement of 1857-58, the crisis came on, the Salt trade was in full swing. From May to October, 1857, the months of trouble, the salt receipts ranged to a good average, and greatly exceeded those of the preceding summer. On the whole year, there has been an increase, as the total receipts amount to Rs. 20,75,000, or 207,500£. It is to be remarked that (except in the Huzara District), smuggling has almost ceased; no advantage was taken by any one of the crisis in order to smuggle.

Increase in 1857-58.

SECTION II.

PART IV.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

45. Under the head of miscellaneous, the only item requiring notice is that of Stamps; during 1856-57, the Stamp Revenue flourished. The notice, that the term of limitation would be reduced from 12 years to six, in cases of debt, from May 1857, as explained in the Judicial section, caused a great number of suits to be filed during the early part of 1857, and thus quantities of Stamped Paper were expended. This cause of increase ceased from the commencement of 1857-58, and at the same time litigation began to diminish, owing to the political troubles. For many months the number of suits filed was much below the average of peaceful times. For 1857-58, therefore, the Stamp Revenue shews a marked decrease. Some Districts did not obtain their supply of Stamp Paper from Calcutta, owing to the closing of the Roads. But some were supplied from Bombay, and plain paper signed and sealed by the District Officer has been used as a substitute for the regular Stamp Paper.

46. The total revenue of the two years may be exhibited as below. There is a slight decrease on the past year, but considering the special causes at work

Falling off of Stamp Revenue during the crisis.
General Revenue of the Punjab.

during that time of trouble, it is satisfactory that the Revenue approaches so closely to the usual amount :—

Year.	Land Tax.	Spirits, Drugs and Opium.	Salt.	Stamps and Miscellaneous	Total.	
1856, { Rs.	1,48,46,122	5,99,393	20,08,393	18,61,664	1 98,15,572	
1857, { £	14,84,612	59,939	2,00,839	1,86,167	19,81,557	
1857, { Rs.	14,5,16,032	5,04,498	20,75,278	20,87,306	1,91,83,114	
1858, { £.	14,51,603	50,450	2,07,528	2,08,730	19,18,311	
Difference.	Rs.	— 3,30,090	— 94,895	+ 66,885	+ 2,25,642	— 1,32,458
	£.	— 33,009	— 9,489	+ 6,688	+ 22,564	— 13,246
	•					

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

47. The last Report mentioned the inauguration into the Punjab, of the new system of National Education prescribed for all India, by the Home Authorities. The present Report will describe the first two years of progress with that system, that is, the years 1856-57, and 1857-58.

48. During 1856-57, the machinery of the Department was organized; a Director General was appointed on a salary of 1,200 Rs. per mensem; two Inspectors on 600 Rs. each for the Eastern and Western Circles respectively; 11 Deputy Inspectors, each to receive a salary from 80 to 150 Rs. per mensem, and to supervise two or more Districts; and 17 Sub-Deputy Inspectors on salaries of 20 to 60 Rs.; each District being divided into 3 or 4 Tehseels or Sub-divisions for administrative purposes. A Government school at the Head Quarters of each Tehseel was established; some 107 schools were thus founded. The principle of arranging with the landholders to pay for Education, a sum, calculated at one per cent. on the assessed land tax was carried out everywhere in the Punjab (save in Leia and Huzara,)

• Supervising Establishments.

without any objection being raised by the people ; some Rs. 1,38,000 were collected on this account, and 456 village schools were established from this resource. Each of these schools

Educational proceedings in 1856-67.

is placed in a central position, so as to be accessible to the children of three or four villages.

Grants in aid, to the amount of Rs. 6,970, were accepted on behalf of Mission schools in various parts of the Punjab. One Normal school was established ; some four Government schools, previously existing, were taken by the new Department, and the statistics of the Indigenous Education throughout the Province were collected. Such was the commencement made during the first year.

49. The second year, 1857-58, had scarcely commenced, when

Education not affected by the troubles of 1857.

the disturbances in Hindoostan broke out with fury, and excitement arose more or less throughout the Punjab. The Educational Officers then

resolved not to attempt the establishment of fresh village schools, until the crisis should pass over, but to concentrate all efforts for the maintenance of the Government schools set on foot during the past year. The hope, which had been entertained of establishing many hundreds of additional schools, was thus deferred for some months. But the attendance at the Government schools was kept up undiminished. During the first quarter, May, June, and July 1857, the first three months of trouble, there was actually a slight increase over the attendance of the preceding peaceful quarter. During the next quarter of August, September and October, three months of awful crisis, when the fate of the Punjab really trembled in the balance, there was a diminution of only 97 pupils on an aggregate of 4,900, which, in fact, is no perceptible diminution at all. Even in the Cis-Sutlej States which were disturbed extensively, the Government schools did not suffer. At Rawul Pindee only, near the Indus, were there any symptoms manifested of religious bigotry against the Educational arrangements. In all other places, even on the fanatical Frontier, there was no suspicion or prejudice raised on account of the schools. By November, the crisis was over past, and the establishing of additional village schools was immediately taken in hand. Nearly 700 new ones

Recent progress.

were founded by end of December. During the two last quarters of the year, perfect quiet has succeeded to excitement ; consequently the system, laboriously sustained during a time

of trouble, has since been expanded ; the attendance at Government schools has increased month by month ; the style of education has been improved, and the village schools extended.

50. The educational system thus started, is, of course, still in robust infancy ; and a brief notice of some of its Educational expenditure. leading features will suffice at present.

51. The expenditure for the two years may be thus set down :—

	1856-57.		1857-58.	
	Rs.	£.	Rs.	£.
Expended by Government,.....	1,05,392=10,539		1,44,868=14,487	
Expended from the 1 per cent. fund collected from land-holders,	23,472=2,347		82,263=8,226	
Total,	1,28,864 =12,886		2,27,131=22,713	

The actual collections for the one per cent. fund were :—In 1856-57 Rs. 1,38,044, or 13,804£ ; in 1857-58, Rs. 1,51,544, or 15,154£ ; so that there is a large unexpended balance at credit of the fund. In round numbers, the Educational income may be set down at three lakhs of Rupees, or 30,000£ per annum, of which half is paid by Government, and half contributed by the people. The number of Schools and Scholars for the two years are :—

	1856-57.		1857-58	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Govt. "Tehseel" Schools, ..	107	6,919	110	6,953
Special Institutions,	15	2,254	16	1,714
One per cent. village Schools,	456	6,064	1,336	12,024
Indigenous Schools,	5,024	30,196	3,461	26,317
Total,	5,602	45,433	49,23	46,008

In round numbers then, we have something less than 50,000 boys under instruction; which number gives the proportion of one pupil to 23 of the School-going population. The number of pupils may appear small to a population of 13 millions; but a considerable increase may be expected yearly, especially in the village Schools.

52. In the Government Schools, the education consists only of the rudiments of History, Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar. But even this much is imparted with difficulty, and is a vast stride in advance of the wretched education which previously existed. The *Class* system, which is the distinguishing mark between European and Native method of teaching, is enforced. The Oordoo language, with the Persian character, is used in the Government Schools. The pupils are more than one half Hindoo. The remainder are mainly Mahomedans. Sikh pupils are not numerous. The pupils belong chiefly to the non-agricultural classes. There are eleven female schools, all Mahomedan. There is, of course, a great dearth of qualified teachers; but a Normal School has been established at Lahore with forty pupils and another has been commenced at Rawul Pindee. Those teachers, previously in office, who may be found deficient, are required to qualify at these institutions. The higher kinds of Government Schools have yet to be founded, and the Lahore College is postponed till the general system shall be more advanced. A Depot for School Books has been set up; and during 1857-58, some 14,139 little books were sold to the people for about 3,000 Rs., or 300 £.

53. For the general result, the Director, Mr. W. D. Arnold, deserves every credit. He does not aim at imposing, though premature, results; but he rather strives to keep up a moderate, though sound, progress; and to secure that genuine quality in our education, which is so difficult of attainment. Among his Subordinates Lieut. E. H. Paske, late Inspector of 1st Circle, deserves special mention. And in conclusion, it may be said that the fact, that popular education did not fall off during a season of danger, trouble and excitement, goes far to prove that through it, all the people preserved an even mind, and that British Rule still kept a hold upon its subjects.

SECTION IV.**PUBLIC WORKS.**

54. In former reports, the Public Works Department has had a conspicuous place; and the energy of the administration was, for several years, largely devoted to pressing the works forward. That they accordingly were considerably advanced to the great benefit of the province, is well known. But during the past two years, the funds available for these purposes, have been more limited than previously, and during the recent troublous period, all works, not of military or political urgency, were suspended for a season.

General scope of Public Works during the past two years. On the present occasion, therefore, there is less progress to be reported than heretofore. And it will be found that the expenditure has been mainly applied for military works and for the Baree Doab Canal, while roads have been necessarily postponed till a more favourable time shall arrive. During this period of comparative rest from out-door operations, however, great progress has been made with estimates and accounts which, owing to the pressure of other work, had considerably fallen into arrears. Since the commencement of 1857-58, the new system of accounts prescribed by the Supreme Government, has been carried out in its integrity.

PART I.—ROADS.

55. The state of the Grand Trunk Road from the Delhi Frontier up to Peshawur, was described in the last report. That section which runs through the Cis-Sutlej States is now nearly complete, except the bridging of the several difficult streams near Umballa. There is no chance, so far as can be seen at present, of these being spanned by permanent bridges, for which an immense sum will be needed. If they are bridged at all, it must be by temporary wooden structures. Besides these unbridged streams, there are not five miles of unmade road in the section. During the past two years, some 33 bridges of sizes, temporary or permanent, have been added. Some few miles of new road have been completed, both as regards earthwork and metal. And the new metal has been laid

Grand Trunk Road in Cis-Sutlej States.

Progress and state of the road.

down on the parts previously metalled. It was along this road that the troops, stores, and siege trains proceeded to the siege of Delhi.

Its Military Importance during the Crisis.

It may be truly affirmed that, at that rainy season of the year, if there had not been this good road, if the line had been in the same condition as it was five years ago, the vast amount of materiel and munitions of war could not have reached the scene of action ; and that without this road it might hardly have been possible to take Delhi, at least during the autumn of 1857 ! From this case, we may learn the paramount necessity of improving our means of military communication.

56. The section of the road between the Sutlej and Beas has not been proceeded with, and continues in a very unsatisfactory state. The section from the Beas on to Lahore had been efficiently made previously ; the metalling has been renewed recently. From Ferozepore to Loodiana, the road had been made throughout ; its metalling is now being renovated. From Ferozepore to Lahore, the road is still unmade.

57. With the road from Lahore on to Peshawur, no progress worth mentioning has been made during the two years. Elaborate estimates have been submitted for the many interesting works sketched in former reports. The amount required, however, 56½ laks of Rupees, would make, with the sums previously expended, the great aggregate of 121 laks, or one million and a quarter sterling. But, as expenditure of this kind is quite beyond our present means, a moderate estimate of 11 laks, or 110,000£, has been prepared, with a view to opening the road throughout, of rendering the work already executed available for traffic, and of bridging with temporary wooden structures, all the remaining unbridged streams, with the exception of the great rivers and two other difficult hill streams.

58. The road from Lahore to Mooltan has been, from time to time, patched up with repairs ; but the military transit on it during the crisis was enormous. There is little hope of effective communication being established between these important places until the Railway shall be constructed.

Road from Lahore to Mooltan.

59. Nothing worthy of notice has been done with District roads during the two years, except in Huzara, where some 22 miles of new road have been thoroughly completed, opened out for traffic, and bridged throughout. During 1856-57, in many of the Districts, the Civil Officers opened out many miles of fair weather road, and constructed many minor bridges. But during 1857-58, owing to financial pressure, these operations were partially suspended.

60. During the past two years about $11\frac{1}{2}$ laks of Rupees, or £115,000, have been expended on roads which, with the previous expenditure shewn in last report, will make an aggregate of $123\frac{3}{4}$ laks, or £1,237,500. But despite all that has been done and spent, the work remaining to be effected before the Punjab roads are in a proper state, is enormous. *Thousands* of expensive bridges, and many hundred miles of metalled roadway have yet to be constructed. At present most of our roads are in a crude half-finished state.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

61. In the last report, the important reasons for immediately constructing the Railway from Umritsur to Mooltan, were urged at length. During 1856, a detailed scheme for this object was submitted to the Supreme Government. Since then, the Sindh Railway Company have been authorized by the Court of Directors to survey the line, and have obtained the requisite guarantee.

Projected Railroad from Umritsur via Lahore to Mooltan. It is earnestly hoped that they will commence the line during the ensuing cold season. Recent events have shewn this line to be of the highest military and political importance in respect to maintaining British Rule in the Punjab. Its southern terminus, Mooltan, is the most important point on our line of communication with the sea, and would be our last place of resort in the event of disaster.

PART III.—CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

62. Under this heading the principal work is the Barse Doab Canal, the object and scope of which have been described in former reports. During the past two years, efforts have been concentrated upon

The Great Barse Doab Canal.

the completion of the main line down to the point where the Lahore Branch breaks off. During 1856-57, work was vigorously prosecuted, but then suffered suspension during the months of the crisis. But during the last quarter of 1857-58, the work was resumed at its former scale.* In consideration of the importance of the object in view, the Governor General relaxed the financial restriction in favour of this Canal, and permitted the previous rate of expenditure (120,000 Rs. per mensem) to continue. By these means it is hoped that by the commencement of the next year 1859, the Canal may be opened as far as the tail of the Lahore Branch, a distance of about 133 miles. Over this portion of the Canal, the excavation had been previously effected. During the two last years much progress has been made with the masonry works, bridges, escapes, falls and rapids, which in this section are numerous. The arduous works near the Canal Head, described in previous reports, have been now advanced near to com-

Progress and prospects of the work.

pletion. If the Canal shall be opened as far as Lahore by 1859, an important, economical and political result will have been attained ; and the heart of the Manjha country, the home of the Sikh nation, will have been traversed by a Canal, the blessings of which will attach the people to the British Government. Complete estimates for the entire Canal down to Tolumba near Mooltan, were submitted to the Supreme Government towards the end of 1856. The total cost, including the sums already expended, was calculated at 135 laks of Rupees, or 1,350,000£. If however, the Government are not able at present to construct the whole Canal, it may suffice to finish the main line down to a point opposite Lahore, and also the branch to the capital itself, leaving the eastern branches and the lower section of the main line uncommenced. The cost of the work, limited as above, would amount to Rupees about 1,00,00,000 , or one million sterling. It only remains to add that during the two past years Rs. 26,41,500 have been expended on this Canal, which, with the amount of previous expenditure, will make up a total of Rs. 77,35,000, or £773,500. The Canal works are of a superior description, and are indeed the admiration of all who see them.

Expenditure on Bareilly Doab Canal.

63. As regards minor Canals, the Huslee Canal has been maintained in the condition described in former reports. Various masonry works and excavations have been

Huslee Canal.

executed upon the Mooltan and Trans-Indus Inundation Canals—at a cost of Rs. 20,000, or £2,000, in the two years. But still the management of those Canals is not all that might be desired. All the native Canals in Khangurh District, near the confluence of the Indus and Chenab, have been recently cleared out.

Inundation Canals
in Mooltan and Trans-
Indus Districts.

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

64. The principal item under this heading is that of Barracks for European troops. The spacious and commodious nature of these Barracks, and the separate Barracks for married families, have been described in the last report. It was then also shewn that these had been either completed or well advanced at all the chief stations. During 1856-57, the buildings at Peshawur, Nowshera and Rawul Pindee were well nigh completed. At Kussowlee in the Hills near Umballa, some Barracks of a novel and interesting design were advanced. During 1857-58, the Military works executed had chiefly reference to the existing crisis. Temporary Barracks for European troops were erected at Campelpore, near Attock on the Indus, at Attock itself, at Umritsur, at Mooltan. The Infantry Barracks at Umballa were added to. The fortified arsenal at Ferozepore was proceeded with, and works were added to the Forts of Attock, Umritsur and Philore. The expenditure on Military works in 1856-57, amounted to Rs. 20,75,000, and in 1857-58 to Rs. 11,40,000, in all Rs. 32,15,000, for the two years, or £321,500.

European Barracks
at various stations.

Expenditure on Mi-
litary works.

65. Among the miscellaneous works executed in the two years may be noticed New Offices for the central administration at Lahore ; 1 new Jail ; five District offices ; 7 caravans—serais for accommodation of travellers, 26 Police posts, and various defences added to Police posts, and such like buildings, which had, however, been already constructed on a defensible plan. Additions have been made to the works previously constructed at the Salt Mines, for the health of the miners and the convenience of merchants. Church building is alluded to in the Ecclesiastical Section of this report

General expendi-
ture on Public Works.

66. The expenditure for the two years may be thus exhibited :—

	1856-57.	1857-58.	Previous expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads,	6,01,408	5,51,619	1,12,24,600	1,23,77,627
Canals,	17,18,413	12,70,000	71,53,000	1,01,41,413
Miscellaneous,	1,74,329	71,471	26,55,000	29,00,800
Military,	20,75,261	11,40,976	1,14,21,000	1,46,37,237
Total, Rs.	45,69,411	30,34,066	3,24,53,600	4,00,57,077
£	456,941	303,406	32,45,360	4,00,5,707

It will be thus seen that four millions Sterling have been expended on public works in these Territories from the commencement.

67. The following Officers are commended for their exertions during the two years under report :—

Chief Engineers.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Fraser, C. B.—Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Ommanney.

Superintending Engineers.

Major J. Laughton—Major H. Rigby.

Superintendent, Lahore and Peshawur Road.

* Major A. Taylor. Major A. Robertson, (Officiating).

Superintendent, Hill Roads.

Captain D. Briggs.

Executive Officers.

† Captain Fagan, (late.)
 Captain S. F. H. Davies.
 Lieutenant C. Pollard.
 Lieutenant W. Henderson.
 Lieutenant A. W. Garnett.
 Lieutenant F. S. Taylor.
 Lieutenant W. S. Oliphant.

* NOTE.—Greatly distinguished during the siege of Delhi, and at taking of Lucknow city.

† Killed at Delhi.

Mr. W. Purdon.

Mr. G. Robertson.

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Director.

Captain J. H. Dyas.

BAREE DOAB CANAL.

Superintendent.

Lieutenant J. Crofton.

Executive Engineers.

* Lieutenant D. C. Home.

Lieutenant H. W. Gulliver.

Mr. J. D. Smithe.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin.

SECTION V.

POST OFFICE.

68. The Postal system existing in the Punjab was described in the last report, and continues the same as before. During the crisis of 1857, the only instance of Posts being cut off, occurred on the outbreak of disturbances during September in the Googaira District between Lahore and Mooltan. On that occasion an important set of despatches for the mail to Europe was lost. Immediately however, a temporary line was organized along the left bank of the Sutlej from Ferozepore through Bhawulpore Territory to Mooltan, and another line along the right bank of the Ravee was commenced. But in about 20 days the usual communication was restored. In the Cis-Sutlej States, the Post was kept up throughout, despite the troubles which arose there. And from the day that the British Camp was established before Delhi, its postal communication with the Punjab remained uninterrupted.

Special postal line during disturbances in Googaira.

Posts through the Cis-Sutlej States to Delhi.

69. The private letters despatched by the District or Magisterial Posts, running from the Central Office of each District to the Police Offices in the interior,

* Distinguished at Delhi, afterwards killed near Meerut.

were as follows, during the two years. The decrease in 1857-58 is attributable to the disturbed state of the times :—

Year.	Total Number of covers delivered.	Total Number of covers returned undelivered.	Grand Total Number of letters sent to District Post Offices.
1856-57,	3,14,334	29,307	3,43,641
1857-58,	2,52,332	14,090	2,66,422
Decrease,	62,002	15,217	77,219

SECTION VI.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

70. The construction of the Electric Telegraph line along the Grand Trunk Road from the Delhi Frontier to Peshawur, was described in the last report. In the present report, it is indeed hard to describe *how useful* the Telegraph has proved to the Punjab administration during the crisis of 1857 ! It may be truly said that, for months the Military and Political correspondence of the Punjab Government was carried on by Telegraphs. The orders on matters vitally affecting the public safety, were communicated by these means. Through the same medium, measures were concerted with the Commander of the Forces before Delhi. Frequently a hundred messages would be received and issued in the Chief Commissioner's Office during a single day. It were superfluous to mention the immense advantages which the Telegraph gave us over our enemies. Suffice it to note the instance at Lahore, when the authorities were warned by the Telegraph of the Delhi disaster, disarmed the sepoys before they could obtain information by post. If there had not been a Telegraph, an outbreak at Lahore might possibly not have been averted at that moment. Except in the Cis-Sutlej States, and once at Philor on the Sutlej, there has been no instance of the Telegraph wires being cut, even during the crisis.

71. The new line from Lahore to Mooltan and thence to Kur-
 rachee is being rapidly prepared, and will, in a
 very few months, be available. Recent events
 have much increased the importance of this line.

72. The cost of working the Electric Telegraph lines in the
 Punjab has been :—

Cost of Punjab Tele- graphs.	1856-7	1857-8
	Rs. 43,653	Rs. 48,070
	£4,865	£4,807.

SECTION VII.

MARINE.

73. The only topic to be touched upon under this head, is the navigation of the Indus and its tributaries.

74. The Native boats on the Five Rivers and the nature of their traffic, were described in the last report. It was then shewn how up to the end of the year 1855-56 this trade was increasing fast. The great increase, indeed, which had occurred during the last few months of that period, warranted sanguine expectations. Accordingly, during the following year 1856-57, despite the deficient harvests and the prevalent sickness of that time, which are well known to have affected commercial and agricultural prosperity, the trade increased in a remarkable manner. Then, strange to say, during the next and memorable year of 1857-58, there was a still further increase (though slight) upon every quarter. During the

In 1857-58. first two quarters of that year, when Hindoostan was convulsed and the Punjab in danger, the traffic on the Indus was *greater than it had been during the corresponding period of any previous year*. The trade of the third quarter, when the crisis was just over, was the best that has ever been known on this river. This result is attributable to the abundant harvests which blessed a year otherwise so troubled, to the diversion of trade from the routes of Central India to the route of the Indus, and above all, to the maintenance of tranquillity in the Punjab and Sindh. The statistics of the trade for the three past years may be thus given :—

Comparative results
for three years.

	Boats.	Maunds.	Tons.
1855-56, (last report,) ...	2,771	8,53,444	30,480
1856-57, (present report),	3,340	10,71,907	38,282
1857-58, ditto, ...	3,548	11,79,495	42,125

75. In September 1856, a full report was submitted to the Supreme Government on the Navigation and Trade of the Punjab, with proposals for the furnishing of Steamers of small draught and great power to navigate the rivers up to the Northern Marts of the Punjab. The great events of 1857 have rendered this measure even more necessary than ever. It has now been learnt with deep satisfaction, that a private company will, by 1st January next 1859, be running steamers from Kurrachee to Mooltan, and even further North.

76. It was explained in the last report that the steamers of the Indus Flotilla, which ply from Kurrachee to Mooltan, are not well adapted to existing circumstances. But during 1857 they were indeed *essential to the existence of British rule in the Punjab*. When our intercourse with the rest of India was cut off, they were our sole means of communication with the Seaboard. They brought up our reinforcements of troops, our military stores, our treasure. They conveyed the greater part of three Regiments of European Infantry and one of Cavalry, some fifty laks of treasure (half a million sterling) and a vast quantity of baggage and ammunition.

SECTION VIII.

FINANCE.

77. The Financial result for the past two years may be thus exhibited, and for comparison, the figures of the year 1855-56 (shewn in the preceding Report) are also given. The statement refers to the whole territories, Punjab Proper, with Cis and Trans-Sutlej States :—

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Income Rupees,	2,01,26,935	2,03,77,789	2,05,30,710
£	2,012,693	2,037,779	2,053,071
Expenditure Rupees, ...	1,63,29,739	1,65,00,072	1,76,66,775
£	1,632,974	1,650,007	1,766,676
Surplus Rupees,	37,97,196	38,77,717	28,63,953
£	379,719	387,772	286,395

It will be remembered that the expenditure includes charges for all Civil and Political Establishments, works of Public Improvements, the Defences of the Frontier (Peshawur Cantonment excepted), and Provincial Battalions: but *not* charges for Regular Army or construction of Cantonments.

78. During 1856-57, the finances remained much in the same position as in preceding years; the only difference being a diminution of expenditure in public works. The out-turn shewed a good surplus of 38½ lakhs, or £387,772. During 1857-58, the crisis of affairs considerably affected the finances of course. There was an increase of 8 per cent on judicial charges for extra Police. On the other hand, there was a more than corresponding reduction in Public Works. In Military charges, the difference was great. Some 77 lakhs are charged this year, instead of 50 lakhs of the preceding years. In addition to the Punjab Irregular Force and Military Police shewn in former reports, numerous levies, horse and foot, were raised to preserve the peace; and many new Battalions were embodied to supply the place of the mutinied Sepoys and to enable the Punjab Government to reinforce the Army before Delhi. The pay of the Punjabee Troops serving beyond the limits of the Punjab and in the Delhi territory, have not been included. But still there remain extraordinary charges, which go far to absorb the usual surplus. It is to be observed that during the year of trouble, the income did not materially fall off. Whatever slight deficiency there was, has been explained in the Chapter on Revenue.

79. In the last report, it was shewn that the expenditure on Public Works amounted to 12 per cent. on Revenue of the whole territory, and 15 per cent. on that of Punjab Proper alone. That per-centage was calculated upon an average of seven years since annexation. During 1856-57, it stood at 16 per cent. to the whole territory, and 21 per cent. for Punjab Proper : for 1857-8, the per-centage was 11 and 16 respectively.

80. The above figures do not include the Punjab Loan and other special operations of Finance during 1857-58, which will be noticed presently.

81. Considerable additions having been lately made to the Punjab jurisdiction, this is the last occasion on which the finance of these Territories, as they have been heretofore constituted, will be noticed separately. It may therefore be well to bring to remembrance, that these Territories have been shewn during successive years to have yielded a not inconsiderable surplus. The only reason why that surplus has not been much greater is, the liberal expenditure which Government have devoted to Public Works.

82. It will now be proper to advert briefly to the special measures of finance adopted during 1857-58. The troubles commencing in May, it became evident by July, that ere long there would be a serious want of funds. On the one hand, the expenditure was becoming heavier than ever. A large body of disarmed sepoy would be receiving pay. The new Levies and Provincial Battalions would be expensive. The Army before Delhi (chiefly consisting of troops from the Punjab) would have to be maintained from the Punjab Treasuries, as little or no revenue could be collected from the Delhi territory. The sums despatched from the Punjab for the besieging army were very large, amounting to 20 lakhs of rupees, or £200,000. On the other hand, but little would be received beyond the ordinary revenue. Owing to closing of communication with Lower Provinces, and cessation of commercial intercourse, the Bill transactions, which usually brought a crore of rupees net balance of cash into the Punjab Treasuries during the year, would now yield next to nothing. The prospect of obtaining any cash remittance from Bombay was doubtful and remote. In

this strait, then, it was resolved to keep all Civil Establishments, all disarmed troops, and all European Officers, in arrears of pay* for three months, till matters should improve, and to raise a loan,

Punjab six per cent.
Loan.

at six (6) per cent. interest, to be repayable after one year. An appeal was made to the

Native Chiefs and Capitalists to subscribe to the loan. The Maharajah Goolab Singh, the Maharajah of Puttialla, the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, and many other Chiefs subscribed liberally. But the mercantile class, with some exceptions, were tardy and niggardly in subscribing, and thereby evinced an illiberal spirit, and a distrust of the stability of the Government. Between July 1857 and January 1858, however, about 41 lakhs were thus raised; the principal and interest of which are now being paid off to those subscribers who desire repayment. The Chiefs are, however, for the most part willing, that their money should continue in-

Remittance of Pounds
half a million from
Bombay.

vested in Government securities. During the autumn of 1857, welcome remittances of fifty lakhs in cash were received from Bombay by Steamers

on the Indus. After the fall of Delhi in October, the revised administration was superintended from Lahore, and the collection of revenue in that territory commenced, and has since continued. By the spring of 1858, communications with the Lower Provinces being opened, Bills again began to be drawn, and thus some lakhs of Rupees flowed into the Treasuries. By the close of the year all arrears of pay (except those of the disarmed troops) were discharged.

83. In round numbers, the financial operations of that remarkable year may be thus exhibited :—

Resumé of financial operations during 1857-58.	The income consisted of Cash Balance		Lakhs.
	in hand in May 1857,		70
	Revenues of Punjab Territories, ...		200
	Raised by Loan,		41
	Collected from Delhi Territory,		55
	Received for Supply Bills,		20
	Remittances from Bombay,		50
	Total, about lakhs,		436

or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million £ sterling.

* At Peshawar, the disarmed troops have, since October last, been placed upon mere subsistence allowance.

	<i>Lakhs.</i>
The expenditure consisted of Punjab Civil and Political charges,	122
Military expenditure,	170
Despatched to Delhi during the siege,	20
Delhi administration,	12
Cash Balance at close of year,	119
Total, lakhs,	436

or 4½ million £ sterling.

Some of the above figures are of course merely approximate, but they suffice on the whole to give a general idea of our financial operations. It will be observed that the cash balance at the close of the year is considerably larger than at the commencement. But a portion of that consists of sums deposited by the Prize Agency, and therefore will have to be disbursed to the troops that took Delhi.

84. The transfer of the Delhi, Hissar and Sirsa Territories to the Punjab, will add from 75 to 80 lakhs to our Probable finances of Delhi Territory. total revenue, and make the aggregate up to nearly three crores, or three millions £ sterling per annum. The military charges of Delhi itself being very much less than the revenue, this territory will aid in defraying the cost of the large Regular Force, European and other, maintained in the Punjab. But one important source of income is at present uncertain, namely, the Supply Bills. Large sums are paid by parties into the Punjab Treasuries for Bills payable in Calcutta and in the Lower Provinces. In the same way Bills are drawn on the Punjab from below. But in ordinary years sums paid here for Bills, exceed those disbursed in discharge of Bills from below, by nearly a crore of Rupees ; which sum may be therefore considered among our available assets ; since 1857, however, these Bill transactions have not adequately revived, though it is hoped that they will revive as soon as commerce with Bengal shall have been restored. If they shall again reach their former figure, a crore per annum, then the receipts of the entire Territory between the Jumna and the Indus, about 3½ crores or 3½ million £, should be more than equal to the expenditure, which, all military

Financial prospects of whole Territory, including Punjab and Delhi.

and civil charges included, will not exceed 3½* crores. If however the receipts from Supply Bills should diminish materially, then some aid in cash from below would be needed.

85. During the period under review, the Punjab Office of Account has been transferred from Agra to its proper place at Lahore. The unadjusted sums on the accounts of the Treasuries at the close of 1857-58 amounted to only 33 lakhs, a result which appears satisfactory when the troubles of the year and severe press of business resulting therefrom are considered. The Punjab Civil Auditor's office has also been transferred from Agra to Lahore.

Offices of Account
and Audit.

SECTION IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

86. In the last report it was shewn that seventeen Churches had either been constructed or were under construction, at a cost of 3½ lakhs of Rupees or £35,000, with accommodation for about 8,000 persons. Of these churches, during the past two years progress has been made with the Umballa church, which is complete, with the exception of the tower. It is a fine structure of the decorated gothic style, and does great credit to the architectural taste of the Executive Engineer, Captain G. F. Atkinson. During the crisis the enclosure of the church was fortified, and the building itself was prepared as a rendezvous for European residents in the event of attack. No attack however was made, and the beautiful church has not been in any way defaced. The Churches at the Hill Sanatoria of Dhurmsalla and Murree, and at the Jhelum station have been completed. The Peshawur church has been proceeded with; and the Meean Meer church, a large structure in the early English style,

Church building
during the past two
years.

* Note.—Viz : 132 lakhs, Civil including Public Works.

192 lakhs, Military including European Troops and Commissariat
— and all Native Troops, Punjabee and others.

324 or 3½ crores, for Punjab, Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, and Delhi Territory.

have been finished. The monumental church at Ferozepore was nearly destroyed during the mutiny of the Troops at that station. It is now being partially restored for temporary use, but probably it will be necessary to build a new church altogether. The fine church at Sealkote escaped serious injury when the troops broke out there. Cemeteries have been improved at many stations. Roman Catholic chapels have been extensively repaired. The returns of burials and Baptisms are kept up in the prescribed manner.

87. The Staff of Chaplains remains as before, 17 for the whole Territory. But this Staff is hardly sufficient, now that additional stations for European troops are created. Umritsur and Mooltan are without Government Chaplains, the services there being performed by Missionaries. A Chaplain will also be needed for Attock and Campbellpore.

88. During the early portion of 1857, the Lord Bishop of Madras visited these Territories, and consecrated the Churches and Cemeteries.

SECTION X.

POLITICAL.

89. On the north and the west, the Punjab is bounded by independent sovereign states, with whom we have intimate political relations. On the east our territories are intermingled with those of numerous chiefs and princes who exercise internal jurisdiction, but who are more or less under our control. At a time of public danger, the influence for good or for evil, which these native princes, sovereign and feudatory, might exercise over our millions of subjects, was unbounded; and the aid which they might render to the British Government in its difficulties was of high importance. To the lasting honor of these native princes be it said that throughout the crisis, they were so many towers of strength to the Punjab administration; that they set the right example to our own people; that they interposed a barrier against anarchy. While the balance of events was trembling, many and many a waverer looked to these princes, and seeing *them* loyal, threw his weight into our scale. The present section will touch

briefly on our relations with each of these princes during the past two years.

90. The former report described the treaty of friendship entered into by the British Government with Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabul, on 30th March 1855.

It was not long before the British Government had occasion to prove the sincerity of the friendship it had pledged. In 1856, the Shah of Persia, taking advantage of the rivalry between Barukzye and Suddozye princes for the sovereignty of Herat (the reigning Barukzye prince being of the Dost's family, and the hostile Suddozye being of the same family as the late Shah Soojah) sent an army against that city. At that juncture there rose an Afghan named Esau Khan, who gallantly and resolutely defended the city against the Persian Army. He sent Ambassadors to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, who was then in the Murree hills. But it seemed doubtful whether Esau Khan could hold out; and the Persians threatened Candahar, to which there was a direct road from Herat, and which was now occupied by the Dost himself as an integral portion of his dominions. The Dost besought the Government of India for assistance in money and arms. Accordingly five lakhs of treasure (£50,000) and four thousand muskets were sent to His Highness with all despatch. But Herat fell to the Persians in October 1856. The Government however signified its willingness to render further aid, and the Dost came down in person to Peshawur to meet the Chief Commissioner in January 1857. On the 16th of that month it was arranged that the British should pay the Dost a monthly subsidy of one lakh of Rupees (10,000£) to enable him to guard his frontier against the Persians, so long as such aid might appear to the British Government to be necessary; and that a mission, composed of three British officers, should reside at Candahar, while the subsidy lasted, to observe the course of affairs. From that time the subsidy has been regularly paid, and the mission, consisting of Major Lumsden, (Commandant of the Guide Corps,) his brother Lieutenant P. Lumsden (of the Quarter Master General's Department) and Doctor Bellew, have been treated with honor and distinction by the Heir Apparent, Gholam Hyder Khan, and the authorities at Candahar. In the meantime the British expedition to

the Persian Gulf having reduced the Shah to terms, Herat was evacuated in July 1857; and a Barukzye Prince of the Dost's family now reigns there. The evacuation of Herat by Persia at a moment when intestine war was raging in Upper India, was most fortunate for our interests. That we had so befriended

the Dost proved most providential, when the Conduct of Ameer Dost Mahomed. storm burst upon India. Throughout the crisis he resisted the evil counsels of chiefs who advised an attack upon Peshawur; he restrained the fanatical classes, who were electrified by the news of the Indian mutiny, and who talked of 20,000 Afghans pouring through the mountain passes on to the Punjab frontier. He sent letters, expressing with striking Oriental phrase his sympathy with our disasters, and his fidelity to our cause. Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan, the Ameer's favourite, though not eldest son, and the declared Heir Apparent, who negotiated at Peshawur the treaty in 1855, recently died at Cabul in the prime of life on the 2nd July.

91. It will now be proper to glance at the state of the frontier when on the 11th May 1857, the sad news from Meerut and Delhi was flashed by Telegraph on the same day up to Peshawur.

92. In Huzara, the spirit of the petty hill chiefs and of our powerful feudatory Jehandad of Umb, was excellent. On the Peshawur border, the Punjtar Chief was calling in the Hindoostanee fanatics of Sitana, who were sure to prove troublesome to us. The Afreedies of the Khyber were in disgrace for having recently murdered a British Officer, Lieut. Hand, of the 51st N. I., who had imprudently ventured too near the Hills. The Mohmunds, our old enemies, were under blockade. Swat, often the cause of much anxiety, was quiet. In Kohat, the Afreedies of the Pass were behaving well. On the Western border, a powerful expedition under Brigadier Chamberlain, accompanied by Colonel Edwardes, had chastised evil doers in Meeranzie, and had entered the Afghan district of the Toorees to exact retribution: the Ameer of Caubul having consented that we should ourselves redress the wrongs which our subjects had suffered from his. The same expedition had punished the Cabul Kheyl Wuzeries. In Bunnoo district, most of the tribes were obedient to the yoke which

State of Punjab
Frontier, 1857.

Expeditions against
offending Tribes.

the lamented Nicholson had imposed upon them. One tribe, however, (the Muhsood Wuzerees) had, during 1856, perpetrated an extraordinary number of raids. But just about this time, the beginning of 1857, they had almost ceased from offending. This was most fortunate. In the Derajat, the Bozdars had, during 1856, perpetrated many serious raids ; and consequently a strong expedition, under Brigadier Chamberlain, had entered their Hills, and inflicted signal chastisement on the tribe. This occurred in March 1857, and thus a deterring example was made on this tribe just in the very nick of time. To the effects of this expedition may be chiefly attributed the forbearance of the tribes during the critical period which ensued.

98. It will now be seen that through the crisis of 1857, there may be recognized in the state of the frontier, the State of the Frontier during the crisis. favoring hand of Providence. In Huzara the chiefs invariably behaved well. On the Peshawur border civil war broke out in Swat (the point whence danger was most to be apprehended) *on the same day* on which the Delhi outbreak occurred ; some of our worst enemies were thus providentially paralysed. The fugitive mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry were expelled from Swat to perish miserably in their wanderings among the mountains. One tribe of Afreedies, then under blockade for previous offences, came into Peshawur and enlisted in our service. The murderers of Lieutenant Hand, (already mentioned) paid the fine demanded for his blood. A fanatic Syud, who came to preach war against the infidels, was driven away by the men of the Khyber Pass. The Behaviour of independent tribes. fanatic then went to our old enemies the Mohmands, but they were pacified by Col. Edwardes. The Punjtar chief (already mentioned) tried to disturb the Eusufzye frontier, as might have been expected ; but that attempt was put down by force. In the Kohat District, the famous Kohat pass, so often closed before, remained open uninterruptedly throughout the crisis ! The Meeranzie people, awed by the late expedition, paid their revenue better than they had ever done before. The Canbul Kheyl Wuzeries, smarting from recent chastisement, now for the first time behaved well. In Bunnoo district, the Muhsood Wuzeries, who had recently begun to conduct themselves respectably, now continued to do so. The people of the neighbouring independent valley of Dour were torn by factions, but fortunately the strife

was composed during this very season. In the Lower Derajat, the peace was only once seriously disturbed. On that occasion, the Murrees (subjects of Khelat) committed a desperate raid. The as-

Daring raid by the Murrees. sailants were about 500 strong, and all of them mounted; they carried off about 10,000 Rs. (1000£) worth of cattle, killed 38 men and wounded four. With this exception, however, the raids were, during the critical period, remarkably few all along the Derajat frontier, fewer indeed than during the corresponding period of previous years.

94. Subsequently it was thought proper that the heavy scores of 1857 with the Punjtar chief, should be cleared off. So in April 1858, a powerful expedition of 779 Europeans and 4908 Natives, under Sir Sydney Cotton, accompanied by Colonel Edwardes, proceeded to Punjtar, burnt its several villages, and thence ascending Mount Mahabun (where probably no European had ever set foot before) destroyed a fort there. Then the force went against the Sitana fanatics, the allies of the Punjtar Chief, and the old enemies of the British. The Sitana villages were destroyed, and a number of the fanatics and their Hindoostanee retainers were slain. The place was then made over to two friendly tribes of the neighbourhood. Thus were scattered the successors of those desperate fanatics who, under Syud Ahmed, bade defiance to Ranjeet Singh, and threatened to establish a Mahomedan kingdom in the Peshawur valley.

95. It is now proper to record the services of the chiefs east of the Sutlej. On receipt of the tidings from Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, Dehli, not a day was lost in calling upon the protected Seikh States for the contingents, which, as feudatories, they were by treaty bound to furnish to the paramount. Never was an appeal more nobly responded to. The Rajah of Jheend was actually *the first man*, European or Native, who took the field against the mutineers. He openly declared at once that he should side with the British, under whom he had lived happily for fifty years—a speech calculated to give the right turn to native opinion. He marched with a small but effective contingent of 800 men to Kurnaul; thence he went in the van clearing the road as the British force advanced upon Delhi, and procuring supplies. He then held an exposed post in the rear of the

British camp ; his Troops guarded the ferry over the Jumna on the road to Meerut ; a portion of them also shared in the final assault on the Cashmere gate of the city. The Maharajah of Puttiala, the first man in the Cis-Sutlej States, and the highest in rank among living Sikhs, supplied 5000 men, horse and foot, occupied the Grand Trunk Road, the line of communication between the Punjab and the Army before Delhi, for a distance of 120 miles, and guarded the stations of Thanesar and Umballa. The contingent of the young Rajah of Nabbeh, 800 strong, occupied the fort of Loodiana and escorted the Siege Train from Philor. The petty Sikh Chiefs, 80 in number, with contingents aggregating 1,200 men, foot and horse, were immediately called out for the preservation of order. If any man's contingent was not called out, he would complain of it as a grievance, and beg to be employed. When the Nusseeree Battalion (Goorkhas) mutinied at Simla, the Chief of Sirmoor and the Rajah of Khylore furnished 500 men each to guard that station. All the other petty Hill Chiefs evinced the best spirit. The Rajah of Busahir alone remained lukewarm. In the Jullundur Doab, the Rajah of Kupoor-thullah, of high rank among the Sikhs, furnished 2,000 men ; these formed almost the only Native Troops employed in the Jullundur and Hooshearpore Districts after the Jullundur mutiny. This Chief has now marched with his contingent on service to Oude. The Mundee State, in the Kangra Hills, furnished a contingent of 200 men. The Rajah of Chumba supplied guards for the English ladies at the sanatorium of Dalhousie. The Buhawulpore Nuwab alone failed to do that which the British Government had a right to expect of him during such an emergency.

96. The Maharajah Goolab Sing of Jummoo and Cashmere, who originally owed his position entirely to the British, furnished a contingent of 2,000 men for service before Delhi. Just as this force was about to leave, Goolab Sing died ; but his son and successor, Maharajah Runbeer Sing, continued the same policy. The contingent started under political charge of Lieutenant Colonel R. Lawrence, appointed at the special request of the Maharajah. Arrived at Delhi, it took part in the attack on Kishengunj suburb on the 14th September. It guarded the British

Camp while the Europeans were storming the city ; it was largely employed in the re-occupation of the Delhi Territory. It has now returned with honor to Jummoo, and the Maharajah has accepted an honorary present of a lakh of rupees (10,000£) from the British Government, His Highness having paid all the expences of the Troops himself. The march of this contingent to Delhi was of im-

Jummoo Contingent at Delhi.

portance, not only for the service it performed in the field, but also for the moral effect it produced at the very time when mutineers and various disaffected parties were looking to Jummoo for countenance and perhaps support. It was, by means of this contingent, shewn decisively that the Maharajah was on our side. The obsequies of Goolab Sing were performed at his capital in Cashmere ; his ashes have been consigned to the waters of the Ganges at Hurdwar. It is satisfactory to add that none of his ladies were sacrificed by Suttee.

97. This section may close with the mention of two men, famous in Sikh History, who have been removed by death within the period under report. Rajah Deena Nath (by birth a Cashmeree Brahmin) who was long at the head of Maharajah Runjeet Sing's Exchequer, died at Lahore on the 27th April 1857. Rajah Shere Sing Atareewalla, the Rebel Sikh General during the second Punjab war, who commanded at the battles of Ramnuggur, Chillianwallah and Goojrat, died at Benares on the 2nd April 1858.

Obituary of certain Punjab Chiefs.

SECTION XI.

MILITARY.

98. Heretofore this Section of these Reports has dealt almost exclusively with the Punjab Irregular Force and the Military Police. On the present occasion indeed there is much to be recorded to the infinite honour of both. But during the last year, events in the Punjab, connected with the Regular Army, have been so remarkable, and have so vitally affected every branch of the Administration, that they also claim notice in the present Report. During this period indeed a large share of the energy and attention of the Adminis-

Paramount importance of Military affairs during the past year.

tration has been devoted to co-operating with the Military Authorities for the public safety. On the arrival of the news from Delhi, the Senior General Officer assumed the command of the troops in the Punjab, in immediate communication with the Civil Government. It will therefore be proper to note very briefly the stirring events which occurred in the Punjab ; the aid rendered in the recapture of Delhi, and the part which the Punjabee troops played in these great affairs.

99. In the first place, it is necessary to consider our Military position when the Meerut and Delhi disasters were telegraphed to the principal stations in the Punjab. There were then in the Punjab Territories from Kurnal to Peshawur about 36,000 Native Troops of all arms, Infantry, Regular and Irregular Cavalry, and Artillery. These were all men from Oude and Hindoostan, except a fraction, who were Punjabees. Against these there were 11 Regiments of European Infantry, and one of Cavalry, and some 2,000 European Artillery. The European Force may have numbered 10,500 men. Of this force half was massed at the extremes of the province, viz : 3 Regiments at the Simla Hills and 3 at Peshawur valley. Of the principal Fortresses, that of Lahore was held by some European Infantry ; those of Govindgurh (Umritsur) and Mooltan were held by one Company of European Artillery each ; while those of Philore on the Sutlej, Attock on the Indus, Kangra and Noorpoor, were held by Native Troops. Our chief arsenal, that of Ferozepore, was at a station held by European Infantry. The second arsenal was at Philore, held by Native Infantry. Our Frontier, 800 miles in length, bordering throughout upon fierce and independent tribes, was held in strength at one point, and that the most important, namely Peshawur ; but the greater part was occupied by about 10,000 Irregular troops, Cavalry and Infantry, of the best possible description. There were also some 9,000 Military Police, horse and foot. Thus the aggregate of Punjabee troops was about 22,000 men ; these were for the most part Natives of the Punjab, a portion something less than one-fourth were Hindoostanees. Immediately after the outbreak, three Regiments of European Infantry and one of Cavalry marched away from the Punjab for Delhi, while the Punjab was relieved of only two Native Infantry Corps. So that if the Umballa Force be deducted, there

were about 7,500 Europeans to 33,000 Hindoostanee soldiers, or 1 to 4½. In the event of collision, however, the assistance of a portion of the Punjabee troops might always be counted on. The circumstances of difficulty were therefore considerable. The European Force was limited. There was a large section, nearly one-third, of the mutinous

Difficulties of the
crisis.

Bengal Army to be either encouraged in their duty, or overawed, or coerced as the case might be.

There were martial and fanatical tribes along the Frontier to be kept at arm's length. There were numerous Native Princes to be held firm to their allegiance. There was a large population, exposed to evil influence from the proximity of the seat of rebellion, to be maintained in subjection. And beyond all this, there were powerful reinforcements from time to time to be despatched to Delhi.

100. It immediately became evident that the Hindoostanee troops in the Punjab wanted nothing but means and opportunity, in order to rival in iniquity their

Mutinies in the
Panjab.

comrades in Hindoostan. Mutiny was not indeed universal, but the monster reared its head at various times and places, as will be thus seen. On the 14th of May the greater portion of the 45th and 57th N. I. mutinied at Ferozepore. An attempt was made to seize the great arsenal. Most of the mutineers escaped. On the 21st of the same month, at Murdan near Peshawur, the 55th mutinied on seeing an European force approach to take their arms, and fled, hotly pursued to the Hills. These were nearly all destroyed. On the 7th and 8th of June, the 6th Light Cavalry, the 36th N. I., 61st and 3rd N. I., mutinied in the Jullunder Doab, and escaped to Delhi. At Jhelum, on the 7th July, the bulk of the 14th N. I. broke out on seeing European Infantry approach their lines. These were nearly all destroyed or captured. At Sealkote, on the 9th July, a wing of 9th Light Cavalry and 46th N. I. mutinied and committed some murders. They were intercepted and nearly all destroyed. On the 30th July, the disarmed 26th N. I. fled from Lahore, having murdered their Commanding Officer. They also were intercepted and destroyed. At Ferozepore, on August 19th, the 10th Light Cavalry mutinied and escaped. At Peshawur, on the 28th August, the 51st N. I., though disarmed, mutinied desperately. They were all destroyed. It will be seen then that in a majority of cases, mutiny was resolutely met and sternly avenged. Out of eight instances above mentioned, in five

the mutineers were beaten and destroyed: while in three only they escaped. In one instance only was there any thing approaching to a massacre of Europeans.

101. Furthermore, much was done to prevent mutiny, by disarming the Hindoostanee Regiments; the 8th Light Cavalry, the 16th, 26th and 49th N. I. were disarmed at Lahore on the 13th May; the 5th Light Cavalry, the 51st, 24th and 27th N. I. at Peshawur, on the 22nd May; the 10th Irregular Cavalry at Nowshera, on the 26th of the same month; the 62nd and 69th N. I. at Mooltan, on the 10th June; the 5th N. I. at Umballah, on the 15th June; the 33rd and 35th N. I. in the Jullunder Doab, on the 25th June; the 58th and part of the 14th N. I. at Rawul Pindee, on the 7th July; 259 of the 4th Light Cavalry at Umballah, on the 15th July; the 59th N. I. at Umritsur, on the 8th July; the 4th N. I. at Hoshiarpoor and Noorpoor, on the 12th July; the 39th N. I. in the Derajat, on the 14th July. The Native Gunners of 4 Troops or Batteries of Artillery were removed from their Guns, and their place supplied by volunteers from European Infantry. Thus 18 Regiments, Cavalry and Infantry, numbering about 13,000 men, were disarmed in all cases without resistance. This large body of men is still in the Punjab at different stations, strictly watched. They have sadly shackled our movements during the crisis. They are still a source of some anxiety.

102. Besides the above, there are the Khelat-i-Ghilzye Regiment, and the 21st Regiment of N. I., and seven* corps of Irregular Cavalry still armed and doing duty. In all, these men may number upwards of 5000. They have of course remained submissive to duty, and some of them have behaved well. Among them the 1st Irregular Cavalry distinguished itself in the disarming at Mooltan. The Khelat-i-Ghilzye Regiment in Peshawur valley remained faithful, and thereby rendered important service. The 21st N. I. also remained firm; a portion of the 21st N. I. took part in a recent expedition on the Peshawur Frontier. One troop (Major Smyth's) of Horse Artillery at Hoshiarpoor gave intelligence of the designs of the mutineers, and was then ordered to Delhi, where it behaved in an exemplary manner.

103. The securing of the Forts was among the first cares of the Punjab authorities. Within two days after the Delhi disaster, European Infantry was thrown in-

* Viz. the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 16th, 17th and 18th Regts.

to the Forts of Govindgurh (Umritsur) and Philore, and within a few more days into that of Attock. The Fortress of Mooltan was shortly afterwards garrisoned by the 1st European Fusiliers from Bombay. A suitable number of Europeans were placed in the Hill Fort of Kangra. In the Noorpoor Fort it has not been thought necessary to place Europeans. The various Frontier Forts (except that of Peshawur) are still held by the Punjab Irregulars. With these exceptions, however, all the Punjab forts, arsenals, and magazines, and principal treasuries are now held by Europeans; and are efficiently provisioned against a siege.

104. The reinforcing of the British force before Delhi was an object of paramount importance with the Punjab Despatch of troops to Delhi. Authorities. The first body of troops detached from the Punjab territories was that which accompanied the late General Anson, namely, 1st and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers and H. M.'s 75th Foot. These were speedily followed by a Siege Train from Philore. Then a wing of H. M.'s 8th Foot, a wing of H. M.'s 61st Foot, the well known Guide Corps, the 4th Sikhs, the 1st Punjab Infantry, the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and parts of the 2nd and 5th Punjab Cavalry were despatched to Delhi. Some 300 Artillerymen of the old Sikh army were enlisted for our service. A Sapper and Miner Corps of low caste Sikhs, 1,200 strong, and a body of Punjab horsemen were raised and sent to the same destination. It was arranged that the Contingents of the Maharajah of Puttiala, the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabbah, in all 7,000 men, should co-operate, which they did most satisfactorily. An Irregular force of about 1,000 men, under General Van Cortlandt, was ordered to clear the western part of the Delhi Territory. Waggon Trains were organized from Mooltan to Lahore and Ferozepore, and thence to Loodianah, Umballa and Delhi, to convey men, stores and materiel for the besieging force. But at a later date in August, one last effort had to be made to send reinforcements. At that time British power even in the Punjab rested on a slender basis. There were fierce tribes watching like wild beasts for a chance to spring upon us. There was a large population, faithful indeed as yet, but observing events with strained attention, and speculating whether we should or should not be able to hold our own. There were 6,000 armed Hindoostanee troops. There were 12,000 disarmed sepoys. There were but seven weak Regiments of European Infantry, and less than 1,000 European Artillery, in all about 6,200.

men. But of these nearly half were locked up in Peshawur valley, and considerably prostrated by fever. The remainder were occupied chiefly in guarding the disarmed sepoys. The only European troops not thus engaged were the remainder of H. M.'s 8th and 61st at Jul-lunder and Ferozepore, and H. M.'s 52nd in the Moveable Column at Umritsur. If these should go, there would then be no European reserve whatever in the Punjab, and every station would be reduced to the very minimum of efficient strength. But still such was the paramount necessity of reinforcing Delhi, that even the last available Europeans were all sent under Brigadier General Nicholson. At the

Final reinforce-
ments for Delhi.

same time there were despatched the 2nd, 4th and 7th Regiments of Punjab Infantry. These were followed by a first class Siege Train from Ferozepore, by a Wing of the 1st Belooch Battalion arrived from Sindh, and a Contingent, 2,000 strong, from the Maharajah of Jummo. There then remained some 4,500 Europeans (sick included) to hold the Punjab.

105. When these reinforcements had started for Delhi, the die was finally cast. The supreme effort had been made ; the cup had been drained to its last drop ; the chord had been strained almost to breaking. These images do not more than convey an idea of the crisis. If Delhi were taken, the successful course of the Punjab Administration would remain uninterrupted. If with the last aid, Delhi were not taken, and that speedily, there would then be a struggle, not only for European dominion, but even for European existence within the Punjab itself. To show how near the danger had approached, it may be mentioned here that during the last month of the siege, there was an attempted conspiracy in the Murree Hills, occupied by Mahomedan tribes ; and an insurrection in the Googaira District, thinly peopled, chiefly by Mahomedan tribes also, between Lahore and Mooltan, which was put down in about 20 days by some 1,500 troops of various kinds, of whom 150 were Europeans. The conspiracy in the Murree Hills might easily have spread to the Rawul Pindee District. The Googaira movement was sympathized in by the kindred tribes of the Jhung and Shahpoor Districts, who were known indeed to be ready for rising. But these affairs, originating with Mahomedans, were simply attempts to throw off British yoke, made in the belief that our last hour was come. There was no grievance, nor special

Partial omeutes in
the Punjab.

that our last hour was come. There was no grievance, nor special

cause whatever. From these two lessons we may learn what would have happened throughout the Punjab, if Delhi had not fallen.

106. It will now be proper to report the measures that were taken in respect to the Punjabee troops.

107. In May 1857, the Punjabee troops were as follows :—

Artillery.

3 Light Field Batteries, and a Mountain Train, (30 guns)	542
6 Regiments Punjab Infantry,	5,565
4 Regiments Sikh Infantry,	3,640
5 Regiments Punjab Cavalry,	2,960
Guides, Cavalry,	294
Ditto, Infantry,	550

Military Police.

7 Battalions,	6,534
27 Troops,	2,700

There were thus 18 Battalions of Punjabee Infantry at the time of the outbreak. Immediately afterwards four Companies were added to each of these to form the nucleus of new Battalions. These fresh corps were rapidly formed, five in May and June, eight in August, two in October, and three in subsequent months, in all eighteen. Levies were also raised in all the Districts to do the military duties of the province, numbering eventually 7,000 horse and about 9,000 foot. Of the Horse Levies, the best were those border Pathans who had formerly fought under Colonel Edwardes in the second Punjab war, and who longed for another opportunity to signalize themselves in our service. As regards the Sikhs of the Manjha, they shewed during the period of the crisis an unwillingness to enlist. The good recruits of this class were not obtained until *after* Delhi had fallen. This fact is significant of the opinion which the Sikhs entertained of our position.

108. In taking these measures however, the Punjab authorities strove not to raise a man more than might be absolutely needed for the public safety. It was not desirable to allow a preponderance of physical force either to Punjabees or to any other class. The aggregate

Aggregate of old and new Punjab troops.

of Punjabee troops as they were on the 1st of May 1858, amounted to,

Old Force,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,815
New Force,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,000
								<hr/>
Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,815

Of these however, the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 22nd, 24th Punjab Infantry, and 1st, 2nd and squadron of 5th Punjab Cavalry, 1st and 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, and other Irregular Cavalry Levies, numbering upwards of 1,700 sabres, in all amounting to 12,000 men, were, on the 1st May 1858, employed in Hindoostan, Oude and other places out of the Punjab territories, (including Delhi). This large force, though Punjabee, that is, formed of natives of the several provinces pertaining to the Punjab, yet comprise within itself great varieties of race, religion, customs and language. These many elements are kept together by British power. That removed, they would become separate and even antagonistic. Some of the men belong to the many Pathan and Belooch tribes, who dwell upon our extensive frontier. Some are Mahomedans of the Southern and Western Punjab. Some are Hill men. Some are Hindoos of the Punjab. Some are regular Hindoostanees. And a fair proportion, about one-third, are the true Sikhs.

109. Besides the above force, some thousands of Punjabees have been enlisted for the Police Battalions in the N. W. Provinces. Their numbers cannot be exactly known, as the recruiting was arranged by Officers sent up by Authorities of other Provinces, and no records were kept up here. Recently, however, under orders of the Supreme Government, some 5,000 foot and 3,000 horse have been or are being raised for Oude : and the Kuppeorthulla Contingent of 2,000 men has departed from the Jullunder Doab for the same destination. No recruiting now goes on in the Punjab, except under the special orders of Government. There is one well known Sikh Infantry Corps in Bengal.

110. If the troops serving in all parts of the Presidency be taken together, there must be at this moment upwards of 70,000 disciplined Punjabees under arms.

111. Besides the extraordinary war services, the Punjabee force, during the period under report, furnished Expeditions on the frontier. • troops for expeditions against the Bozdars in the Derajat, and against the people of Meeranzye, and the Toorees near Kohat. They also shared in a recent expedition against Punjtar and Sitana on the Peshawur Frontier. In the measures consequent on the conspiracy in the Murree Hills, and the emeute in Googaira, they behaved right well. They played an important part in the disarming of the sepoys at Mooltan.

112. In the first days of the crisis, the Military Police were guarding jails and police posts; but in many Services of Military Police. places they were at once transferred to cantonments for regular military duty. Thus, doing the work of the disarmed Hindoostanees, they were for the nonce our native army; and by their discipline, efficiency, and conduct they proved themselves worthy of the trust. In the interior of the country they were the right arm of the Civil Administration. In one instance only, at the time of the Sealkote mutiny, did a portion of them misbehave. On all other occasions their fidelity and military qualities were conspicuous. They were most useful in quelling the Googaira insurrection. It is fitting to add in the present place, that the large authority vested in Commanding Officers, and the magisterial powers exercised by them over their men, has had an important effect on the discipline of the Punjabee troops, both Irregular and Military Police.

113. Here also the Anarkullee Volunteers and the Lahore Light Horse may be appropriately noticed. At the commencement of the crisis in May 1857, Anarkullee Volunteers and Lahore Light Horse. the European community of Anarkullee (the Civil station of Lahore,) consisting of clerks belonging to the various central offices, and other residents, volunteered to join a body of Infantry, upwards of a hundred strong, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Macpherson. They remained embodied for about eight months. In August 1857, the Lahore Light Horse was formed, consisting of drummer boys of mutinied Infantry and Cavalry corps, and Eurasians, about 160 strong (i. e. two troops or one squadron,) mounted on Government horses of the mutinied Cavalry, and under command of Captain Snow. They were first employed in quelling the Googaira emeute, then they were despatched to Hin-

doostan, and have served with credit at Lucknow, in Rohilcund and Allahabad.

114. But the special services of the Punjabee troops in the present war in the N. W. Provinces, during the period under report, will form a page in the Military History of British India. It is not within the province of this report to relate how the Punjabees bore the privations, the fatigues, the perils of the ridge before Delhi, and shared in the final conflict within the city walls; how for long weary months they threw in their lot with the British besieged in the Lucknow Residency; how they were among the foremost in the storming of Lucknow city; how they behaved in the re-conquest of Rohilcund; how in the arid and thirsty jungles of Behar they gave noble and touching proofs of their devotion to Europeans. Their physique shews that they come of a hardy and warlike stock. Their discipline shews that, though encouraged and well treated, they have never been pampered or spoilt, that they have been taught to be obedient in all things, and that they have been inured to hard work of every description. In our service they have endured not only all the fatigues and privations incident to war, but they have also borne severe moral temptations. They have cared neither for the flattery, nor the threats of our enemies, nor for the taunts of the disaffected, nor for the bribes of traitors. They have never mistrusted our intentions, though they saw the whole Bengal Army the prey of jealousy and suspicion. When the political horizon was darkened all round, they never doubted our present power and ultimate success; and they stood by us throughout; such without exaggeration has been the conduct of the Punjabee troops. It is now for the British authorities to see that they are kept straight in their present path; that they are not tempted more than they can bear, and that no mismanagement shall alienate their fidelity.

115. For the condition in which the Punjab Forces have been maintained, the Chief Commissioner's obligations are especially due to the Commander, Brigadier General Neville Chamberlain, whose high standard of military excellence and experience in the field have greatly conduced to the efficiency of the Force. Praise is also due to the following Officers, who have served with the Punjab Troops within the period under report.

ARTILLERY, PUNJAB.

Captain J. R. Sladen, No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery.

Captain G. Maister, No. 2 Punjab Light Field Battery.

Captain R. Mecham, No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant T. E. Hughes, No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant F. B. Butt, Commanding Huzara Mountain Train Artillery.

CAVALRY, PUNJAB.

Lieutenant W. T. Hughes, Commanding 1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry.

Captain S. J. Browne, Commanding 2d Regiment Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson, 2nd in Command.

Captain C. R. Fraser, Commanding 4th Regiment Punjab Cavalry, (on leave).

Captain W. H. Paget, officiating ditto.

GUIDES.

Major H. B. Lumsden, who has been employed in the Political Mission to Kandahar.

Major H. Daly, C. B., who commanded the corps during its memorable service before Delhi.

NEW SIKH CAVALRY CORPS.

Major D. M. Probyn, 1st, who commanded his Corps before Delhie.

Lieutenant G. G. Pearse, 3d.

Lieutenant J. Watson, 4th.

MOOLTANEE REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain C. Cureton.

Lieutenant J. B. Lind, Commanding Mooltanee Horse.

PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel John Coke, C. B., who commanded his distinguished Corps, (the 1st Punjab Infantry,) before Delhi, and in Rohilkhund. He was twice wounded before Delhie.

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. G. Green, 2d Regiment Punjab Infantry.

Captain B. Henderson, 3d Regiment Punjab Infantry.

Major T. Wilde, 4th Regiment Punjab Infantry, who commanded his Corps before Delhie, and afterwards in the operations before Lucknow, where its services were conspicuous.

Major J. L. Vaughan, 5th Regiment Punjab Infantry, who did good service on the Peshawur Frontier.

SIKH INFANTRY.

Major G. Gordon, 1st Sikh Infantry.

Captain G. W. Harding, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

Captain R. Renny, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Major O. E. Rothney, 4th Sikh Infantry.

116. Among the Captains of Police, the Chief Commissioner's thanks are more particularly due to Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Lawrence, to Captains H. N. Millar, J. W. Younghusband, and R. N. Tronson. Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence was the first to discover the designs of the Sepoys at Lahore; he commanded afterwards the Jummoo Contingent before Delhie, and assumed charge of the Jhujjer Territory. Captain Millar was severely wounded when aiding in disarming the Sepoys at Rawul Pindee. Captain Younghusband did good service in disarming the wing of the 4th N. I. at Kangra.

SECTION XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

117. This chapter chiefly relates to general improvements, for the prosecution of which the recent disturbed period has not been favorable, the time of our Officers having been devoted to matters of more immediate urgency.

POPULATION.

118. Since the complete census described in the last report, nothing further has been done in this line. Hereafter, as leisure shall permit, a fresh census can be taken to test the increase of the population.

EMIGRATION.

119. There is nothing to report under this head. The Punjabees are never likely to emigrate. It may however be proper to observe that there has been lately a considerable exodus of Punjabees to recruit our armies ; which, though it may lessen the number of labouring hands, will add to the resources of the province inasmuch as the soldiers serving abroad are constantly remitting money to their homes.

Punjabees serving
abroad in the Army.

AGRICULTURE.

120. There have been no particular products introduced or improved during the last two years. Generally cultivation has increased. Of the superior products, the growth of sugar-cane is being extended. Indigo and Cotton are increasing as may be seen from the augmented exports. The production of Opium in the plains of the Punjab is found to be very difficult, if indeed practicable at all ; the poppy plant is grown to a certain extent, but only for making a decoction from the poppy heads. But opium cultivation flourishes in the Hills. The Government experiments in regard to flax and linseed were in themselves successful, but they have not realized the effect that was hoped for in encouraging the people to extend the culture by their own efforts. The production of linseed, to which a great impulse was given in 1854, by direct appeals from the local authorities, has fallen off.

Sugar-cane, Indigo
and Cotton.

Opium and Poppy.

FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

121. The rules for the conservation of Himalayan forests, mentioned in the last report, remain in force. In the Murree hills however, the people took advantage of the critical aspect of affairs occasionally to break the forest regulations. The Timber Agency of Sealkote and Pangee has remained in operation during the two years, but its results have not been remarkable. Arboriculture, (mentioned in the former reports,) continues to be studied ; hundreds and thousands of young trees are planted annually.

Timber Agency.

Planting of Trees.

122. *Mining.*—The proceedings adopted under this head were noticed in the last report. Since 1856, nothing further has been done.

123. *Surveys.*—The interesting survey of Cashmere, mentioned in the last report, has been proceeded with during the last two years. The topographical survey of the lower Trans-Indus Frontier has been well advanced. The revenue surveys have progressed in the Mooltan district, and in the Sind Saugor (Indus) Doab. Some 16,378 square miles have been surveyed during the two years. No interruption was suffered during the critical year of 1857. This important survey is now nearly complete for all these territories.

124. *Conservancy of cities and minor works of public utility.*—During 1856-57, the course of improvement in these respects was unremittingly pursued; the drains and streets and environs of cities were improved, especially in Mooltan, Umritsur, and Derah Ghazee Khan. Caravan seraees, wells, rest-places were constructed by individuals under the encouragement of the Government Officers; much progress was made with lowering the walls and filling up the fosse of Lahore city. During 1857-58, it became necessary, in the crisis, to prohibit the disbursement even of local funds, and thus the progress of improvement was unavoidably arrested for a time. That restriction has now however been removed.

125. *Tea.*—The cultivation of this product is continued under Government auspices in the Kangra hills. The result of the annual Government sales of Tea for the year 1856-57 was as follows:—

Lbs. 5,664 sold for Co.'s Rs. 8,496, or £ 849-12-0, at an average rate of Rs. 1-8 or 3s. per pound. The produce of 1857-58 was made over to the Commissariat Department for the use of the European troops.

DISPENSARIES—VACCINATION.

126. During 1856, the number of applicants for relief at these institutions exceeded that of any previous year, and amounted to 1,03,123 persons, of whom 95,705 were out-door, and 7,418 in-door patients. One great cause of this excess was the prevalence of fever, small-pox and cholera, during a portion of the year. In 1857 there has been a slight falling off, the number of patients being 99,146. But the year was unusually healthy, and the attention of our officers was absorbed

Progress of Vaccination.

by more pressing affairs during the crisis. In some Dispensaries of the Jhelum, Mooltan and Leia divisions, despite the troubles of the times, a better attendance than before was secured. Vaccination also was largely resorted to during 1856; but as the scourge of small-pox was greatly mitigated during 1857, the people, relieved from anxiety, thought less of precaution, and thus vaccination declined. Unfortunately also

Vaccine Depot in the Hills.

the virus from the Depot in the Simla hills had deteriorated, and thus the people naturally lost faith. Further arrangements have however been made to secure better virus in future, and a separate Superintendent of Vaccine in the Himalayas has been appointed.

SECTION XIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI TERRITORY.

127. The Delhi territory has been virtually administered, so far as any administration was possible, by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, ever since the outbreak. In February of the present year, it was formally transferred by the Governor General to the Punjab Administration. The territory, as it now stands, contains 13,975 square miles, 2½ millions of population, and will pay 75 or 80 lakhs (800,000£) per annum of revenue. In future reports its affairs will be embodied with those of the Punjab generally. But this could not well be done in the present report; and as the events in the newly transferred districts have been *sui generis*, it has been thought best on the present occasion to group them into one separate chapter.

128. By the 20th September 1857, the city of Delhi was finally recaptured by the British. At that time the condition of the Delhi Territory, a vast tract extending from the Jumna to Sirsa on the Sutlej, was as follows:— In the Delhi district, the city people, especially the Mahomedans, had generally proved themselves rebels and traitors. The villages in the interior of the district, especially the Goojurs and Mahomedans, had for the most part risen. The Goorgaon district was no longer in our pos-

State of the Delhi district.

session. The feudatory chiefs, whom we had maintained in power and affluence since the beginning of the century, had either turned against us, or had incurred suspicion. The Nawab of Jhujjur, the Rajah of Bullubgurh, the Nawab of Furokhnugger, had sided with the rebels. The conduct of the Nawab of Dadree had

Conduct of the
Feudatory Chiefs.

been almost equally bad. The Nawab of Loharoo

had done nothing for us. Such had been the behaviour of the chiefs round Delhi. To the westward, the Kurnal district having been constantly traversed by our troops, had remained in our possession. Mr. C. LeBas, the Judge, at the outbreak, having been driven from Delhi, maintained authority and administered affairs at Kurnal itself. In the Hurriana district (including Hissar and Hansi) and the Sirsa district, the native troops, chiefly composed of the Hurriana Light Infantry, had mutinied soon after the outbreak at Delhi; and all Europeans had been either slain or driven out as fugitives. Then the Goojur and the Mahomedan

State of Hurriana.

Sections of the population rose; while the Jats and Hindoos generally remained faithful. In the same manner the Rohtuck District had been

lost to us. But a force of Punjab Levies, under General VanCortlandt, had crossed the Sutlej from the Punjab, and having been joined by Con-

Re-occupation of the
Districts.

tingents from the Chiefs of Bikaner and Puttiala, had fought several actions with the rebels, and had

recovered to British rule, the Districts of Sirsa, Hissar, and Rohtuck.

129. Immediately after the re-capture of Delhi, forces consisting of European and Punjabee Troops, and Cash-

Rebel feudatories
subdued.

meer Contingent, proceeded, some to occupy the Goorgaon District, and some to deal just

vengeance to the rebel feudatories. The Chiefs of Jhujjur, Bullubgurh, Dadree, Furokhnugger, were either taken or surrendered themselves; their forts, treasure, and equipages were seized as prize for the troops; their lands were placed under attachment, but their families were treated with respect. On the 21st September, the King of Delhi, with his favourite wife and son, surrendered themselves to Major Hodson. At the same time several of the Delhi Princes, who had shared in the King's rebellion, were slain.

130. A Military Commission was forthwith convened to try the principal Political Prisoners. The Chiefs of

Trial of the Rebel
Chiefs.

Jhujjur, Bullubgurh, Furokhnugger, were con-

victed and hung at Delhi; their moveable property has been declar-

ed prize ; their territorial fiefs have been recommended to be confiscated to the British Government ; their families have been either allowed to retain their own private property, or else have been pensioned. The Dadree Chief was, on account of extenuating circumstances, spared the ordeal of being tried for his life ; but his territory has been recommended to be confiscated, and he himself is compelled to reside under surveillance at Lahore. The Loharoo Chief has been acquitted of active participation in the revolt. The Dadree Territory has been given to the faithful Rajah of Jheend ; and a portion of the Jhujjur Territory, worth three lakhs per annum, has been granted to

Reward of faithful Sikh Chiefs. the Maharajah of Puttialla and the Rajah of Nabha, in reward for their services. As the ced-

ed territory is situate far to the south, on a remote and troublesome frontier, it will prove convenient to place the above Chiefs as friendly Sikh powers among a turbulent Mahomedan population. The Ex-

Trial of Ex-King. King of Delhi, after a solemn and lengthened trial, held in his own Hall of Audience, was convicted of rebellion against the British Government, and of being accessory to the slaughter of 49 Christians (chiefly females and children) within his Palace walls. This important case has been duly submitted to the Governor General.

131. For some time the city of Delhi was placed under a **Trial of Political offenders.** Military Governor, but by the commencement of 1858, the Civil Authorities resumed their functions. As might have been expected, the number of persons who suffered death for crimes connected with the rebellion was very considerable. It is difficult to analyse all that may have been done during that period of excitement. Towards the end of February 1858, however, when the Chief Commissioner visited Delhi, he found that 1,400 Political prisoners were awaiting trial. He immediately organised a Judicial Commission composed of three Officers, two Civil and one Military, and invested them with the requisite powers (including those of life and death) to dispose of these cases. By May 1858, no less than 851 persons were disposed of by this Commission, of whom 41 were punished capitally, 173 imprisoned, 104 flogged and fined, 533 released on security or unconditionally. But as fresh arrests have been made from time to time, there were still 200 and upwards to be tried, and the Commission is still sitting. Commissions

of two Officers each were appointed for the other districts also, but their work has been less onerous.

132. As regards the city itself, one European Regiment is accommodated in the Palace of the Moguls, and one in the Government College; the Sikh Corps in the great Mosque; the European Artillery in the Arabic College. The great Magazine is of course held by Europeans. The Treasury is within the citadel palace. The most important gates of the city are guarded by Europeans. The city walls and fosse are standing. The Church is restored for Divine worship. The houses of the city have not materially suffered. For some time after the re-capture it was deserted of its inhabitants like a city of the dead. At first the Hindoo inhabitants were gradually and cautiously re-admitted, and in March last, the privilege was extended to Mahomedians also. The Delhi townspeople have, in some measure, suffered the punishment which their rebellion deserved. The mass of them have lost nearly all their moveable property; they had to endure hunger, exposure, and every privation throughout the winter. They are now permitted to return, and the city is being gradually re-peopled. The population may now amount to one-fourth of its former numbers.

Fines and Confiscations.

Many houses of rebels have been confiscated. On all other houses it is proposed to levy a cess. With the proceeds of those confiscations, cesses, and fines, it is proposed to establish a fund for the compensation of the Christian sufferers by the mutiny and outbreak at Delhi. Outside the city, the extensive suburbs of native mansions and gardens, and the old British Cantonment are in ruins, and will probably remain so.

133. In January 1858, a general disarming of the people was ordered to be carried out after the same manner as in the Punjab. By April, some 2,25,000 stand of arms of all kinds were delivered up to the Police; and besides these there were taken at Delhi forty cart loads of arms, which were not enumerated. There can be but few arms now remaining in the Delhi Territory.

134. The principle that the value of property of Christians, or of the British Government, plundered, damaged, or destroyed, should be recovered from the villages or the individuals who did the mischief, is being enforced throughout the whole territory, excepting the

Recovery of value of plundered or damaged property.

Delhi District itself, and its extension to that District also has been recommended to the Supreme Government. Penal fines under the new Legislative enactment are being levied from the offending villages in all the Districts. Ultimately it is hoped that the sums levied from offenders will suffice to reimburse all the Christian sufferers in the Delhi territory.

135. The Civil administration has been remodelled after the Punjab plan. The old Delhi Commissionership and Political Agency and the Delhi Judgeship have been abolished. There are now two Commissionerships, namely, that of *Delhi*, comprising districts of Delhi, Kurnal and Goorgaon; and that of *Hissar*, comprising districts of Hissar, Rohtuck, Sirsa and Jhujjur. Instead of a Magistrate and Collector, there is now a Deputy Commissioner in each district, who exercises all fiscal, magisterial and judicial powers under the control of the Commissioner. Undivided authority in all Departments is thus centred in one officer.

136. A Military Police has been organised at the following strength:—

Cavalry,	1,456
Infantry,	2,560

Its cost is at the rate of Rs. 4,13,400, or £41,340 per annum.

137. The Civil Police machinery has been restored. A considerable number of reliable Policemen have been furnished from the Punjab. The patrolling of the Grand Trunk Road is carried on as before. By the addition of bastions and gateways, all Police stations and buildings have been rendered defensible.

138. There has been no violent crime, no dacoitee, no open robbery, since the re-establishment of British authority. Indeed it is generally remarked that crime of all kinds is rarer than it ever was before. The idle and vicious classes seem to be stricken with terror after all that has happened.

139. The Judicial Regulations have not been revived. The Civil Courts have been re-opened on the Punjab system and under its Code. A new staff of Officers have been appointed. Of the Native Judicial Officers of the former regime, some have been implicated in the

rebellion, and some have returned to the regulation provinces. The small cause (or Tuhseelee) courts, as established in the Punjab, have been introduced into these Districts.

140. The land revenue has been collected partly for the instalments due when the disturbances broke out, and entirely for the instalments of the autumn harvest.

Land Revenue.

The annual demand of former years stood at 36½ lakhs. 35 lakhs have been realised during the year for whole territory, including Jhujjur and other territory under attachment. The future schedule will, with the confiscated territory, shew a land tax of 45 lakhs. The assessment of the land tax fixed some time ago for 30 years is generally working well, except in certain parts of Hurriana, and many villages on the banks of the western Jumna Canal where the land suffers from saline efflorescence owing to percolation of the Canal water. In these latter villages reduction has been granted. The

Restoration of Fiscal Records. village records of landed rights were destroyed at most of the stations; but duplicates have been obtained from the village accountants, who, in most instances, kept these documents throughout the disturbances. The fidelity with which these valuable village papers were generally preserved, is highly satisfactory. The annual village papers are being filed for the current year.

141. No time was lost in re-establishing the customs line;

Customs Receipts.

during the disturbed months, of course nothing was collected, but since the re-capture of Delhi, nearly 13 lakhs, two-thirds of the average annual yield (21 lakhs), were realised. For the last two months the receipts have exceeded those of the most prosperous years. This fact shews the revival of trade and indeed of general prosperity. The increase of the customs on saccharine produce is remarkable, the duty yielding nearly double the amount of former years. This is in part attributable to the diversion of trade towards this line by the disturbances in Hindoostan and Central India.

142. The Educational machinery has been re-organized, and

Revival of schools.

the Director of Public Instruction reports, that the attendance of pupils at village schools and Government schools in the interior, has nearly reached its former average.

143. Rewards have been granted in land, in cash, in houses, in pensions, in honorary distinctions, to the faithful among our subjects. Among them the Nawab of Kurnaul was conspicuous. When treachery, fanaticism, and ferocity were but too generally directed against the Christian, there were yet found many natives, often of the humblest orders, who were kind to our fugitives, and who, sometimes at imminent risk to themselves, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, sheltered the houseless, and escorted the widow and orphan to a place of safety. Not one of these instances of fidelity has been knowingly overlooked.

144. It has not been practicable of course as yet to execute many public works except those required for Military purposes or for defence. The Military works at Delhi have been already alluded to, also the defensive additions to Civil Buildings. The Forts in the attached Territories have been repaired and are in occupation of our troops. Estimates for repairing the buildings of the cattle stud at Hissar have been prepared. The cattle of the stud itself were carried off by plunderers at the outbreak, but most of the animals have been recovered. The Grand Trunk Road has been kept throughout the disturbances. The Western Jumna Canal was preserved by the people without injury.

145. The total Revenue, including Land Tax, Customs, Excise, Stamps and Miscellaneous may be set down at 75 or perhaps 80 lakhs, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of million £ per annum. The cost of Civil Establishment at 15 lakhs ; of Military Police at 4 lakhs ; of regular troops, Europeans and others, at 12 lakhs ; in all, 31 lakhs, or $\text{£}310,000$. It is evident then that the territory will yield a large surplus.

146. Such are the results of the first six months of the Delhi administration. On the whole it may be said that there is peace in the Delhi territory. Since the close of 1857, there has been no disturbance of any kind. Of the agrestic population, a large proportion are predatory and turbulent by nature, but they appear now to know their masters, and behave accordingly. The perpetrators of the great crimes, which so terribly marked the outbreak, the ring-leaders of rebellion, and the worst characters, are and will be pursued to the

last. But towards the mass of the people, a mild though firm policy is adopted.

147. In the administration of this territory, the following Officers have been distinguished :—Mr. C. B. Saunders ; General Van Cortlandt, C. B. ; Lieutenant Colonel R. Lawrence ; Messrs. W. Ford, P. Egerton, G. H. M. Ricketts, J. S. Campbell, C. J. H. Richardea. Mr. J. Oliver deserves special mention for the resolute stand he made at Fazilkee on the Sutlej, when the whole of his District, Bhuttiana, was in disturbance and confusion. Sir T. Metcalfe was with the British camp throughout the siege of Delhi, and accompanied the troops when the city was assaulted.

CONCLUSION.

148. The fourth Punjab Report is now concluded. We have seen how during a period of supreme trial, the internal peace of the province was preserved ; how the administration was carried on without material interruption in any branch ; how Troops, European and Native, with all the materiel and munitions of war, were furnished for the siege and capture of the rebel strong-hold in Hindoostan ; and how a fresh force was rapidly raised to supply the place of the Army which had mutinied. But we have also seen how, in order to effect all this, the resources of the Punjaub were almost overtaxed ; how the strain upon the administration had become almost greater than could be borne ; and how at last symptoms were beginning to appear in the province itself, which, if unchecked, would have soon developed themselves into a disease spreading all over the land. It only remains to state very briefly the causes why the Punjab people remained quiet so long, why they began to rise partially at last, and why they would have risen generally if Delhi had not fallen.

149. In the first place, the Punjabees had no sympathy with the mutiny which arose in the Hindoostanee troops, nor with the revolt which broke out in Hindoostan. In the days of their power, the Bengal Sepoys had borne themselves proudly towards the Punjabee soldiers, and the Hindoostanee officials had rendered themselves unpopular with the Punjab people. Moreover, the Punjabees had borne a grudge of

General result of
this Report.

Reasons why Punjab
people remained quiet
during the Crisis.

No sympathy with
the Hindoostanees.

centuries against Delhi ; and they believed that at last the Gooroo or Divine Prophet of the Sikhs would avenge the death of his warrior-priests, whom the Moghul Emperors had cruelly put to death. For some generations also, the Sikhs, always fond of plunder, had coveted the spoils of that imperial city. They were therefore predisposed to engage in the very service which the British Government at this juncture offered to them. The march to Delhi was indeed a popular expedition. The fiercer spirits were every where enrolled, and the very class most likely to create disturbance at home, was drained off to serve abroad. At that moment, British prestige was great in the eyes of Punjabees. The recollection of such victories as Sobraon and Goojerat was fresh in their minds. The fear of the British was still upon them. They saw that the mutinous

Effects of British
prestige.

sepoys were drawn up in front of guns to be disarmed, or driven away in flight, or slain, or hunted to death. Men judge by what they see, and the Punjabees concluded that such would be the fate of mutineers every where. They were quick enough to perceive the gravity of the crisis, but they thought we should surmount it ; they knew that at all events their own country would be held for some time, and they sided with the power of the day. Then the people had been disarmed, and were becoming disused to warlike pursuits. At that season the harvest was abundant. Trade was flourishing ; there happened to be a

General contentment.

general comfort and prosperity ; and there were no exciting grievances. There was no general desire for change ; there was indeed a kind of passive satisfaction. There was no jealous sensitive prejudice, no tendency to mistrust the intentions of Government. There were no doubt classes who had suffered by our rule, but at that time they were not influential. Many chiefs, who might have become centres of disaffection, had been exiled, or had died off. There was no person actually residing in the Punjab who could become at the moment a popular leader, there were no means ready at hand for getting up any national movement. Most of the eminent men who remained, were benefited by our rule, and were unwilling to exchange it for anarchy, the terrors of which they vividly remembered. They openly took our part from the first, and many of them made such efforts as should entitle them to the gratitude of Englishmen.

150. From the combined operation of these causes, the Punjab people remained peaceful at home, and furnished soldiers who fought faithfully by our side through all trials. But as months wore on, they saw that our power in the Punjab was being wasted away, as troops were despatched for Hindoostan without any reinforcements arriving from Europe. They discovered too that it was going hard with us elsewhere in India. Incendiary letters came day after day, describing in highly figurative phrase the utter isolation of our position. These things sunk deep into their minds; they began to think (what they could hardly have believed at first) that the end of British rule was really approaching. Then latent embers of disaffection began to glow; people commenced as it were to make up their political book against the coming revolution; individuals thought of securing their own future position and influence, of conciliating those who would become formidable when the hand that ruled all alike should be removed; even our real well-wishers, our loyal agents, would take precautions for the safety of themselves and their families in the troubles which they feared were inevitable; dreams floated about, not perhaps of nationality, or of a restored Sikh commonwealth, but of the possible revival of separate parties like the original Sikh Missals; the idle and the vicious every where hoped for congenial excitement; chiefs, living idly in their country seats, thought once more of mixing in strife; in the Southern waste tracts men looked forward to resuming predatory habits; in the Northern hills they sighed for independence; and everywhere, and especially towards the Frontier, the Mahomedan fanatic discerned the good time coming, when a blow might be struck for the supremacy of his race and religion, and for the extirpation of the Infidel. The popular mind was indeed fast drifting into disaffection when two outbreaks actually did occur,—the first portents of a storm which would soon have gathered fast and swept over the Punjab. Both these movements did indeed originate with *Mahomedans*, and it did not appear that the Sikhs or Hindoos at all participated in them. But if the fall of Delhi had been delayed much longer, the Punjab people generally would have risen; the Mahomedans first—the Sikhs last; and the Punjabee Troops would have reached that limit beyond which mercenary soldiers will not and cannot remain faithful. They would stand

Now Punjabees at last came to doubt our ultimate success.

Increase of popular excitement and mistrust.

Critical symptoms in the Punjab.

by us and risk their lives for us, while we could hold our own ; when we could not do that, they would be forced to turn against us. But the moment that the Punjabees heard of the fall of Delhi, their doubts

Effect of the re- regarding the stability of our rule vanished,
capture of Delhi their respect for our prestige revived, and they be-
came as good subjects as ever.

151. The external behaviour of the mass of the Punjab people
—and especially of the Sikhs—must be pronounc-
Conduct of the ed to have been good. No doubt, whatever im-
Punjab people on the mediate apprehension existed, was felt in regard
whole—good.

to the Mahomedans rather than the Sikhs ; near the frontier the
Mahomedans are especially fickle, fanatical and proud. And the two
disturbances which did actually occur were Mahomedan. But still
the Mahomedans have supplied men for more than half our Army,
and some of them the Pathans of Mooltan and Derajat are among the
most zealous and reliable men we have. As regards the Sikhs, they
certainly held aloof at first in regard to recruiting
Present temper and until Delhi fell. Since that time indeed, they
disposition of the peo- have furnished excellent recruits without stint.
ple.

Sikhism itself too, which previously had fallen off so much, would
seem again to be slightly on the increase. During the last year the
Baptismal initiations at the Umritsur Temple have been more nu-
merous than during the preceding year. Sikhism is not dormant ; but
it must be in justice said that the Sikhs did *not* take advantage of the
crisis to attempt the restoration of their nationality and their mystic
commonwealth, and that from first to last they gave no sign against
us. It is hard to read the hearts of the Punjab people ; and it were
vain from outwardly favourable symptoms to assume the existence
of loyalty, which perhaps may never be felt by an Asiatic race to-
wards European rulers. But they have as yet deserved well of the
British ; and on the whole, their conduct has been such as should
render us more anxious than ever to secure their welfare. At the
present time of writing, the general temper of the people is satisfactory.
God grant that it may long continue so. The employment afforded
to so many thousand hands by Military service ; the large sums dis-
bursed in the province itself on this account, and remitted to the
Punjab in the shape of prize money, savings of pay, from other pro-
vinces by soldiers serving therein ; the sense of having triumphed
under our banners over the Hindoostanees ; have given to our

rule a kind of popularity for the time in the eyes of the Punjabees.

General contentment
and prosperity.

There is at this moment more wealth diffused among the people than at any period since annexation. They commonly remark that in the palmy days of Runjeet Sing there was scarcely more general prosperity than now. The Punjabees on the whole see that they are well off under us, and have a considerable idea of our power and resources. They also feel a strong, though perhaps a natural, pride at their achievements in our service since the outbreak of disturbances.

152. But in recounting the secondary human causes of the safety of the Punjab during the crisis, it should never for an instant be forgotten that the first cause was the mercy of providence. No doubt, humanly speaking, the Punjab possessed great advantages; it had a people rather favourably disposed than otherwise; a comparatively fair amount of European force, and a system in many respects calculated to weather storms. But as a protection against the peril of the time, all such advantages were as nothing without the support of the Everlasting Arm of Almighty God. To Him alone therefore be all the praise.

153. It is hoped that during the two years under report the officers employed in the Administration will be held to have persevered in the course which has heretofore met with the approval of the Supreme Government. During the last year of trouble they carried on the business of the country despite endless distractions. Besides this they performed a variety of Military and miscellaneous duties arising out of the emergencies of the time. They were ever active in the field. They were instant in business at any hour of the day or night. Often isolated, and surrounded with incipient difficulties, they held their own. Under all circumstances, they comported themselves with steadiness and vigour. It is not too much to say that the conduct of the British Officers during the crisis materially influenced the mind of the Punjab people.

Fine conduct of
Punjab officers during
the crisis.

154. The expression of the Chief Commissioner's obligations is firstly due to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and the Supreme Government for that uniform support and confidence which have materially strengthened his hands in administering the affairs of the Punjab. To his Lordship in Council, the Chief Commissioner therefore tenders his best acknowledgments.

155. Among the excellent body of Officers who have served under him in Civil capacities during the two years, the Chief Commissioner especially commends the following :—

To the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. R. Montgomery, since appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude, the Chief Commissioner is under very special and deep obligations. That Officer, while discharging his own particular duties with that zeal and efficiency so often before commended, took an active and prominent part in the various measures necessary for the safety of the province. The Financial Commissioner, Mr. D. F. McLeod, also throughout the crisis afforded valuable assistance and advice. Mr. R. Temple, the Chief Commissioner's Secretary, was unavoidably absent in England on Medical Certificate, from close of 1856 to commencement of 1858, resuming his duties in February of the present year. The Chief Commissioner believes that this Officer's merits and good services are well known to the Supreme Government. During his absence his post was occupied first by Captain James, and subsequently by Mr. A. Brandreth and Lieutenant E. Paske. These three Officers creditably exerted themselves to the Chief Commissioner's satisfaction. Captain James very handsomely vacated his post in order, at a critical time, to take charge of the Peshawur District, and leave Brigadier General Nicholson free for Military duty.

The Chief Commissioner's Military Secretary, Lieutenant Col. J. D. Macpherson, deserves especial praise and notice for the zealous and hearty service he rendered, and the incessant labor he sustained from the commencement of the mutinies till he joined the Army Head Quarters as Officiating Quarter Master General.

156. Among the Commissioners of Divisions the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments are firstly due to Lieut. Col. H. B. Edwardes, C. B., who during imminent danger maintained authority in the Peshawur valley, the post of honour and of difficulty ; and to Mr. G. C. Barnes, who, though surrounded with difficulties, administered successfully the Cis-Sutlej Division (which immediately adjoined the disturbed Division of Hindoostan) and rendered important aid in the transport of troops, stores and treasure to Delhi. The Chief Commissioner also commends Mr. E. Thornton, who presided over the Jhelum Division ; Mr. A. Roberts, who administered the important Division of Lahore throughout the crisis ; Mr. G. Campbell ; Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Hamilton ; Major E. Lake.

157. This will be the fitting place to mention the name of Brigadier General John Nicholson, a name indeed which can never be forgotten in the Punjab. After having done much to establish British rule on the Derajat Frontier, he was at Peshawur when the troubles commenced. His presence there was valuable. Afterwards in command of the Moveable Column, he disarmed several mutinous regiments; he destroyed the Sealkote mutineers; he marched with the last reinforcements from the Punjab to Delhi; there he fought the decisive action at Nujjufgurh, and at last fell in the assault of the city itself. It is indeed difficult to describe in words the sense which the Chief Commissioner entertains of General Nicholson's merits and services.

158. Among the Deputy Commissioners, the Chief Commissioner recommends to notice—

Lieutenant Colonel S. A. Abbott,	} Recently appointed Commissioners in Oude.
Lieutenant Colonel J. Clarke.	

Major F. Marsden, who having retired from the service, was on the point of going home when the disturbances broke out, but then volunteered to serve on as Deputy Commissioner.

General Van Cortlandt, C. B., who was formerly of the Sikh service, and who during the disturbances commanded the Irregular Force in Hurriana and re-occupied that territory.

Captain H. R. James, who, during the greater portion of the period under review, officiated as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and then rendered good service in his own District of Peshawur.

Major J. R. Becher, whose efforts in preserving order in the Huzara District were conspicuous.

Captain Henderson, who kept the peace of the wild District of Kohat throughout the crisis.

Mr. G. H. Ricketts, who, with a small native force, opposed the mutineers from Jullundur, and ruled the Loodiana city and District during a critical period with eminent vigour and firmness.

Mr. F. Cooper, who held the important District of Umritsur, and with his police levies captured and destroyed the disarmed 26th N. I., who had fled in mutiny from Lahore.

Mr. T. D. Forsyth, who during the troubles held the difficult and important District of Umballa.

Major R. G. Taylor, Captain O. J. McL. Farrington, Major F. E. Voyle, Mr. G. Ouseley, Mr. H. Monckton, Mr. R. Egerton, Captain A. L. Busk, Captain J. Cracroft, Captain S. F. Graham, Captain H. W. H. Coxe, Captain W. McNeile, who held the partially disturbed Thanesur District during the crisis, Captain H. Mackenzie.

Settlement Officers.—Mr. J. H. Morris ; Mr. A. Brandreth.

159. Among the Assistant Commissioners, the Chief Commissioner commends in particular—

Lieut. G. Pearse, Lieutenant H. J. Hawes, Mr. F. Macnaghten, Capt. R. R. Adams, Mr. W. Macnabb, Lieut. G. Battye, Lieut. S. S. Boulderson, Capt. J. Fendall, Mr. W. Plowden, Mr. R. G. Thomas, Mr. B. Hardinge, Mr. D. Macnabb, Lieut. J. R. G. G. Short, Lieut. E. H. Paske, Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, Lieut. J. E. B. Parsons, Lieut. Ross, Mr. S. Hogg, Lt. W. Paske, Lieut. C. Hall, Mr. R. F. Saunders, Mr. C. W. Aitchinson, Mr. H. Perkins, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. T. Thornton.

160. Among the Extra Assistants, the Chief Commissioner commends :

Messrs. W. Blyth, J. H. Penn, R. Berkeley, L. Berkeley, C. R. Crommelin, L. J. Cowan, G. Thomson, Bunsee Lall, Mahsoom Allie, Abdool Huq, Shahzada Jumboor, Hadea Hossain, Mitthun Lall, Sirdar Jodh Sing, Syud Ahmud Allie, Syud Kyam Allie, Madho Pershad, Mohumud Sooltan, Agha Kulubabid, Syud Jumal Allie, Jaeshee Ram, Azim Beg, Devi Ditta.

161. The following Officers also deserve commendation :—

Inspector of Prisons.—Dr. C. Hathaway.

Revenue Surveyors and Assistants.—Lieut. Colonel Shortrede, Captain G. H. Thompson, Lieut. F. C. Anderson, Captain H. C. Johnstone, Captain Sir E. Campbell.

Customs.—Messrs. H. Wright and W. W. Wright.

Account Dept.—Messrs. Christie and Raynor.

162. This report has been prepared under the directions of Sir John Lawrence, G. C. B., Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, by

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary.

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.

Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1856-57 and 1857-58.

(81)

Revenue.	1856 57.	1857-58.	Expenditure.	1856-57.	1857-58.
<i>Ordinary.</i>			<i>Ordinary.</i>		
Land Tax,	1,80,16 824	1,54,67,519	General,	5,96,231	6,04,207
Excise and Stamps,	30,30,703	27,51,231	Judicial,	21,32,322	22,99,947
Nuzurana, Tribute, &c.,	5,58,255	4,20,257	Revenue,	15,74,013	14,85,729
Postal, &c.,	3,46,230	3,18,938	Excise and Stamps,	3,05,661	3,15,084
Miscellaneous,	3,47,917	4,75,519	Postal, &c.,	14,89,637	15,24,856
Toshakana,	8,101	99,758	Miscellaneous,	5,78,780	4,65,908
			Military,	50,42,954	77,17,037
			Toshakana,	79,224	99,233
Total Ordinary, ..	1,93,08,030	1,95,33,222	Total Ordinary, ..	1,17,98,822	1,45,12,001
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Extraordinary,	19,495	5,220	Settlement and Survey,	5,48,240	1,59,417
Local Funds,	10,50,264	9,92,268	Public Works,	32,39,708	22,49,937
			Miscellaneous,	20,010	36,431
			Total Extraordinary, ..	38,07,958	24,45,785
			Local Funds,	8,93,292	7,08,971
Grand Total, ...	2,03,77,789	2,05,30,710	Grand Total, ..	1,65,00,072	1,76,66,757

C O P Y.

No. 2951.

From

G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General,*

To

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.,
*Chief Commissioner, Punjab.
Allahabad, 27th August, 1858.*

SIR,—I have received and laid before the Right Hon'ble the
Foreign Dept. Governor General your Secretary's letter No. 181,
dated the 30th ultimo, together with the general
Administration Report of the Punjab Territories for 1856-57 and
1857-58, which accompanied it. Also the additional chapter showing
the measures taken for the re-organization of the administration in
the Delhi Territory ; and in reply to communicate the following ob-
servations and orders.

2. The Governor General has read the Report with great inter-
est ; it contains a record of successful administration under difficul-
ties of extraordinary magnitude ; and His Lordship is of opinion that
the results which have been achieved, reflect the highest honor on
you, and the Officers by whom you were ably and zealously assisted.

3. Notwithstanding that the European Troops of the Province
were at one time reduced to a number quite unequal to the duties
which pressed upon them, every available man having been sent for-
ward to reinforce the army before Delhi, notwithstanding that the
excitement and alarm arising out of the events that were passing
in Hindoostan extended in some degree to the people of the Punjab,
yet general tranquillity was maintained ; crimes of violence were so
promptly and vigorously dealt with, that there was no sensible
increase in their number ; the business of the Civil Courts continued
to be carried on without interruption ; and the revenue of the pro-
vince was realized with the same punctuality as in times of undis-
turbed peace and prosperity.

4. There were but two exceptions to the general tranquillity of
the Punjab ; one the insurrection of the pastoral tribes in Googaira,
the other the rebellious movement of some Mahomedan tribes in the

Murree Hills ;* both cases were met with the promptitude and vigor which have distinguished the Punjab administration throughout the crisis, and were speedily suppressed.

5. It is superfluous to advert to the wisdom and energy with which you addressed yourself to the reinforcement of the army before Delhi ; these have become historical facts ; they have, moreover, been placed before His Lordship in fuller detail, in a separate report, and will be more appropriately noticed in replying to it.

6. In conclusion, I am desirous to express His Lordship's grateful sense of the important services rendered by yourself and the Officers named by you. For the wisdom which prompted, and the energy which carried into execution, the measures under review, His Lordship is of opinion that the thanks of Government are eminently due.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

Allahabad,
27th August, 1858. }

(True Copy.)

W. KIRKE,
Superintendent

General Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

FOR 1858-59.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE HOPE PRESS, BY HENRY GREGORY.

1859.

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General Report
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES
FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

SECTION I.

PART I.—JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. In spite of the political troubles of 1857, the amount of litigation was unusually great, for with the end of that year ceased the privilege, hitherto enjoyed by suitors, of bringing forward their claims, for the recovery of debts proved only by bankers' books, within the term of twelve years. For the future, six years was to be the limit. Eager, therefore, to make the most of their time, a crowd of creditors pressed on the courts such claims as the change of law would otherwise have made obsolete. In 1858, when the new bar to litigation had been imposed, a decrease of no less than 20,607 in the number of original suits instituted, compared with the year preceding, occurred; and this abatement was visible in every division in the Punjab. The value of the claims preferred also diminished by nine lakhs of rupees. Out of 66,279 cases on the files of the different courts, only 1,648 remained undecided. Those statistics which are held to indicate the wakeful scrutiny of the judges, are satisfactory: a proportion, equal to 17 per cent of the contested suits, was given in favor of the defendants; the number of compromises was moderate; and the awards in cases referred to arbitrators were sufficiently checked and modified. The average duration of suits was 26 days, and evinces con-

siderable industry and despatch. About two-fifths of all the suits were disposed of in the Tehseeldars' or Small Cause Courts. Towards the end

Changes in law and of the year, certain reforms and modifications of the existing Civil Law in the Punjab, were proposed by the Judicial Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Supreme Government; and although these have not come fully into operation, they may here be briefly noticed. They affect both the law and the procedure prescribed by the Punjab Code, which has for some years regulated civil litigation :—

First.—A further alteration has been made in the statute of limitation. Claims to real property may still be heard any time within twelve years. But six years is to be the limit for suits founded on bonds, bills of exchange, partnership accounts, &c.; and suits founded on bankers' books, disputes between master and servant, and cases regarding marriage, betrothal and maintenance, with some others, cannot be admitted after three years have expired; whilst petty cases, relating to trespass, nuisance, personal grievance, and the like, can only be heard within three months. The object of these reductions is to diminish the opportunity for preferring false or fabricated claims, to prevent the postponement of trials until the cause of action is involved in obscurity from the lapse of time, and to provide for enquiry whilst facts are still comparatively recent.

Secondly.—To improve the character of documentary evidence, it has been provided that no bond for a sum above rupees 50 can be admitted in evidence unless registered.

Thirdly.—As a check on the accounts of bankers, who have long been suspected of imposing on the ignorant agriculturists, who form the bulk of their constituents, the maintenance of a day-book, as well as of a ledger, has been made obligatory. Models of such books are to be circulated, and the ledger alone will not, as heretofore, be accepted as evidence.

Fourthly.—An additional restriction has been placed on the sale of hereditary land in satisfaction of decrees; such sales cannot now take place without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

Lastly.—Certain rules have been laid down regarding breaches of marriage contracts. marriage and betrothal contracts.

Such are the changes of the *law*. Those affecting *procedure* relate to the subject of costs, the language of record, and processes after decision.

2. With regard to *costs*, a revised scale of institution stamps has been adopted, calculated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value of the claim preferred; and the fees payable for summonses have been fixed at the same rate. By these means, the legal costs, which have hitherto borne somewhat heavily on suits for small sums, will be more equitably assessed without serious loss to the State.

3. With regard to the *language of record*, in suits below rupees 100, and above rupees 1,000 value, (which limits have been fixed in order that the experiment may be made both in the lower and higher courts,) officers are obliged to take the depositions of witnesses, and to write their decisions in English, and in their own hand-writing. The direct contact into which the judge is thus brought with suitors and witnesses, the familiarity which he must acquire with their dialect, characters, and modes of thought, the necessity of thorough personal investigation into cases thus thrust upon him, the confidence which he inspires by conducting the enquiry himself—and by excluding the Moonshees of the court from all share in the proceedings, are the arguments in favor of this measure. On the other hand, much extra labor is thrown on the presiding officers, and the experiment cannot yet be pronounced practically successful.

4. With regard to *processes after decision*, two modifications have been made. By the first, decisions of the lower courts, already affirmed by the Commissioners, cannot be appealed to the court of the Judicial Commissioner, though that officer retains the power of reviewing any particular case on his own motion. By the *second*, the rights of decree-holders to the sale proceeds of the property of debtors, sold by order of court, are regulated.

SECTION I.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

5. It will be remembered what effect the events of the mutiny in

Amount of crime. 1857 had upon crime in the Punjab. In some districts, particularly those of the Cis-Sutlej division, much violent and open crime was committed, which was never fully reported. The returns of that year, therefore, do not form a fit standard of comparison. The statistics were affected by political causes, which ceased with the restoration of order, and are but slightly apparent in the returns of 1858. In the latter year, when order had been completely restored, the aggregate of reported crime was greater; 40,083 crimes were registered to 38,401 in 1857. But going back to 1856, we find that, compared with that year, a year undisturbed by extraordinary events, there was a decrease of 316 cases. Crime was, therefore, it may be asserted, less prevalent than in ordinary years. Examining the details, however, we find that there was a slight increase in crimes of the 1st and 2nd degrees of atrocity, taken together; though these were still below the average of 1854 and 1855. The excess is attributable to the greater frequency of crimes against life and property on the frontier, particularly in the Peshawur district, where, especially in 1857, they were unusually few.

6. But in crimes of the 3rd magnitude there was a satisfactory **Decrease of certain crimes.** In 1856, these numbered 18,220; in 1857, 17,876; in 1858, they decreased to 16,004. Highway-robberies were less by 55 than in 1857; and burglaries, thefts and cattle-stealing were also less frequent. This decrease was particularly observable in the Leia division, where the commission of cattle thefts, the favorite offence of the locality, was much rarer than in former years. The aggregate of miscellaneous offences was larger than in the preceding year. Cases of adultery were more numerous; and the Judicial Commissioner doubts if the leniency of our laws, in reference to this crime, does not afford it a certain measure of encouragement—highly offensive to the social feelings of the native community.

7. In all, 56,241 persons were brought to trial; of these, about one-
Result of trials. third were acquitted; 1,628 were committed to the sessions; and the remainder convicted by the District Courts. The average duration of cases in which the Police were employed was 9 days;
Duration of cases. and in those where they were not, 6 days. Nearly

Property recovered. one-third of the property stolen was recovered. The aggregate of crime reported, in proportion to population, was as 1 to ~~the~~ **witnesses.** 323. Of the witnesses, all but about one-tenth of those who gave evidence were dismissed on their first day of attendance. In all these points, the statistics are favorable.

8. The Judicial Commissioner reports that the following ~~Miscellaneous improve-~~ **miscellaneous improvements** have been effected during the past year. Useless records have been destroyed, and a new system of filing those preserved has been prescribed. Orders have been issued to record evidence relating to crimes *at once*, without delaying for the arrest of suspected parties. The Judicial Commissioner has been empowered to deal finally with crimes committed by lunatics. The criminal law, as relating to foreign States, has been more clearly defined ; and the operation of the Mutiny Acts of 1857 has been suspended.

9. In this year also, Mr. Thornton proposed certain reforms in the **Reforms.** penal law of the Punjab, which, having received Sir John Lawrence's sanction, were subsequently put into practice, pending the confirmation of the Supreme Government. They relate chiefly to legalising the more frequent infliction of fines and corporal punishment ; to the combination of these penalties with imprisonment ; and to the limitation of the *term* of imprisonment.

10. It has long been felt that the legal duration of imprisonment ~~Imprisonment, and its~~ **imprisonment**, and its rendered its operation as a punishment both ~~substitutes.~~ **unduly severe, and insufficiently intense.** The family of the criminal was deprived of his support, whilst he himself, well fed and cared for, lost little but his liberty. And, practically, the penalty has not been efficacious in arresting crime, whilst it has greatly increased the sum of punishment. Year by year, the number of criminals in jails has been multiplied, and the State put to vast expense in the construction of prisons, and the maintenance of convicts. The events of 1857 necessitated the delegation to the magistrates of the power to punish, summarily, by fines and stripes ; otherwise the jails would have been over-crowded. Mr. Thornton's paper on the subject being already before the Supreme Government, it is needless here to go into details. Suffice it to say that the general results are these. A scale is authorized, within the limits of which, according to their competency,

the criminal judges are empowered to impose *fine* for all crimes and offences,—making generally an abatement of one-fourth in the term of imprisonment prescribed by the existing law. *Flogging*, up to 40 stripes, is authorized in cases of robbery, theft and the like ; as well as for adultery and crimes of a sensuous character ; and on this account a commutation of imprisonment, not exceeding three months, is allowed. Sentence of *imprisonment* is made obligatory for the most heinous class of offences ; but in minor felonies, and serious misdemeanours, it may or may not be passed according to the nature of the case ; whilst *simple* misdemeanours are primarily punishable by fine alone.

11. In the two first mentioned classes of cases, it may happen that fine or flogging, or both, are superadded to a term of imprisonment. Such are the main features of these reforms. In addition, commutation of prison labor for fine,—hitherto permitted, owing to the inequality of out-door labor as affecting convicts of former respectability, but now rendered unnecessary by the confinement of prisoners sentenced to hard labor within the walls of the jails,—has been abolished. The District Officers have been empowered to decide certain cases which heretofore it was necessary to commit to the Sessions. A modification of Act IV. of 1840 has been made, by which the cases cognizable under the Act are clearly defined and restricted, and authority given to the criminal courts to decide such cases as may be admitted, *on their merits*, with power to suspend the action complained of, to punish by fine the offending, and therewith to reimburse the injured party. Lastly, certain regulations have been devised for checking the infamous practice by which girls of tender age are brought up to become prostitutes. These changes were not introduced until the beginning of 1859, and it is as yet premature to discuss the degree of success which may accrue.

SECTION I.

PART III.—POLICE.

12. During the past year the population of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, (which had been excluded from the general disarmament, which took place on the annexation of the Punjab,) with the exception of the hill districts of Simla and Kangra, were thoroughly disarmed.

The total number of weapons collected was 1,09,669. But the population of the independent Sikh States are not directly affected by this measure.

13. Perhaps the weakest point of our Police system is the impunity frequency of burglary with which simple burglaries and thefts are committed. No doubt this failure is partly attributable to the apathy of the people, and their unwillingness to prosecute. The more general diffusion of wealth, too, may have increased the temptation to these crimes, and the regularity with which they are reported is greater than formerly. But, after making all allowances, the number of such crimes detected and punished, in proportion to the number committed, is unquestionably much below what it ought to be. Attempts have, therefore, been made to identify the tribes in each district to whom rumour imputes burglary and theft as a professional and hereditary pursuit; but success has been but partial.

14. In the Cis-Sutlej States, these crimes have been traced to no particular caste, but are represented as the work of the dissolute and improvident of all sorts, much the same as in Europe. In other districts certain tribes are notorious for crime. To be a Harnee, a Sansee, a Bowriah, men whose ostensible livelihood is procured in hunting and bird-catching, who have no generally fixed abode, yet who nevertheless are often chosen as watchmen,—to be one of these is to be known for many miles round as a born thief and a vagabond. These and others are known to combine in gangs, to assemble by appointment, plan and effect robberies, and then disperse,—baffling detection. Often a share of the plunder goes to the headmen of villages, without whose connivance they could not be safe. If one of them happens to be caught in the toils of the law, his fellows support his family; and many profess to cultivate a piece of land, the better to deceive the police. For some years past, a certain degree of surveillance has been exercised over these notorious tribes, but with little perceptible effect. Experiments are now being made to reclaim them by locating them on waste lands, under police control, in the hope of thus inuring them to steady habits of agricultural labor; and it is also in contemplation to employ, on the canals and railways, under a compulsory system, but with the benefit of wages, the rogues and vagabonds who themselves prefer to prey upon the public to earning their own livelihood. Happily, the

state of things, which at one time obtained in England, is here unknown. The honest laborer can always procure work. But there are hereditary classes, who for generations have been brought up to thieve, and whom to compel to labor is to elevate—not to degrade.

15. During the year some remarkable cases of murder have occurred without the discovery of the criminals. In the Cis-Sutlej States a thief stabbed two of his confederates and wounded two others, summoning them one by one by a known signal. In the Trans-Sutlej States, a man murdered a child merely with the object of increasing his reputation as a supposed wizard. In the Jhelum division, a watchman, who had made himself obnoxious by reporting cases of abduction, was found murdered. In these cases the murderers were not apprehended. On the other hand, after a long impunity, two men were convicted of a murder committed some ten years ago in the Kangra district. On two occasions the Punjab Police have behaved well.

16. On the 31st of August, two disarmed Regiments of Native Infantry at Mooltan. Infantry at Mooltan, the 62nd and the 69th, and a troop of Native Horse Artillery, took alarm at the order of Government, according to which they would be sent to Hindoostan in parties of 20 and 30, and broke out into open mutiny. The Police were posted so as to protect the city and civil lines, and the ferry boats on the Chenab were sunk or removed. When the mutineers fled from the cantonments, detachments of troops were sent in pursuit in different directions, but only one body, under Captain Norgate, came across the fugitives.

17. The Police were more successful. They followed up the mutineers to the southern marshes of the Chenab, where they watched them all night, captured large numbers, and aided Captain Norgate's detachment in the destruction of the remainder. Another large body, who had fled up the Chenab northward, was attacked by the Police of the district and of the Customs Department, who, though at first beaten back, when subsequently reinforced by the yeomanry and peasantry of the country round about, completely annihilated the gang opposed to them. The fate of the unhappy men, who so madly revolted at Mooltan, was indeed miserable. Of 1,323 sepoy, who mutinied, 580 perished by the sword, or by drowning; 719 were captured; of 24 only was

the end doubtful. On this occasion effective aid was given to the Police by some of the agricultural tribes.

18. Again, upwards of 80 fugitive *sepoys*, who had penetrated Apprehension of mu- from the territory of the Maharaja of Cash-
tinzers at Spiti. mere to the borders of Chinese Tartary, were arrested by the police of the Kangra district under Mr. Knox, Assistant Commissioner.

19. The existing strength of the regular Punjab Police, and its expense, will be seen below :—

Strength of all ranks,	11,183 men.
Monthly cost,	Rs. 77,226.
Strength on 1st January, 1858,	11,028 men.
Monthly cost on ditto,	Rs. 76,892.

SECTION I.

PART IV.—JAILS.

20. Owing to the junction of the Delhi and Hissar divisions to the Punjab, 7 jails were added to those already subject to the Local Government. Omitting these, however, which have not yet completely conformed to the prescribed system, there was at the end of 1858 a very marked decrease in the number of prisoners. The total was 10,099, compared with 12,469 in 1857. There has, indeed, been a progressive reduction since 1854, and the number was at the end of the year only 99 in excess of that for which the existing accommodation suffices. The result is satisfactory; the jails will now not be over-crowded, nor recurring expense be necessary for the enlargement of buildings. The change is due to the operation of the new practice of the courts, which has substituted in so great a degree the penalties of fine and flogging for prolonged imprisonment. The full effects are not yet visible, but that the reduction is still going on is apparent from the returns of March, 1859, when the number of prisoners in all the jails, including those of the Delhi territory, had fallen from 12,405 to 12,031. It is probable that in the current year a very considerable decrease will take place. In the expenditure for the year on the old jails, there has been a diminution of rupees 30,000, or £3,000, and the average cost of each prisoner was reduced to Rs. 30-14-3. This low figure is owing

to the cheapness of food. The aggregate expense of all the prisons, old and new, was 4,39,362 rupees, or £43,986, and the average cost Rs. 32-2-11 per head. For all the jails, the rate of mortality is unusually low, being 4·83 per cent; and this low rate would be further reduced if the prisons in the Delhi territory were omitted, the average in the rest of the Punjab being 3·28, whereas it was in 1856 10·10, and in 1857, 6·67. The healthiest prisons are at Bunnoo, Shahpoor, Sealkote and Kohat. In those prisons, which are deemed by the Inspector unhealthy on account of bad accommodation, or of the licence of out-door labor, the rate of mortality ranges from 5·63 at Rhotuck to 13·62 at Peshawar. At Delhi, the high rate of 26·23 was reached, but this is attributed to exceptional causes. It is also believed that the absence of mortality may be due in part to the practice lately introduced of releasing prisoners on payment of a fine, in which way sickly convicts have probably been dismissed. During the year, cholera broke out in the Hoshiarpur jail, and some cases of scurvy occurred at Leia and Huzara. Great pains have been successfully taken to reduce the number of juvenile prisoners, and there is, it is reported, no boy under 12 years of age now in jail. Convict education has received an impulse; the number of prisoners, 2,005, reported at the beginning of the year as being able to read and write, was doubled at the end, and one-third of all the prisoners were under instruction; but the Inspector is not satisfied with this proportion.

21. Jail manufactures have prospered, particularly at Umritsur. **Manufactures.** A total profit of nearly half a lakh of rupees on this account has accrued to Government. In this light, the advantage of the system of intermural labor is very conspicuous. It has, however, as yet been but imperfectly enforced in the jails of the Delhi and Hissar divisions. There, too, hired labor has been too much substituted for prison labor in the performance of menial service. During the year, only 25 prisoners, out of a daily average of 13,652, escaped from jail; and at the end of the year, 14 only remained at large. The Central Jail at Lahore has been placed under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Dallas, for whom a residence in its near vicinity is being built at the public expense. During the year, all the jails but two were visited by the Inspector, Dr. Hathaway, to whose active supervision their gradual improvement is principally due.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND-TAX.

Realization of the 22. The following figures shew the position of the land revenue for 1858-59:—

Demand.	Collected.	Balance uncollected.	Nominal.	Real.
1,51,70,236	1,47,43,388	4,26,848	2,22,223	1,22,042

The real balance does not nearly amount to one per cent. on the total demand. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the demand of rupees 28,462. This, however, is exclusive of the land revenue of the Delhi territory, which amounts to about 40½ lakhs, as will be seen in a subsequent section. In the older provinces, there has been an accession of 1½ lakhs from the lapse of the Hindoor State in the Simla district. In other districts, owing to minor lapses and resumptions, a considerable increase to the aggregate revenue has accrued. On the other hand, reductions, from special causes, or in the ordinary progress of the settlement, have been made. The general result is that the total amount of the rent-roll has not varied considerably, though about 1½ lakhs have been remitted.

Facility of collection. The revenue was collected with ease; coercive processes were rare; in one instance only was the extreme measure of sale resorted to. The seasons were propitious; the fall of rain favorable; the harvest generally abundant. On the other hand, has continued that low citaness of produce. tion of the prices* of produce, which, in a fiscal point of view, is so discouraging to the agricultural population of the Punjab, and which has been so frequently mentioned as necessitating the reduction of a revenue already light. The depression of extreme cheapness is more particularly felt by the cultivators of the low moist lands adjoining ri-

* The prices of wheat varied in different parts of the Punjab, as follows:—

	M. S.	M. S.
Jhelum and Trans-Sutlej Divisions, from	1 6	to 1 13
In the Cis-Sutlej States and other Divisions of the Punjab, from.....	0 32	to 1 8
Delhi and Hisar Divisions from	0 24	to 0 39

In the Punjab, prices have never been less remunerative.

The effect on alluvial land.

the Punjab, and which has been so frequently mentioned as necessitating the reduction of a revenue already light. The depression of extreme cheapness is more particularly felt by the cultivators of the low moist lands adjoining ri-

vers, which suffer from too abundant rain,—whilst in dry seasons, when prices are commonly high, their yield is largest.

23.—During the past year, the revised settlements of the Goojerat Progress of revised and Googaira districts have been completed. settlements.

Those of Mooltan, Shahpoor, Jhelum and Rawul Pindee have been considerably advanced. The expense of these operations is a little above one lakh of rupees. Gradually, that minute and elaborate Doomsday-book, in which are recorded, on an uniform plan,

Of the record of rights. from generation to generation, every hereditary, every acquired, right of peasant proprietors, counted by millions, approaches a termination. Much attention is given to its annual correction,—to the instruction of the Putwarees in whose custody it is

Training of Putwarees. kept,—and to the abbreviation of the forms and statements, in which something of its essence and utility is apt to be lost.

24. In spite of low prices, and the number of Punjabees enlisted, Extension of cultivation. there has been a large increase of cultivation, and many new wells have been sunk. There is reason, indeed, to be-

General contentment. lieve that the agricultural population on the whole were never more prosperous and contented than at present. Something of this is doubtless due to our fiscal administration, to the

Its causes. promptness and liberality with which over assessment has been rectified, to the equality with which the burden of taxation has been distributed. But special causes for the general satis-

Enlistment of Punja. faction have been at work. It is calculated here.

that there are some 60,000 Punjabees in our employ, and that their pay amounts to 72 lakhs, or about half the land-

Their pay. tax. Much of their earnings finds its way back to the homestead of the soldier, so lately a revenue paying yeoman, and goes a long way towards defraying the liabilities of his village.

26. In addition, a large share of the booty from Delhi and Luck- Their plunder. now fell to the Punjabee troops, never backward

in its acquisition; and this, too, is now dispersed abroad in the Punjab, and together with rewards, jageers and pensions, which have been freely granted for good service, has greatly increased the wealth of the community, and lightened their difficulties.

SECTION II.

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND OPIUM.

26. In 1857-58, owing to the dispersion of the camp-followers, who were the chief consumers of spirituous liquors and drugs, there was a falling of in the revenue derived from the excise. During the past year, the collections have risen in the Punjab provinces from rupees 4,80,502 to rupees 4,64,244, being an increase of rupees 38,742.

SECTION II.

PART III.—SALT.

27. In the salt revenue derived from the Cis-Indus and Kohat Customs. Mines, there was the considerable increase of rupees 1,32,211. Indeed, this branch of taxation was never so flourishing, having amounted to rupees 21,22,190. The increase from the Cis-Indus

Influence of cheap sugar on the trade. Mines is not, however, likely to be permanent, but the cheapness of saccharine produce in the eastern districts gave a strong temporary impulse to the trade. The

Kohat Mines. increase from the Kohat Mines has resulted from the discovery of extensive frauds, committed by the native officials Punishment for fraud. in collusion with the Afreedee traders. About 30 delinquents have been punished, and the establishment re-organized. Smuggling is effectually prevented along the Sutlej preventive lines, but still goes on towards the north through the Huzara district.

SECTION I I.

PART IV.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

28. The miscellaneous revenue obtained from canal water rent, miscellaneous revenue. grazing dues, fines, post-office, tribute, &c., for the Punjab provinces, shows a slight decline on the whole. But the income from stamps increased in almost every district, notwithstanding the reduction of the number of civil suits.

The post-office receipts also exhibit an improvement.

29. Compared with the returns for 1857-58; it will be seen that the General results. sum total of the general revenue has varied but little :—

Year.	Land Tax.	Spirits, Drugs, Opium.	Salt.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1857-58, ... {	Rs. 1,47,49,089	4,30,502	19,89,979	20,87,306	1,92,56,876
	£ 1,474,908	43,050	198,997	208,730	1,925,687
1858-59, ... {	Rs. 1,47,43,387	4,64,224	21,22,190	19,14,245	1,92,44,046
	£ 1,474,338	46,422	212,219	191,424	1,924,404
Difference, ... {	Rs. — 5,702	+ 33,722	+ 1,32,211	— 173,061	— 12,630
	£ — 570	+ 3,372	+ 13,221	— 17,306	— 1,233

30. For the sake of comparison, the revenues of the Delhi territory have been excluded from the above statement; but it is proper to state here that they amount to rupees 75,48,277, or £754,827, and that with this addition the annual revenue of the Punjab and its Dependencies exceeds two millions and a half sterling.

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

31. In this department, much must depend on the Normal schools Normal schools. at Lahore and Rawul Pindee, and the one more recently established at Delhi. At these institutions are trained the teachers for what may be called the county and parochial schools. Many of these teachers are unqualified for their duties, and their acquirements, therefore, are tested by their being obliged to go through a certain course of training previous to being confirmed as Government teachers.

32. The principal zillah or county schools are at Umritsur, Ferozepoor, District schools. Simla, and Goojerat. In addition, a school at Delhi, formerly known as the Delhi College, and

maintained by a bequest made by the late Nawab Fuzl Ali, has lately been established. The course of study at these superior schools may be pursued through the medium of the English or the Vernacular languages, at the option of the pupils. It comprises History, Geography and Mathematics, together with the rudiments of Science and Natural Philosophy ; and is similar to that required from candidates for entrance into the Calcutta University.

33. Inferior to these are three classes of schools, in which the **Tehseel schools.** medium of instruction is the Vernacular only. These are the Government Tehseel schools, the village schools, maintained by the cess of one per cent on the land revenue, and the indigenous schools, which are independent of Government control, unless supported by grants in aid. In the last mentioned class, the plan of study is purely native, and the instruction generally rude and vicious. But the machinery of the Educational Department is systematically employed in the creation and improvement of the "Tehseel" and "one per cent" village schools. As regards the Punjab provinces, exclusive of the Delhi territory, (where **Progress.** the organization is still incomplete) the following figures will exhibit the progress made during the past year :—

	1857-58.		1858-59.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Tehseel Schools,	110	6,953	116	8,812
One per cent Village Schools,	1,336	12,024	1,844	24,072
Indigenous Schools,	3,461	26,317	6,173	32,023
Total,	4,923	47,008	8,193	64,907

In the Delhi territory, the number of pupils in the schools under Government control is reported to be about 3,500, but the next returns

will probably show a large increase. It will be observed that, whilst there has been a slight increase in the number of pupils at the Tehseel schools, the attendance at the one per cent schools has been doubled. Still the Character of village schools latter are far from being in a satisfactory condition. Until lately many have been confined to mosques, and have been mere seminaries for the propagation of Islamism. Many of the teachers are ill paid and incompetent ; and it will take time to mature the reforms which are indispensable. There has been no opposition on the part of the people to the spread of education. In some instances it has been eagerly sought ; though generally its progress is suffered with the apathy of ignorance.

34. During the past year, the Local Government has enjoined upon Visitation and inspection the divisional and district authorities a more active visitation and inspection of the schools, which are certain to draw encouragement from their influence.

Cost of education. 35. The expenditure for 1858-59, is as follows :—

Expended by Government,	Rs. 1,69,100
Expended from the one per cent fund,.....	Rs. 1,16,691
	<hr/>
	Rs. 2,85,791

Of the Government expenditure, rupees 8,054 went in grants in aid of Mission schools. of Mission schools, which are usually in a very efficient state.

36. Books to the number of nearly 40,000, realizing some 6,100 Rs., have been sold. About the same sum is to be devoted to the gratuitous distribution of books.

Female Education. 37. Female education has yet scarcely begun in these provinces.

38. The department has recently sustained a severe loss by the death of the Director, Mr. W. D. Arnold, under whom it was first organized, and from whose ability and character its future development might have been confidently expected.

39. He has been succeeded, for the present, by Lieutenant E. H. Paske, who has previously had some experience of the affairs of the Department. The exertions of Lieutenant Holroyd, one of the Inspectors, also deserve mention.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

40. The condition of the finances during the past year has not permitted any considerable expenditure on internal improvements, with the exception of the Baree Doab Canal, for the progress of which full provision has been made. But the necessity of providing shelter for the force of European troops now in the Punjab, has led to a large outlay on barracks and other military works.

PART I.—ROADS.

41. The Grand Trunk Road between Delhi and Umballa is not yet perfectly completed. The great streams near Umballa, such as the Guggur and Markunda, the broad sandy beds and periodical floods of which present great engineering difficulties, are still unbridged. It is, however, in contemplation to construct permanent bridges as soon as practicable, and a Civil Engineer has been deputed to take sections across the whole country between the road and the hill range, in order that the water way of these costly viaducts may be accurately calculated. Over all the minor streams, temporary wooden bridges have been thrown. With the exception of about three miles, the whole section has received two coats of metal, and a third coating is now being laid on. It may now, indeed, be said that every possible measure has been taken to remove the obstacles, which have heretofore made this section about the worst for travelling along the whole of the Grand Trunk Road.

42. The sub-divisions of the road, extending respectively between Umballa and the Sutlej, and between Loodiana and Ferozepoor, have been long completed; but during the past year, a third coat of metal has been in course of consolidation.

43. The sanction of the Supreme Government has lately been received to the re-construction of the old line of road between the Sutlej and Beas rivers. For this work, a lakh of rupees has been allowed, and it is hoped that it will not take longer than one year to finish. The line thus adopted will pass close to the towns of Phugwara and Jullunder, and, though not actually the shortest, is that best adapted both to the military and

commercial wants of the country. When this section is finished, there will be one continuous metalled road from Delhi to Lahore.

44. The section from the Beas to Lahore is being coated with a fourth layer of metal, and is otherwise in excellent order.

45. On the whole, the prospect of permanently completing the portion of the Grand Trunk Road under the Punjab Government, is now favorable; the construction of the large bridges near Umballa, and the metalling of the line between the Beas and the Sutlej, will make travelling as easy as on other parts of this magnificent highway. Unmetalled branch roads have been made, connecting the military hill stations of Kussowlee and Dugshai with the Hindoostan and Thibet Road. But the extension of this line has otherwise been discontinued from want of funds.

46. Operations with the view of making the Lahore and Peshawar road fit for traffic, for which purpose the sum of 11½ lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned, have been continued during the year; the expenditure has amounted to rupees 81,000.

47. A project has been submitted by Major Robertson for driving a tunnel under the bed of the Indus. It met with the approbation of Sir John Lawrence, who was willing to allow the construction of an experimental shaft. But the sanction of the Supreme Government has been withheld from considerations of finance. It is proposed, however, to station a Steam Gun Boat at Attock. Gun Boat to ply between Attock and the opposite bank. Still, some permanent means of crossing the Indus is greatly to be desired, and is the first military necessity of the Punjab.

48. During the past year, the total expenditure on roads, in the Punjab, amounts to rupees 6,95,906.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

49. On the 8th of February, 1859, the ceremony of turning the first sod of the railway from Umritsur to Mooltan line. was performed by Sir John Lawrence, who had so long advocated its construction. Since then, the work has been

energetically prosecuted under the directions of the Chief Engineer of the railway, Mr. Brunton. The physical adaptation of the country, its flatness, freedom from streams, from depressions and acclivities, have been formerly described at length. The northern terminus is at Umritsur, and this will be so constructed as to admit of a through traffic from Delhi, whence, it is hoped, that in time a line will be made by the same Company now laboring at Lahore. From Umritsur to Lahore the line is straight and uninterrupted. Already the earthwork may be said to be completed, save where it has purposely been delayed in the immediate vicinity of the station plots at Umritsur and Lahore. At Lahore, the

Lahore station. station has so been made as to admit of through traffic to Peshawur and Mooltan. This will be the main passenger station, and will be made defensible against any sudden attack. Here, too, will be the workshops, engine sheds, and spare carriages. But there will be also at Meean Meer a small passenger station. From Lahore, the line, for very many miles, running parallel with the proposed direction of the Baree Doab Canal, the railway follows the central ridge of the Doab; and though this is now barren and depopulated, it is not only raised above the drainage of the country, and consequently by far the cheaper route, but the time will undoubtedly come when, fertilized by the great canal, its favorable soil will be studded with villages, and reclaimed by their inhabitants. It seems made for a railway. Not a morass, not a stream, or valley or hill, interposes until the approach to Mooltan, where there is a mild descent. At Mooltan, as well as elsewhere, the selection of the site of the terminus has been fixed after a thorough consideration of all the engineering and military circumstances. Little has yet been done towards the actual construction of the line between Mooltan and Lahore. But contracts have been given for the erection of bungalows for the Engineers, and for sinking wells. The whole of the materiel for the permanent way of this part of the line has left Kurrachee some time, and is expected soon at Mooltan; whilst the rolling stock and other machinery, necessary to the opening of the line between Umritsur and Lahore, have already been indented for.

50. Making every allowance for the unforeseen delays with which prospects of complete such undertakings are beset, there is reason to believe that the hope, of the railway from Umritsur to Mooltan being in working order within four years, is not un-

founded. And long before that time, the steam boats of the Railway Company will be running between Mooltan and Kotree, whence the railway to Kurrachee will complete the steam communication to the sea.

51. The total expenditure in India on the Punjab railway up to the 30th April, 1859, amounted to rupees 3,39,465.

PART III.—CANALS.

52. This great work, for a considerable part of its distance, is now ~~Barat~~ ~~Boab~~ Canal. nearly complete. On the 11th April, 1859, seven and a half years after the first sod was turned, water was for the first time admitted into its channel. The majority of the more costly and difficult works,—the deep cutting through the boulder encumbered bank of the Ravee—the masonry dam 500 feet long at the head—the extensive dams across the mountain streams which interrupt the course of the canal—the numerous rapids and falls required to graduate the slope of the country,—have been finished; the remainder approach completion. The total length of the canal and its branches, as projected, from the head to the point about 56 miles above Mooltan, where it rejoins the Ravee, is 466 miles; and the total estimate of expense amounts to rupees 1,35,85,502. It is anticipated that by the end of the present year, the canal will be opened to Lahore; and including the Lahore and Kusoor branches, with escapes and lock channels, hill torrent and other cuts, a distance of 200 miles, will be included in the immediate operations. During the past year, considerable progress has been made, and a sum of rupees 10,02,445 has been spent.

53. The total expenditure, from the commencement to the 30th April, 1859, amounts to rupees 77,53,165; but the sum actually devoted to the works, exclusive of establishments and contingencies, is a little short of 70 lakhs.

54. Irrigation is now given direct from the upper part of the canal. ~~Miscellaneous~~ works In connection with the canal, several hundred connected with this canal. miles of roads and fences have been constructed; and trees, in which the country is very deficient, have been planted to the number of a quarter of million. Captain Dyas, the Director of Canals in the Punjab, under whose superintendence the surveys were made,

the works planned, the establishment organized, and the grand design from year to year developed, has now been compelled by sickness to leave the country. The same cause has deprived the administration of the services of Captain Crofton, the Superintendent of the Canal, who also from first to last has taken a prominent part in the execution of the project. These Officers, however, remained to see the consummation of their long-sustained labors in the opening of the canal, and to receive the public acknowledgments of the Supreme Government for their services.

55. These canals have recently been distinguished as the upper Inundation canals. and lower Sutlej Divisions, under separate Executive Officers. In the upper division, the Khanwah Canal is complete. Masonry outlets and village cuts are being constructed. The Dourana Lungana Canal is also nearly finished. The extension of the Sohag and the repair of the Kutora Canal have been delayed for want of funds ; but as these canals, together with the Khanwah, form one system of irrigation—indispensable to the fertilization of a large tract of once flourishing country, and as the expenditure involved is not considerable, early attention will be given to their re-construction. On the timely clearance from the silt annually deposited in the Mooltan canals of the lower division, much of the cultivation of the district depends. This work is performed by statute labor, in lieu of which a commutation in money is allowed to be paid. It is necessary to see that the canals are kept in proper order, and made available for irrigation, that the fines paid in lieu of labor are expended on permanent improvements, and that the laborers are not unjustly treated, or unduly detained. With these objects, during the present year, new rules, giving the Executive Officers additional powers, have been framed. The total expenditure on the inundation canals has been rupees 51,519. On the Indus canals, principally for charges of clearance, and on account of repairs to the Manka Canal, the expenditure amounted to rupees 43,947.

56. The existence of the Huslee Canal gradually draws to a close, Huslee Canal. as the Barea Doab Canal approaches its completion. During the past year, the estimated revenue amounted to rupees 87,388, the cost of maintenance being rupees 29,695.

Total expenditure on The total expenditure on canals in the canals. Punjab, up to 30th April, 1859, amounts to rupees 88,00,630.

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

57. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 16,65,097, nearly 13 lakhs Accommodation of troops. have been devoted to the accommodation of troops. Barracks have been commenced at Rawul Pindee, Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan, Ferozepoor and Lahore, though at the two last named stations little has yet been done.

58. The temporary barracks at Attock and Campbellpoor have been Iron barracks. completed, those at Umritsur are nearly finished. At Mooltan six temporary iron barracks are now occupied by troops, and five additional ones are in course of construction. At Lahore also, iron barracks of a more permanent sort, having the improvement of a central dining hall, are in course of erection, for a wing of European cavalry, and one of infantry. At Kussowlie two double storied barracks, which had stood for two years only, have been destroyed by fire. At Delhi. Delhi, the palace, and certain native buildings, in which the troops are quartered, have been adapted, as far as possible, for their convenience ; but no general plan for the permanent military occupation of the city has yet been designed. The sum spent in fortifications is not large. The fort at Attock, which commands the road as it crosses the Indus, a little below its confluence with the Cabul river, has been improved, and a powder magazine added. Provision has also been made for mounting heavy guns on the ramparts of Selimgurh at Delhi.

59. The buildings of the arsenal at Ferozepore, estimated to cost Ferozepoor arsenal. 9½ lakhs of rupees, approach completion, but certain exterior defences remain to be designed.

Total expenditure on 60. The total expenditure on military works during the year 1858-59, amounts to rupees 12,98,292, and on miscellaneous, to rupees 3,66,805.

61. But little metalled roadway has been constructed ; but earthen District roads. roads to a length of 2,000 miles have been made. In the district of Sealkote, nearly 400 miles of village intercommunication have thus been opened out. In the Jhelum division, about 750 miles have been made ; in the Leia division 376 ; in the Mooltan division, 415. The expenditure in constructing these roads has amounted to rupees 78,395.

62. During the past year, local committees of public improvement Miscellaneous public have been organized for each district, and rules drawn up for their observance. They initiate works.

all local projects, the cost of which is defrayed from the road, ferry, local
Local committees or agency, prison labor, and municipal funds.
ganized.

The total expenditure on miscellaneous works, comprising the construction and fortification of revenue and police posts, bridges, wells, tanks, drains and such like, as per margin, has amounted to Rs. 2,13,351; and of this sum, rupees 1,41,707 were drawn from local funds. These funds are just now rich, shewing a balance in hand of rupees 14,35,140.

208 Drain bridges.

6 Tehseels.

28 Supply depôts.

17 Thanahs.

25 Seraics.

83 Wells.

23 Tanks.

4 School houses.

Miscellaneous petty works.

Total expenditure on public works during the year 1858-59 :—

Works.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Previous Expenditure.	Total.
1st.—Roads,	5,51,619	6,95,906	1,18,26,008	1,30,73,533
2nd.—Canals,	12,70,000	11,21,375	88,71,413	1,12,62,788
3rd.—Miscellaneous,	71,471	3,66,805	28,29,329	32,67,605
4th.—Military, ...	11,40,976	12,98,292	1,34,96,261	1,59,35,529
Total, ... {	Rs. 30,34,066	34,82,378	3,70,23,011	4,35,39,455
	£ 303,406	348,237	3,702,301	4,353,945

These figures include the Delhi territory.

64. In addition, numerous works of public utility have been constructed by private individuals to the amount of a lakh and a half of rupees.

65. The following officers, serving in the Public Works' Department, merit special commendation for their exertions during the past year :—

CAPTAIN C. W. HUTCHINSON.

MAJOR H. RIGBY.

MAJOR A. ROBERTSON.

CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR.

- CAPTAIN A. W. GARNETT.
- CAPTAIN W. HENDERSON. •
- CAPTAIN C. POLLARD.
- CAPTAIN H. HYDE.
- CAPTAIN H. ROSE.

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CANAL DEPARTMENT.

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- CAPTAIN J. H. DYAS, ... *Director.*
- CAPTAIN J. CROFTON, ... *Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.*
- CAPTAIN H. GULLIVER, *Executive Engineer.*
- LIEUTENANT R. HOME, *Ditto ditto.*
- MR. A. CROMMELIN, ... *Ditto ditto.*
- MR. J. D. SMITH, ... *Superintendent, Workshops, Baree Doab Canal.*
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SECTION V.—POST-OFFICE.

66. Under this section there is little to record, except the usual District posts. comparative statement of letters despatched through the district posts, which is given below :— •

Year.	Total number of covers delivered.	Total number of covers returned undelivered.	Grand Total number of letters sent to District Post-Offices.
1857-58,.....	2,52,332	14,090	2,66,422
1858-59,.....	4,28,294	58,640	4,86,934
Increase,.....	1,75,962	44,550	2,20,512

67. The large increase of correspondence is owing to the restoration of correspondence of political quietude. But the fact, that, since the correspondence has been trebled since 1855-56, will illustrate the eagerness with which the postal arrangements

have been made use of, and may also be taken as no unfair indication of the progress of education.

68. The Government bullock train now runs from Lahore to Peshawur; three carts carrying 12 maunds, or nearly lbs. 1,000, start daily, and about half the same weight is returned from the north. The train is also available for European troops.

SECTION VI—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

69. Telegraphic communication has, during the year under report been completed to Mooltan; thence it extends without a break to Kurra-chee. A station has also been opened at the important city of Umritsur, and a branch line of wire has been established for the convenience of the Lieutenant-Governor between Rawul Pindie and Murree. Another branch line has been opened from Umballa to Simla, where the headquarters of the Commander-in Chief are usually during the hot season. Owing to the completion of the electric cable over the Sutlej, the station at Phillor has been transferred to Attock. The total expenditure in this department has been rupees 63,422; the receipts, rupees 16,978.

SECTION VII—MARINE.

70. The river navigation of the Punjab is all that has to be noticed under this head. The gradual and certain increase of the traffic on the Indus, which has gone on from year to year, and which was larger than ever during the calamitous year of the mutiny, has, during the year under report, reached its highest range, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Boats.	Maunds.	Tons.
1857-58,	3,548	11,79,495	42,125
1858-59,	3,965	13,96,397	49,871
Increase,	417	2,16,902	7,746

Considering that the total traffic was in 1855 represented by 932 tons, the prodigious development, which has occurred during the last four years, is well worthy of remark. Great activity has been excited ; and no less

Boats. than 200 boats were this year constructed at Wuzerabad, and sent to Mooltan for sale. But in addition to the native craft, which have probably not altered in shape since Alexander the Great sailed down the Indus, steamers of light draught and great power, tugging behind them several barges at a time, have made their

Steamers of Oriental appearance on this historic river, under the Inland Transit Company, auspices of the Oriental Inland Transit Company, and inaugurate a future unknown to its ancient annals. The particular plan, however, on which the steamers and barges are constructed, has not proved in practice so successful as could be desired.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

71. The figures subjoined exhibit the financial results of the past Results of the year. year, as compared with its predecessor :—

		1857-58.	1858-59.
Income,.....	Rs.	2,05,30,710	2,81,84,679
	£	20,58,071	2,818,467
Expenditure,...	Rs.	1,78,78,177	1,95,53,182
	£	1,787,817	1,955,318
Surplus,	Rs.	26,52,538	8,631,497
	£	2,65,253	8,63,149

From the expenditure, the cost of the regular army and of the construction of cantonments has, as is usual, been excluded, but all other expenses are comprised in the above statement. In it also are included

Surplus from the the increase of income and expenditures consequent
Delhi territory. on the annexation of the Delhi territory to the
Punjab provinces.

The income amounts to rupees 70,56,806, or £705,630,—the expenditure to rupees 26,01,483, or £260,148. The surplus, therefore, accruing from the Delhi territory is rupees 44,55,317, or £445,531, nearly half a million sterling.

Surplus from the Punjab. 72. The surplus, however, for the older territory is rupees 41,76,180, or £417,618, which is the largest which has accrued since 1853-54.

73. The reduction in the expenditure of these provinces, in 1858-59, amounts to nearly seven and a half lakhs. But, about two lakhs of this retrenchment are attributable to the stoppage of the public works, caused by the general financial pressure.

74. The local military charges, which rose considerably during 1857-58, have been reduced by about 7½ lakhs, but still remain for the older provinces some 18 lakhs in excess of the charges for 1855-56, and inclusive of Delhi run up to 70 lakhs.

75. There has been a considerable drain on account of the repayment of the Punjab 6 per cent loan, of which about 7 lakhs have yet to be redeemed.

76. In the last report, doubts were expressed with regard to revival of that source of supply which is derived from supply bills. But it will be seen from the following figures that mercantile confidence has been completely re-established, and that this necessary support to our finances has not broken down. In 1857-8, the supply bills amounted only to 20 lakhs; during the past year they have exceeded rupees 1,20,90,000. Of this sum, about 20 lakhs are drawn upon Bombay and the North-Western Provinces,—but the great bulk on Calcutta. The specie thus secured has been of vital consequence; no remittance has been received from Bombay since October 1858, and from the North-Western Provinces only 9½ lakhs. There is, however, much irregularity in the supply from bills. In the rainy season, when trade is slack, this resource almost entirely fails. There is then, too, a simultaneous cessation of the influx of land revenue. Hence there is always the risk of a deficit in the autumn. To prevent this, remittances from one of the presidencies are indispensable.

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Signature: _____

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80. It was calculated roughly in the report for 1857-58, that the Comparison with past expenditure for the Punjab provinces, including the Delhi territory, will not, in ordinary years, exceed three millions and a quarter sterling. These anticipations have not yet been realized. The income for the past year under the heads shown above, together with the large cash balance of 1857-58, exceeded five millions and a half sterling; and the cash balance at the end of the year is barely equal to the sum which it is necessary to hold in reserve. Possibly the ensuing year may show some civil and military reductions; but, on the other hand, the railway demands will largely increase.

81. Offices of Account and Audit have now been established at Lahore; and, under the superintendence of Mr. H. D. Sandeman and Mr. W. J. Raynor respectively, have much contributed to promote regularity in matters of finance, to the satisfaction of the Local Government.

82. The unadjusted advances from the several treasuries have been reduced from 37½ to 20 lakhs.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

83. Owing to financial pressure, no new churches have been built. In the present year the sanction of the Supreme Government was accorded to the completion of the Peshawur church, which had been delayed pending the erection of the barracks. It is now in contemplation to construct a church at Mooltan, where there is a considerable force of European troops. A grant in aid of private subscriptions, for the erection of a small church at Abbottabad, has been made. The roof of the fine church at Umballa has been greatly injured by a violent hurricane. No increase has yet been made to the staff of chaplains, notwithstanding the large number of European troops at present quartered in the Punjab provinces. More chaplains are urgently needed.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

84. The political annals of 1858-59 are unusually barren, and happily none but peaceful events will have to be narrated.

85. Our friendly relations with Cabul have endured; but the mission, under the conduct of Major Lumsden, which had been deputed to Kandahar, returned in the summer of 1858. With its retirement, the subsidy of a lakh of rupees a month, which had been allowed to the Dost during its residence, ceased to be paid, as had previously been agreed. The death of Hyder Khan, the heir apparent, has placed Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Kandahar, next in succession to the Dost. The value which the Ameer sets on our alliance has been manifested by his decisive discouragement of a visit proffered by Monsieur Khanikhoff, a Russian agent who had arrived at Herat. Our own policy has been intimated by the Governor-General declaring the Koorum river the boundary of British dominion. For the rest, no opportunity has been lost of interchanging civilities, and, at the request of the Ameer, a riding elephant has been presented to His Highness.

86. On the long line of the north-western frontier, almost perfect tranquillity has been maintained. The frequency of the thefts committed in the Dehra Ghazee Khan district, at one time led to the imposition of police restrictions on members of the low lived Soliman Kheyl tribe, men who in the cold weather descend to the plains for the sake of good wages; and more lately the peace of Bunnoo has been disturbed by a Wuzerees raid. With these exceptions, unwanted quiet has reigned on the border.

87. The important services rendered by the great chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej chiefs. Cis-Sutlej States during the year of the mutiny, have already been recorded. Now must be recorded the manner in which the British Government, in its hour of triumph, has testified its gratitude.

88. To the Maharaja of Puttiala has been granted in perpetuity the Narnoul division of the Jhujjur territory, valued at £20,000 per annum; also jurisdiction over the small state of Bhudour, which His Highness had long desired to obtain; and a remission of the annual commutation tax to which he was subject, amounting to rupees 5,265.

89. To the Raja of Jheend has been assigned the hereditary title to the Dadree territory, estimated at £10,300 per annum, together with 13 villages in the Koolaran pergunnah with a rental of £1,381 per annum.

90. On the Raja of Nabha a portion of the Jhujjar territory, valued at £10,600 per annum, has been bestowed in perpetuity.

91. Certain minor favors have also been conceded, and titular distinctions and ceremonial observances have been awarded. In return, the chiefs are bound to render civil and military service when required by Government.

92. The magnitude of these rewards is not more than proportionate to the importance of the co-operation given at a most critical time by these powerful auxiliaries.

93. The troops of the Maharaja of Puttiala were further engaged on our side, during 1858, in the campaign which ended in the restoration of the Maharaja of Gwalior.

94. The loans, amounting to 6 lakhs of rupees, made by Puttiala and Nabha, are still unredeemed.

95. To the Alloowalia Raja, who took under his personal command a force of 2,000 men to Oude, and bore his part in six different actions, a considerable estate in that territory has been allotted. He has there become a principal Talookdar.

96. The contingent sent by the Maharaja of Cashmeer to the siege of Delhi was composed of the following troops :—

Artillery,	...	...	...	...	...	140
Cavalry,	...	...	...	...	...	160
Infantry,	...	...	...	...	...	2,267

This force returned to Jummoo in April, 1858. Whilst on service they behaved well; the men are reported to be tall, well made, and not wanting in courage, but better fitted for infantry than cavalry. In acknowledgment of the aid which he afforded, jewels and horses, to the value of £10,000, are about to be presented to His Highness. The Maharaja himself intends sending for the acceptance of Her Majesty a costly selection of the choicest fabrics of Cashmeer.

97. One of the latest acts of Sir John Lawrence before resigning his office, was to compose the long-standing feud between the reigning chief, and his cousin, the Raja Jowahir Singh. The latter is the son of the Raja Dhian Sing, long the prime minister

of the Lahore State, through whose influence, mainly, Golab Sing rose to sovereignty in the hills. After his father's death, Jowahir Sing held a considerable fief in the Jummoo territory, but was expelled by his uncle Golab Sing in 1856. Since then he has never ceased to intrigue, and, dreaded by the Maharaja, was also a cause of anxiety to the Punjab Administration, because many discontented spirits looked to him to light up that flame of civil contention at which their best hopes are kindled. Sir John Lawrence obtained the permission of the Supreme Government to mediate between the relatives; and it was finally agreed that Jowahir Sing, on condition of residing at Umballa, or any where east of it, should receive from the Maharaja a lakh of rupees per annum, one-half to be inherited by his male offspring; and the terms of this contract have accordingly been carried out.

98. The valley of Cashmeer, which had been closed to European Travellers since the mutiny, has this year been again thrown open.

99. Of the independent hill states about Simla, that of Hindoor, or Nalagurh, the revenues of which are estimated at rupees 64,570, has lapsed to the British Government, owing to the death of Raja Bijeh Sing, in 1856, without legitimate heirs. He left three natural sons, who, on account of the services of their father during the Goorkha war, on the rejection of their claims to the succession, received an increase to their jageers.

100. The young Raja of Sirmoor, now about 16 years of age, has been permitted to assume the direct management of the affairs of his territory, which under his father had fallen into confusion. For their services during the crisis of 1857, several of the hill chiefs have been distinguished by honorary titles and investitures. For some time past, the position of affairs in Bussahir has attracted anxious attention. This state, rescued in 1815 from the grasp of the Goorkhas, was restored by us to the legitimate Raja. He was then a minor, and being opposed by the hereditary Wuzeers of the State, met with difficulties in his administration, which during a long reign he never wholly overcame. He died in 1850,—leaving his son still in his boyhood, and under the guardianship of his widow, a clever but abandoned and intriguing woman. An attempt made to form a regency failed, and one of our own native

officials was then deputed with orders to effect a money assessment in the simplest form practicable. The amount, however, was pitched far too high, and had speedily to be reduced. The new system also was from the first unpopular, and strongly opposed by the hereditary Wuzoers. On the occurrence of the mutinies, therefore, the Raja directed that the revenue should be taken, as of old, in kind. But the change was incautiously made, much confusion resulted, and the treasury soon became empty. Then again the Raja would gladly have reverted to cash collections, but the Wuzoers resisted, and the breach between the two parties grew daily wider. About this time, the alleged hostility of the Raja's illegitimate brother, a man of debauched and violent character, induced the Lahore authorities to order his arrest, but without effect. Both the Wuzoers and the vacillating Raja were alternately accused of protecting him. Again, several petitions, representing the peculation and misconduct of the officials about the Raja, were given in. Thus there are several elements of discord and danger,—the imbecile Raja, misled by mischievous and venal counsellors,—his intriguing mother,—his drunken and unscrupulous brother,—and the refractory Wuzoers, round whom were rallied a large portion of the malcontent population.

101. Bussahir is a strong mountainous tract, extending for many miles to the north of Simla. It is intersected by the Hindoostan and Thibet road, and any general disturbance was, if possible, to be averted. Accordingly, towards the middle of April, 1859, Mr. Barnes, Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, visited the country, with orders either to reconcile the contending parties, or to take measures for the temporary introduction of British authority. The Commissioner found the province much distracted. The popular party, the "Doom," as they were called, had for ten months abandoned their homes, assembling in the field in passive insurrection, and occasionally committing violent outrages. The official, or "Dhao" party, had already been worsted and expelled. The Raja's brother had openly joined the "Doom," and the Raja himself, with his usual fickleness, now pretended to accede to the popular wishes. Gradually, all parties were assembled unarmed before the Commissioner, who was for some days engaged in the investigation of the grievances alleged by the people. At last, being convinced that their complaints were in the main founded on justice, he promised the concession of their

demands, viz., the collection of the revenue in kind, the strict scrutiny of the state accounts, the amercement of official defaulters, the limitation of the number of executive Wuzzeers, the exclusion of the Ranees and the Raja's brother from power, and the dismissal of an official who had made himself peculiarly obnoxious. The Doom then dissolved, and the people dispersed quietly to their homes. The Raja also professed himself satisfied, and it now remains to be seen if the measures thus taken will secure to Bussahir the benefits of internal peace.

102. On the 3rd October, 1858, died the reigning Nawab of Bhatulpoor. He was peaceably succeeded by his eldest son, Ruheem Yar Khan, who has been invested with the customary presents on the part of the British Government.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

103. In this chapter there is little to relate worthy of special Military notice. Few changes have taken place, and but few movements have occurred, amongst the troops serving under the orders of the Punjab Government, during the year 1858-59. All recruiting has been stopped, and reduction has steadily progressed.

Return of Punjab regiments from Hindoostan. 104. The 1st, 2nd and 4th regiments of Punjab Infantry returned to the province from service in Hindoostan.

105. Of the regiments of the Punjab irregular force, which have been employed in Hindoostan since the breaking out of the rebellion, the 1st and 2nd cavalry, 5th Punjab, and the 1st, 2nd and 3d regiments of Sikh Infantry still remain there.

106. Three Sikh Companies of artillery, raised in 1857 for service at Delhi, returned to the Punjab. The Companies were broken up, and the native officers and men were absorbed in the mounted police and organized police battalions.

107. The 2nd Sikh cavalry at Delhi were relieved by the 4th Miscellaneous reliefs Sikh cavalry from Lahore. The former corps and movements of troops. has since done good service in Rohilkund.

108. The 6th Punjab infantry relieved the 10th at Dera Ismael Khan, which regiment is now cantoned at Peshawur; the 8th Punjab infantry moved from Peshawur to Kohat. The 9th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th

and 20th regiments marched for Hindoostan, and many of these regiments have since been actively engaged against the rebels.

109. Four guns of the artillery, Punjab irregular force, were detached to Hindoostan, and have been employed against the rebels.

~~Peshawur~~ mountain train. 110. The Peshawur Mountain train battery has been incorporated with the Punjab irregular force.

111. A few Malwa Sikhs in the 10th Punjab infantry, at Dera Ismail Khan, conspired against the State; the conspiracy in 10th Punjab infantry at Dera Ismail Khan. conspiracy was detected, and a searching enquiry was made into the affair, and into the state of the troops at Dera Ismail Khan, by Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B. The result of the enquiry was satisfactory, and shewed that the conspiracy was confined to one particular class, in the 10th regiment only. No capital punishments were deemed necessary; a few men were punished by transportation beyond the seas, whilst others were dismissed the service. The principal conspirator, however, a Jemadar of the 10th Punjab infantry, escaped, and is supposed to have found refuge amongst the independent hill tribes in the neighbourhood of Dera Ismail Khan. The primary object of the conspirators was, apparently, to seize the fort, which is the dépôt for ordnance stores of the Punjab irregular force, and which has hitherto been held by native troops. To guard in future against similar attempts, and to baffle the hopes of the disaffected, a European garrison of 100 men now occupies the place.

112. During the course of the enquiry into the affair, the native commandant of the 6th police battalion was murdered by his native adjutant. The murderer is supposed to have been actuated by private motives only. He was immediately seized, tried by a commission under the orders of Brigadier General Chamberlain, and executed in the presence of the troops at the station, within a few hours after the perpetration of the murder.

113. The numerical strength of the Punjab infantry regiments, ~~Reductions.~~ both old and new, is being reduced to 600 privates; but no reduction has been made in the commissioned and non-commissioned grades.

114. The disarmed Hindoostanee regiments* at Meean Meer and Peshawur, were disbanded and sent to their homes. At Mooltan, owing, it is believed, to misapprehension of the intentions of Government towards them, the 62nd and 69th N. I., which had been disarmed in 1857, broke into open mutiny, attacked the European regiment, and endeavoured to seize the guns of the royal battery. They were repulsed with great slaughter. The 11th Punjab infantry, under the command of Captain Dennis, behaved admirably on the occasion, and showed an excellent spirit. The great mass of the two regiments were destroyed in cantonments, and those who escaped for the time, and made for the Bhawalpore territory, were brought in from day to day by the police, and were executed.

* The 5th Cavalry.
8th ditto.
16th Native Infy.
24th ditto.
27th ditto.
35th ditto.
39th ditto.
49th ditto.
64th ditto.

Disarmed Hindoostanee regiments in the Punjab. Outbreak among those at Mooltan.

115. The fragments of the 3rd, 36th and 61st regiments of native formation of "Loyal infantry, which remained behind when those Poorbeeah regiment." corps mutinied and broke away from Jullunder, were embodied; and now form a corps styled the "Loyal Poorbeeah regiment."

116. A wing of the 4th, the 83rd, 58th, and 59th regiments of native Hindoostanee troops were re-armed; and are now re-armed, and serving. employed at different stations in the province.

117. Four regiments of Sikh cavalry, and seventeen regiments of Punjab infantry, raised during the mutinies, under the orders of the Supreme Government, were transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The "Loyal Poorbeeah regiment" was likewise made over to the Commander-in-Chief.

118. A regiment of Goorkhas was formed in Huzara, by the transfer of men of this class from Punjab infantry and police battalions. It is styled the "Huzara Goorkha battalion."

119. An abstract return of the irregular and police force, and a memorandum of the cost for the year 1858-59, will be found in the appendix. The latter statement is exclusive of the cost of arms, ammunition and clothing.

120. The troops serving under the Punjab Government consist of present strength of four native companies of artillery, which garrison the frontier forts, and man 3 light field batteries of 18 guns; two mountain train batteries of 14 guns; 5 regiments of Light Cavalry; 2 regiments of Mooltanee cavalry; 11 regiments of Punjab and Sikh infantry; one mixed regiment (Guide Corps), cavalry and infantry; one regiment of Goorkhas; nine battalions of organized police; 49 troops of mounted police; 8,588 horse levies; and 4,846 foot levies. Of the horse levies, 1,173 are still serving in Hindoostan.

Total of all branches, 36,840.

Commendation of officers. 121. The conduct of the following officers during the year entitles their names to conspicuous mention :—

Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B.

CAVALRY.

Major W. T. Hughes, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.
Major S. Browne, Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

SIKH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gordon, ... Commanding 1st regiment.
Captain R. Renny, Commanding 3rd regiment.

PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Major J. L. Vaughan, Commanding 5th regiment.

SIKH CAVALRY.

(Now under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.)
Captain L. B. Jones, Commanding 1st regiment.

MOOLTANEE CAVALRY.

Major C. Cureton.

PUTHAN HORSE.

Lieutenant A. Vivian.

Major S. Jackson, Commanding Lahore Light Horse.

NEW REGIMENTS PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Captain J. F. Stafford, Commanding 7th Punjab Infantry.

CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

Captain Younghusband. | Captain Tronson.

Lieutenant Hayley.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.
AGRICULTURE.

122. Through the exertions of Mr. Prinsep, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture. of Sealkote, something has been done in that district towards interesting the people in the cultivation of flax, but flax. elsewhere there has been no movement. The fact is that, owing to the absence of a local demand for the product, there is no encouragement to rear it ; and the zemindars are, therefore, generally indifferent, and see no advantage to themselves in its cultivation. But if capitalists were prepared to take the plant off their hands *on the spot*, they would readily grow it. That it can be profitably exported to the English markets, has been satisfactorily proved. Two tons of flax, grown in the Goojranwala district, and valued at £31-10-0, actually fetched £90 at Belfast and Dundee. The expenses of export were borne by the Government, so that the net profits, which equalled 80 per cent, were exceptional ; but even making all allowances for the present high rates of transport, the best judges are of opinion that the trade might be profitably engaged.

123. A question was mooted during the year regarding the effects Cotton—effects of it- of irrigation on cotton crops. The Collector of Baroach (Bombay) deprecated the introduction of a canal into that district, on the ground that it would deteriorate the quality of the plant. It is known, also, that on the basaltic soil of the Nerbudda territory, the finest crops of cotton are grown without artificial irrigation. So, too, in the Jullunder Doab, good cotton is raised on unwatered land. In the Delhi territory, it is a saying that dry lands produce the best cotton,—lands irrigated with wells, the second best,—and lands drawing water from canals, the worst. But in many parts of the Punjab, there is always a certain area, of the land irrigated from a well, cropped with cotton. Hence it is plain that quite as much depends on the soil as on the irrigation.

FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

124. Although the finest sort of timber grows in the interior forests and arboricultural of the Kangra district, more particularly in turr.

Kooloo, yet, owing to the difficulty of bringing it into the markets in the plains, it is not practically available. The forests of Kangra proper produce little but oak and common fir. The oak, indeed, is of great strength, but decays from exposure to wet. Deodar is free from this defect, and is, therefore, most in demand for building purposes. The conservation of the Kangra forests has lately received attentive consideration. Owing to the abundance of wood, there is a tendency to waste. The people themselves, deeming the supply inexhaustible, take no pains to supply the place of trees cut down. The manorial rights of Government have, therefore, been recently more distinctly asserted, and a more watchful surveillance has been devised; whilst, at the same time, the co-operation of the people has been invited by the grant of larger perquisites, and a more general partition of the proceeds of sales allowed them.

125. The timber agency at Pangee, high up the Chenab, in the Pangee timber agency territory of the Maharaja of Cashmeer, has been continued up to the present time. The quality of the timber has not, however, proved satisfactory. Two causes for this inferiority are assigned:—1st, that the trees have heretofore been felled at the wrong season; and, 2ndly, that trees growing at too low an elevation have been selected. But it is believed that the supply of timber for the purposes of the State, and also for the railways, must be drawn from these extensive forests, whether through the agency or through private merchants, and that the agency is valuable in reducing the price of timber.

126. The present cost of establishment amounts to rupees 563 per mensem. Much of the timber felled is still unsold.

127. The planting of trees on canals, and roads, continues to form plantations and nurseries a main feature in all reports of local improvement; but there is nothing under this head which calls for particular notice at present. The sum expended on arboriculture by the district officers, was rupees 43,064; and there are reported to be 41,85,579 trees alive. In the drier districts, a vast number wither away.

MINING.

Mining.
under report.

128. Nothing was done during the year

SURVEYS.

129. During the past year, the revenue survey of the Baree Surbaga. Doab, terminating with the completion of Revenue survey of the Mooltan division, has been brought to an Baree Doab completed. end. Probably, during the present year, the survey of the Sind Saugor Doab will also be finished. The topographical survey of the Derajat has been continued by Captain Johnstone in the district of Dera Ghazee Khan. In it is included a portion of the Soolimane range of mountains, in which, occupied as they are by unfriendly tribes, the service is one of danger. The survey of Cashmeer, one of great interest, has also been advanced under Major Montgomerie of the Bengal Engineers.

DISPENSARIES.—VACCINATION.

130. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries, in Dispensaries. 1858-59, was larger than in any former year, when 1,01,692 applicants were relieved; and, compared with 1857-58, there was a considerable increase, as will be seen below ;—

PATIENTS TREATED, 1858-59.

In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
7,608	1,15,528	1,24,419

The increase is particularly noticeable in the Jhelum division, where the attendance was more than doubled. At Murree alone, there were more than 7,500 additional cases, chiefly from amongst the laborers and mechanics of the station. The dispensaries in the Leia division have more frequently than heretofore been resorted to by women, which is a sure symptom of popular confidence. That the attendance at the

Lahore dispensary should show a decrease of 200 female patients is, therefore, to be regretted. The dispensary at Umritsur is particularly well managed; and, during the year under report, was more numerously frequented than formerly. The returns for the Trans-Sutlej States are less favorable than in 1856 and 1857; those for the Cis-Sutlej States are good. Although there was a large increase of attendance on the whole, the number of in-door patients diminished.

131. The number of cases of vaccination, exclusive of Simla—for Vaccination. which district no returns have been received, amounts to 62,470. But of these many were unsuccessful. Two causes combine to hinder vaccination, and repel the natives from adopting the practice:—first, the inferior quality of the virus, and the late period at which it too often reaches the stations in the plains; and, secondly, the ignorance and inaptitude of the natives employed to vaccinate. To remedy the first defect, a separate medical officer has been nominated superintendent of vaccine, with orders to reside in the Himalaya mountains. With regard to the failure of the native practitioners, it is to be hoped that an improvement may be brought about by the newly instituted Medical College at Lahore.

132. Owing to the prescribed returns from the Delhi division not being submitted, the dispensaries of that territory will not be noticed in the present report.

CONSERVANCY.

133. Much attention has been paid to this subject by the local committees. At Loodiana, a main sewer, 1,000 feet long, is in course of erection. At Lahore also, extensive drainage schemes are being executed. The exterior drainage of Umritsur, which has long been projected, has been delayed too long for want of professional superintendence. Great improvements have been made at Goojrat, Dera Ismail Khan, and Mooltan.

TEA.

134. Experience has shewn beyond doubt that the soil and climate of the upper Himalayas are highly favorable to the growth of the tea plant. The yield of the Government

plantations, covering some 800 acres, at Holta, in the Kangra district, has risen during the past year from 13,190 to 26,000 lbs., valued at rupees 52,000. It is estimated that the value of the yield of these plantations will, in a few years, amount to rupees 1,50,000. Overtures, with a view to their purchase, have been received from a Company in England.

135. The quality of the tea produced has much improved, owing to the superior manipulation of the Chinese manufacturers. A small factory has recently been established at Dhurmsala; and another by an independent European settler at Kotgurh.

136. The zemindars of the Kangra district have lately shewn an interest in the cultivation, and have accepted in large quantities the seeds and seedlings gratuitously distributed to them.

137. The following remarks are by Doctor Jameson, to whose continued care and superintendence success is principally due:—

“Throughout the Kangra district, labour is abundant, and the work in the plantations highly popular. Any number, therefore, of workmen can easily be obtained. The results shewn by the plantations prove how admirably the Kohistan of the Punjab is fitted for tea cultivation. Roads throughout the district are good, and well fitted for beasts of burden, and the great road leading from Hoshiarpoor to Kangra is also well adapted for carts,—thus admitting of tea being transported to good available markets at a cheap rate. Capital, therefore, and hands to guide, are all that are wanting to make tea cultivation in the Kohistan of the Punjab and its dependencies a work of national importance.”

SECTION XIII.—DELHI AND HISSAR.

138. The Delhi territory was formally transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab, by Act 38 of 1858. The disruption of all establishments had, however, been so entire, owing to the events of the mutiny, as to entail on the administration considerable difficulties,—which it took time to overcome, and which would render a comparison of those divisions, with those which rode out the storm, unfair and deceptive. Statistics indeed have been furnished for the Delhi territory only for the last half of the past year.

139. The civil courts in the Delhi division, comprising the judicial civil courts, districts of Delhi, Goorgaon and Kurnal, were not opened until July 1858. At the end of the year, a considerable number of suits remained pending, but the average duration of trials, and the proportion of costs, were satisfactory.

140. In the Hissar division, including the districts of Hissar, judicial civil courts, Rohtuck, Jhujjur and Sirsa, 3,846 suits were tried, of which all but 240 were decided. Otherwise, the details of litigation do not call for remark. At present the courts are in a transition state. The regulation law has been superseded by the more simple code enforced in the Punjab. Some difficulty has been found in the execution of decrees given previous to the transfer of the Division to the Punjab, and in some parts suits have diminished in number. But it is represented that the change of system is popular, particularly among the agriculturists, who gain by the rigid scrutiny to which the claims of money-lenders are subjected.

141. In the criminal department, the proceedings of the special judicial criminal commission at Delhi are those of the greatest importance. They resulted in the conviction of 2,025, and in the acquittal of 1,281 persons. Of those convicted, 392 were sentenced to death,—57 to imprisonment for life,—256 to periods of imprisonment varying from 3 to 15 years,—and 126 for shorter terms. Of ordinary criminals, 4,011 were convicted. The total number of crimes reported was 3,114.

142. In the Hissar division, for state offences, 187 persons suffered death,—83 were imprisoned for life,—126 for periods between 3 and 14 years,—and 15 for shorter terms. The usual criminal returns are for too brief a period to furnish much information. But crime has not been frequent.

143. Both the Delhi and Hissar divisions have been disarmed during the past year. Large quantities of arms had, however, been previously collected from the city of Delhi. But exclusive of these, 2,49,776 arms have been brought in. In both divisions the district police have been re-organized; and the levy of town duties for the pay of the city police has been successfully introduced.

144. Subjoined is a statement showing the numbers and expense of the organized police, of a quasi-military constitution, employed in the Delhi territory. They are included in the detail given in para. 120 of the military section :—

NUMBERS.		Total.	Expense including Staff.
Cavalry.	Infantry.		
1,632	1,981	3,613	{ Rs. 8,77,135 £ 87,713

145. The jails of these divisions have not completely conformed to the Punjab system; but a higher state of discipline will be attained during the current year.

146. The following detail shews the receipts from the several branches of revenue in the Delhi territory :—

Year.	Land-Tax.	Spirits, Drugs and Opium.	Salt.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1858-59,...	39,27,518	1,10,403	27,63,102	7,47,254	75,48,277

147. In the preceding year, the revenue was only partially collected; so that no fair comparison can be made, but there was a large actual increase for the year under report.

148. The extent to which the land revenue has been realized will be seen from the figures subjoined :—

Year.	Demand.	Collected.	Balance uncollected.	Nominal.	Real.
1858,59,	Rs. 40,64,801	39,27,518	1,37,283	57,781	79,501
	£ 406,480	3,92,751	18,728	5,778	7,950

Of the real balance, rupees 37,851 are in train of liquidation.

149. The land revenue of the Hissar division has been largely increased by confiscation augmented by the addition of the confiscated territory of the late rebel Nawab of Jhujjur, which has been summarily assessed at rupees 4,65,577, and also by the addition to the Rohtuck district of pergunnah Bahadoorgurh—assessed at rupees 30,601. Some reductions of revenue have been occasioned by the overflow of the Jumna canal, which is apt to injure the soil by saline impregnation. But, on the whole, there has been but little difficulty in realizing the Government dues.

150. The revenue gained from the customs duties on salt and sugar, in the Delhi territory, is very important. Customs. It amounts to rupees 27,63,102; and of this sum rupees 23,95,086 is exclusively from salt, and is in considerable excess of former years. But this is in some degree owing to the reception at Hansie and Delhi of drafts on Calcutta issued at a premium in lieu of cash,—a practice which has led to the grant of licences covering the trade from Agra to Muttra, where such drafts are not accepted.

151. Of the miscellaneous revenue, the water rent of the Jumna Water rent of Jumna canal. canal amounted to rupees 2,48,692. A considerable increase has also accrued from the sale of stamps, especially in the Hissar division, where, owing to the restoration of order, the income has been quadrupled.

152. It has already been stated in the section relating to education Education. that, although a normal school has been established at Delhi, and a separate European officer appointed as Inspector, the schools of the Delhi territory have but partially revived,—and will for some time to come require to be fostered and encouraged.

153. The confiscated territory, formerly belonging to the Nawab Surveys. of Jhujjur and other rebel chiefs, although summarily assessed, has not yet been scientifically surveyed; but it is proposed that this necessary work shall be commenced during the ensuing cold season.

154. The estates of Bulubgurh and Furruknugger having escheated Political. to the Government, in consequence of the rebellion of their owners, numerous claims for debts incurred by the chiefs have been brought forward. These, having been examined and scrutinized, have been satisfied from the general revenues. In the case

of the Jhujjur territory also, the sums realized to the credit of the late Nawab have sufficed for the discharge of all liabilities. But the domains of the Dadree chief having been assigned to the Raja of Jheend, the claims on that chief have not yet been disposed of.

155. In addition to re-organizing all establishments, and to introducing a new system of administration, the local authorities have been burdened with a mass of miscellaneous business arising out of the arrest, or forfeiture of goods, imposed on persons concerned in the rebellion.

156. Up to the time of writing, the Mahomedan population have not been re-admitted into Delhi; but the Hindoos have long since re-occupied their dwellings.

157. The district officers have as yet been able to devote little time to improvements, with the exception of the repairs of roads. But the Hissar district jail, which was in course of construction prior to the mutinies, has been finished.

CONCLUSION.

158. In conclusion, it has to be recorded that, at the commencement of 1859, the Punjab, together with the territories, formed into a Delhi territory, which had been hitherto administered by a Chief Commissioner, were, under the orders of the Supreme Government, placed under a separate Lieutenant-Governor. Sir John Lawrence was the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, with whose administration he had been so intimately connected ever since their annexation to the British empire. But, after a very brief interval, he was succeeded by the present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Montgomery. It

remains only to mention the names of the civil officers whose services during the year under report entitle them to the distinction.

159. The services of the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Thornton, have been very valuable. His official labors have been largely increased by the annexation of the Delhi territory to the Punjab. He has introduced system and order in the affairs of his Department, which, owing

to the disorganization arising from the mutiny, had, in the Delhi districts, unavoidably fallen into confusion, and which still require particular care, owing to the transition now taking place from the regulation to the Punjab law and procedure. Owing to these additional duties, the Judicial Commissioner has been allowed a Personal Assistant, and has found in Mr. Aitchison a young officer of great promise.

160. Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner, has had to perform, in his department, duties equally laborious, and he has done them well. Owing to ill health, the Government is deprived of his valuable services. His Personal Assistants during the year have been, first, Captain E. H. Paske, who has subsequently officiated for Mr. Arnold, as Director of Public Instruction; and, secondly, Mr. T. H. Thornton. Both these officers have performed their duties satisfactorily, and evince much promise.

161. The Lieutenant-Governor desires particularly to record his high sense of the valuable aid rendered to the Government by Mr. E. Thornton and Mr. D. F. McLeod.

162. Mr. R. Temple continued, until the 8th of January, 1859, to hold the appointment of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, the duties of which he performed for several years with marked ability. On his promotion to the Commissionership of the Lahore division, Mr. R. H. Davies was selected as his successor, and was summoned from an important post, which he held in the Agra provinces.

163. Major R. Lawrence has officiated as Military Secretary, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the excellent service rendered by that officer.

164. The services of the following officers require separate mention:—

COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. G. C. Barnes,	Cis-Sutlej States.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes, C. B., ...	Peshawur Division.
Mr. A. A. Roberts, (Offg. Finl. Comr.),	Jhelum Division.
Major E. Lake,	Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. R. Temple,	Lahore Division.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth,	Hissar Division.
Mr. C. B. Saunders,	Delhi Division.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Hamilton, ...	Mooltan Division.
Mr. R. Cust,	Lahore and Umritsur Divisions.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Captain H. R. James,	Mr. R. Jenkins,
Mr. P. Melvill,	Mr. E. A. Prinsep,
Major J. R. Beeher,	Mr. Gore Ouseley,
Captain O. J. McL. Farrington,	Captain A. L. Busk,
Mr. P. Egerton,	Mr. R. E. Egerton,
Mr. W. Ford,	Captain J. E. Cracroft,
Mr. F. Cooper,	Captain W. McNeile,
Major R. G. Taylor,	Captain R. B. Adams,

Captain H. Mackenzie.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Captain P. Maxwell,	Mr. H. B. Hardinge,
Mr. J. W. McNabb,	Mr. W. E. Blyth,
Mr. C. P. Elliott,	Mr. W. R. Thomas,
Captain R. O. T. Nicolls,	Lieutenant A. A. Munro,
Lieutenant S. S. Boulderson,	Lieutenant C. Hall,
Mr. R. Saunders,	Lieutenant J. R. G. G. Shortt,
Lieutenant W. T. Mercer,	Mr. W. B. Jones,
Mr. D. C. McNabb,	Mr. G. Knox,

Captain H. A. Dwyer.

EXTRA ASSISTANTS.

Mr. J. H. Penn,	Qaim Alee,
Madhopershad,	Jyshee Ram,
Mr. O. Wood,	Mr. F. R. Scarlett,

Shazadah Jumboor.

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

Dr. C. Hathaway.

REVENUE SURVEYORS.

Captain G. H. Thompson,
Captain H. C. Johnstone,

Lieutenant F. C. Anderson.
Captain J. L. Sherwill.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. H. Wright, | Mr. W. Wright.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

(Signed) R. H. Davies,

SECY. TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.

APPENDICES I., II. AND III.

TO THE

PUNJAB REPORT

FOR 1858-59.

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX I.

RECEIPTS, 1857-58 AND 1858-59.	PUNJAB, & C.				Delhi and Hissar Divisions.	GRAND TOTAL.				
	From Returns.		Estimated in the absence of some Returns.	Total.						
	1857-58.	1858-59.								
Land-Tax.	1,54,67,519	1,53,98,418	...	1,54,67,519	1,53,98,418	...	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Excise and Stamps,	27,51,231	30,08,460	...	27,51,231	30,08,460	...	27,51,231	30,08,460	27,51,231	30,08,460
Nuzurana, tribute, &c.,	4,20,257	3,03,885	...	4,20,257	3,03,885	...	4,20,257	3,03,885	4,20,257	3,03,885
Postal, &c.,	3,18,938	4,01,729	...	3,18,938	4,09,729	5,000	3,18,938	4,09,729	3,18,938	4,09,729
Miscellaneous,	4,75,519	6,38,120	...	4,75,519	6,38,120	...	4,75,519	6,38,120	4,75,519	6,38,120
Toshakhana,	99,758	55,080	...	99,758	55,080	...	99,758	55,080	99,758	55,080
Total, ordinary,	1,95,33,222	1,98,08,692	...	1,95,33,222	1,98,13,692	5,000	1,95,33,222	1,98,13,692	1,95,33,222	1,98,13,692
Extraordinary,	5,220	3,581	...	5,220	3,581	...	5,220	3,581	5,220	3,581
Total, ordinary and extraordinary,	1,95,38,442	1,98,12,273	...	1,95,38,442	1,98,17,273	5,000	1,95,38,442	1,98,17,273	1,95,38,442	1,98,17,273
Local funds,	9,92,268	13,10,600	...	9,92,268	13,10,600	...	9,92,268	13,10,600	9,92,268	13,10,600
Grand Total,	2,05,30,710	2,11,22,873	...	2,05,30,710	2,11,27,873	5,000	2,05,30,710	2,11,27,873	2,05,30,710	2,11,27,873

APPENDIX I.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1857-58 AND 1858-59.	PUNJAB, & C.				Total.		Delhi and Hisar Divisions.		GRAND TOTAL.		
	From Returns.		Estimated in the absence of some Returns.								
	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	
General,	6,75,956	9,07,512	...	...	6,75,956	9,07,512	...	1,444	6,75,956	9,08,956
Judicial,	22,99,947	22,86,911	...	...	22,99,947	22,86,911	...	6,20,994	22,99,947	23,07,905
Revenue,	14,85,729	15,85,046	...	...	14,85,729	15,85,046	...	5,00,182	14,85,729	20,85,228
Excise and Stamps,	3,15,085	3,68,621	...	...	3,15,085	3,68,621	...	1,08,407	3,15,085	4,77,028
Pensions,	10,95,338	11,02,851	...	...	10,95,338	11,02,851	...	43,065	10,95,338	11,45,916
Postal, &c., (includes 1,25,055* Electric Telegraph.)	4,29,518	4,94,214	...	...	4,29,518	4,94,214	...	1,42,608	4,29,518	6,36,822
Miscellaneous,	4,65,908	6,27,852	...	...	4,65,908	6,27,852	...	1,15,385	4,65,908	7,43,237
Military,	77,17,037	61,52,038	...	...	77,17,037	61,52,038	...	8,42,574	77,17,037	69,94,607
Tochakhana,	99,233	44,432	...	...	99,233	44,432	...	...	99,233	44,432
Total, ordinary,	1,45,83,751	1,35,69,522	...	...	1,45,83,751	1,35,69,522	...	23,74,659	1,45,83,751	1,59,44,181
Settlement and Survey,	1,60,987	1,23,026	1,38,000	1,50,000	2,98,987	2,73,036	...	2,607	2,98,987	2,75,683	
Public Works Department,	22,49,937	18,86,813	...	1,50,000	22,49,937	20,36,813	...	5,736	22,49,937	20,42,549	
Miscellaneous,	36,431	30,422	...	...	36,431	30,422	...	1,511	36,431	31,933
Total, extraordinary,	24,47,355	20,40,261	1,38,000	3,00,000	25,85,355	23,40,261	...	9,854	25,85,355	23,50,115	
Total, ordinary & extraordinary,	1,70,31,106	1,56,09,783	1,38,000	3,00,000	1,71,69,106	1,59,09,783	...	23,84,613	1,71,69,106	1,82,94,896	
Local funds,	7,08,971	10,41,910	...	...	7,08,971	10,41,910	...	2,16,976	7,08,971	12,58,886
Grand Total,	1,77,40,077	1,66,51,693	1,38,000	3,00,000	1,78,78,077	1,69,51,693	...	26,01,489	1,78,78,077	1,95,58,182	
				* 1857-58, 61,638							
				1858-59, 63,422						1,95,056	

APPENDIX II.

Statement shewing the distribution and strength of the troops, Civil and Military, under the Punjab Government.

Description.	Station at which serving.	Strength.	Total.	Remarks.
Artillery.				
No. 1 L. Field Battery,	Dera Ismail Khan,	138	664	} 6 guns each
2 Ditto ditto, ...	Kohat, ...	137		
3 Ditto ditto, ...	Bunnoo, ...	138		
No. 4 or Garrison Co.,	Dera Ismail Khan,	79		6 guns. 8 guns.
Huzara Mountain Train,	Abbottabad, ...	73		
Peshawur ditto, ...	Peshawur, ...	99		
Cavalry.				
1st Punjab Cavalry, ...	Baraitch, Oude, ...	574	4,186	.
2nd ditto, ...	Bareilly, ...	654		
3rd ditto, ...	Dera Ghazee Khan,	577		
4th ditto, ...	Asnee, ...	581		
5th ditto, ...	Dera Ismail Khan,	583		
Guide Cavalry, ...	Murdan, ...	400		
Lahore Light Horse, ...	Hindoostan, ...	158		
Cureton's Mooltanee Cavalry, ...	Peshawur, ...	659		
Infantry.				
1st Punjab Infantry,	Kohat, ...	733	10,868	.
2nd ditto, ...	Bunnoo, ...	822		
3rd ditto, ...	Kohat, ...	823		
4th ditto, ...	Rawul Pindee, ...	767		
5th ditto, ...	Hindoostan, ...	834		
6th ditto, ...	Dera Ismail Khan,	833		
8th ditto, ...	Kohat, ...	838		
25th or Huzara Goorkha Battalion, ...	Abbottabad, Huzara,	889		
1st Sikh Infantry, ...	Oude, ...	886		
2nd ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	856		
3rd ditto, ...	Oude, ...	1035		
4th ditto, ...	Abbottabad, Huzara,	847		
Guide Corps Infantry,	Hoti Murdan, ...	705		
Punjab Police Battalions.				
1st Police Battalion, ...	Lahore, ...	902	2,709	
2nd ditto ditto, ...	Kangra, ...	908		
3rd ditto ditto, ...	Mooltan, ...	899		
Carried over, ...				
			18,427	

APPENDIX II.—(Continued).

Statement showing the distribution and strength of the troops, Civil and Military, under the Punjab Government.

Description.	Station at which serving.	Strength.	Total.	Remarks.
Brought forward,	.....	...	18,427	
Punjab Police Bat- talions.—(Continued).				
4th Police Battalion,...	Umballa, ...	897		
5th ditto ditto, ...	Rawul Pindee, ...	902		
6th ditto ditto, ...	Dera Ismail Khan, ...	874		
7th ditto ditto, ...	Umritsur, ...	904		
8th ditto ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	902		
9th ditto ditto, ...	Googgaon, ...	884		
			5,363	
On Mounted Police.				
7 Ressalas, Lahore, {	Lahore, Goojranwa-	748		
Division, ... {	la, Umritsur Dista., }			
5½ Ditto, ...	Mooltan Division,...	497		
4 ditto, ...	Jhelum ditto, ...	439		
3 ditto, ...	Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	329		
1 ditto, ...	Dera Ismail Khan, ...	103		
2 ditto, ...	Peshawur, ...	205		
1½ ditto, ...	Huzara, ...	164		
			2,485	
New Mounted Police.				
2 Ressalas Trans- {	Jullundur and Ho-	220		
Sutlej Division, ... {	shyarpore, ... }			
4 ditto Cis-Sutlej {	Umballa, Loediana, }	442		
Division, ... {	Ferozepore and }			
	Thanesur, ... }			
10 ditto, ...	Delhi Territory, ...	1083		
3 ditto, ...	Hissar District, ...	330		
2 ditto, ...	Sirsa District, ...	221		
1 ditto, ...	Lahore Division, ...	117		
			2,413	
Mounted Levies.				
Peshawur, ...	...	349		
Kohat, ...	...	66		
Leia, ...	Mithen Kote, ...	36		
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	...	584		
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	...	70		
			1,105	
Carried over, ...	...	...	29,793	

APPENDIX II.—(Concluded.)

Statement showing the distribution and strength of the Troops, Civil and Military, under the Punjab Government.

Description.	Station at which serving.	Strength.	Total.	Remarks.
Brought forward, ..	...	...	29,793	
Mounted Levies. (Continued).				
Mithen Kote, ...	...	103		
Towanna Ressala, ...	...	106		
Surfraz Khan's ditto, ...	...	103		
Cavalry attached to } Raja Jowahir Sing's } Contingent, ... }	Hissar, ...	15		
Esa Kheyl Ressalla, ...	Jhujjur, ...	113		
Souter's Towanna Horse, ...	Cawnpoor, ...	333		
Orchard's ditto, ...	Pulwul, ...	370		
Lind's Mooltane Horse, ...	Meean Meer, ...	451		
Stokes' Pathan Horse, ...	Bareilly, ...	155		
Smith's Pathan Horse, ...	Mooradabad, ...	169		
Vivian's Pathan Horse, ...	Oude, ...	111		
Musgrave's Huzara Horse, ...	Hindoostan, ...	405		
Old Foot Levies,	Dera Ismail Khan, ...	223	2,424	
New Foot Levies.			223	
Peshawur, ...	...	312		
Kohat, ...	...	283		
Leia, ...	...	155		
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	...	414		
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	...	92		
Mithen Kote, ...	...	69		
Jhung, ...	...	74		
Raja Jowahir Sing's Contingent, ...	...	642		
Sirsa Infantry Police, ...	...	287		
Infantry Depots.			2,328	
Jhelum, ...	...	322		
Sealkote, ...	At Ferozepoor, ...	326		
Goordaspoor, ...	...	268		
Goojranwala, ...	At Jhujjur, ...	332		
Lahore, ...	Sealkote, ...	286		
Hosharpoor, ...	...	263		
Loodiana, ...	...	163	1,960	
Grant Total, ...	...	...	36,738	

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum of the entire actual cost of the undermentioned troops, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, from May, 1858, to April, 1859.

Lahore, the 24th June, 1859.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establish- ment.	Contingencies.	Total	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
...	No. 1 Punj. Light Field Battery,	50,870	11,801	5 52,671	10 0	
...	No. 2 ditto ditto, ...	55,050	7,484	12 7 62,535	12 2	
...	No. 3 ditto ditto, ...	54,408	9,712	10 4 64,119	9 6	
...	No. 4 or Garrison Company, ...	14,702	921	7 9 15,624	6 0	
...	Derajat Field Magazine, ...	18,707	2,514	6 2 21,222	8 11	
...	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry,	2,29,261	19,190	13 42,48,452	6 3	
...	2nd ditto ditto, ...	2,65,653	32,912	4 12,98,665	11 8*	
...	3rd ditto ditto, ...	2,05,558	180	13 52,05,689	0 9	
...	4th ditto ditto, ...	2,14,857	195	0 02,15,052	2 9	
...	5th ditto ditto, ...	2,16,624	865	13 02,17,490	2 0	
...	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry,	1,50,948	18,576	8 11,69,519	12 7	
...	2nd ditto ditto, ...	1,44,569	66,158	5 102,10,728	2 2	
...	3rd ditto ditto, ...	1,32,729	4,841	10 51,83,570	14 7	
...	4th ditto ditto, ...	1,32,387	81,684	12 42,14,071	18 4	
...	5th ditto ditto, ...	1,38,435	17,407	9 101,55,843	7 1	
...	6th ditto ditto, ...	1,28,043	14,049	12 41,40,093	4 5	
...	8th ditto ditto, ...	1,19,540	426	3 41,19,968	6 3	
...	25th ditto ditto, ...	1,11,833	20,653	11 71,32,486	14 5	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	12,76,980	10 10
...	...	.....	.....	.....	26,87,703	11 10
Carried over,	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Including expense of extra squadron.

APPENDIX III.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establish- ment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Brought over,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murda, ...	Guide Corps, ...	2,95,090	8,755	3,01,845	26,87,703	11 10
Camp Sewgurh, Oude, ...	1st Regiment Sikh Infantry, ...	1,46,986	16,264	1,62,490	...	...
Moradabad, ...	2nd ditto	1,84,263	4,858	1,39,121	...	...
Camp Dhukree, Hindoostan, ...	3rd ditto	1,30,892	18,915	1,49,808	...	...
Abbottabad, ...	4th ditto	1,41,861	68,793	2,00,674	...	...
Lahore Division, ...	1st Punj. Police Battn. Lahore, ...	1,03,763	653	1,04,417	9,53,641	3 1
...	7th Punjab Police do. Unmrteaur, ...	1,04,776	7,004	1,11,780	...	...
...	Mounted Police Lahore and do., ...	2,02,121	51,419	2,53,541	...	...
Mooltan Division, ...	3rd Punjab Police Battalion and Mounted Police, ...	2,39,087	7,499	2,45,587	4,69,739	6 8
Jhelum Division, ...	5th Punjab Police Battalion and Mounted Police, ...	2,27,170	5,508	2,32,679	2,45,587	0 6
Trans-Sutlej Division, ...	Kangra, 2nd Punj. Police Battn., Mounted Police, ...	99,919	6,175	1,06,094	2,32,679	2 2
...	...	55,067	0	55,067	...	...
Cis-Sutlej Division, ...	4th Punj. Police Battn. Umballa, Mounted Police, ...	1,12,524	299	1,12,823	1,61,262	0 4
...	...	1,07,565	481	1,08,046	...	...
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	Mounted Police, ...	64,705	139	64,845	2,20,870	9 2
Abbottabad, Huzara, ...	Huzara Mountain Train Artillery, Mounted Police, ...	21,812	4,270	26,083	64,845	7 5
...	...	42,553	0	42,553	...	...
Peshawur, ...	Mounted Police, ...	63,850	260	64,110	68,636	7 5
Carried over, ...	...	...	...	...	64,110	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	51,68,975	0 7

APPENDIX III.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establish- ment.		Contingences.		Total.		Grand Total.		REMARKS.
		
Brought over, ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,68,975	0 7	
Dehra Ismail Khan, ...	6th Punjab Police Battalion, ...	1,01,779	1 2	.....	.....	1,01,779	1 2			
...	Mounted Police, ...	31,834	1 9	.....	.....	31,834	1 9			
...	Foot Levies, ...	24,348	11 1	.....	.....	24,348	11 1			
Delhi Division, ...	8th Punj. Police Battn. at Delhi,	1,00,895	14 9	842	12 ...	1,01,238	10 9	1,57,961	14 0	
...	Mounted Police, ...	1,02,254	3 7	.....	.....	1,02,254	3 7	2,02,492	14 4	
Jhujpur, ...	Mounted Police, ...	58,199	10 11	4,608	14 ...	62,808	8 11			
Hissar, ...	Mounted Police, ...	87,567	13 10	.....	.....	87,567	13 10	62,808	8 11	
...	Raja Jowahir Sing's Contgt.,...	80,017	1 8	250	8 ...	80,867	9 8	1,67,935	7 6	Maintained as a Police Battalion.
Sirsa, ...	Foot Police, 3 Companies, ...	29,370	2 1	.....	.....	29,370	2 1			
...	Mounted Police, Ditto, ...	74,234	11 0	3,683	5 4	77,918	... 4	1,07,288	2 5	
Goorgaon Division, ...	9th P. P. Battn. at Goorgaon,	99,434	10 0	346	8 3	99,681	2 3			
...	Mounted Police, ...	1,99,137	7 5	2,231	8 11	2,01,868	11 4	3,01,049	13 7	
Carried over, ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,69,511	13 4	

APPENDIX III.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establish- ment.	Contingencies.	Total	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Brought over,	- .....	.....	.....	.....	61,63,511 13 4	{ Estimated Out- lay. No Returns received.
Peshawar,	Mounted Battery,	40,000	10,000	50,000	.....
Rancegeunge,	Lahore Light Horse,	60,000	12,000	72,000	.....
Staff.					1,22,000	
Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force,		2,000	.....	24,000	.....
Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force,		656	.....	7,879 8	.....
Medical Attendance,		30	.....	360	.....
8 Captains of Police,		800	.....	76,800	.....
2 Lieutenants of Police,		600	.....	14,400	.....
Commissionary of Ordnance P. I. Force,		665	.....	7,980	.....
Deputy Judge Advocate (General P. I. Force,		100	.....	1,200	.....
Office Establishments to Captains of Police,		350	.....	3,840	.....
7 Station Staff Officers,		.....	.....	1,800	.....
Grand Total,		.....	.....	.....	1,38,259 8 0	
		.....	.....	.....	64,29,771 5 4	

N. B.—The annual contingent charges to Government for the purchase of military stores, munitions of war, clothing, medical stores, &c., have not been included in this statement.

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Punjab

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

Dated FORT WILLIAM, the 23rd August, 1859.

SIR,

Foreign Dept.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 29th ultimo, No. 502, submitting the Annual Report on the Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for the year 1858-59.

2.—In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council considers the report to be highly satisfactory.

3.—His Excellency in Council desires me to request that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor will convey the thanks of the Government of India to the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, and to the Officers named in Paras. 121st and 162nd to 164th of the report, for the valuable services performed by them during the period under review. The acknowledgments of the Government are also due to His Honor for his share in the administration of the province during the year, and for the punctuality with which the result has been reported.

4.—Copies of paras. 103rd to 121st of the report, and of appendices I. and II., referred to therein, have been sent to the Military Department, with a view to the consideration of the practicability of making reductions in the Military expenditure of the province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM, the 23rd August, 1859.

(True Copies.)

B. H. HAVILAND,

Officiating Superintendent,

Punjab Secretariat.

General Report
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,
FOR 1859-60.

(Published by Authority.)



Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE HOPE PRESS, BY J. F. WILLIAMS.

1860.

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GENERAL REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES
FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

SECTION I.

PART I.—JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. During 1859 peace and order reigned unbroken throughout the Punjab and its dependencies, and the action of the Civil Courts was uninterrupted.

2. For the whole territory no less than 1,38,821 original suits were instituted; and of these, 14,327 remained undecided at the end of the year. Excluding from the comparison the divisions of Delhi and Hissar,—the returns from which were, in 1858, incomplete,—59,043 additional suits were instituted in 1859. It was very well

known that the new rule of limitation, reducing the term from six to three years, would come into play in November, and that the creditor must previously sue his debtor, or be silent for ever; hence this grand *battue* of litigation. Moreover, by the proportionate graduation of the cost of law processes, justice,—particularly as regards small suits, which form the bulk,—had been made much cheaper. And cases of dispossession,—more generally excluded than formerly from criminal jurisdiction,—had become more nu-

merous in the Civil Courts. Much despatch has been used in disposing of this large mass of work. The trials, on an average, were over in 23

Duration of suits. days; about one-third of the cases were got rid of by confession of judgment by defendants. About 40 per cent. were decreed in full; 14 per cent. given in favor of defendants; 19 per cent. arranged by razeenamah; 7 per cent. dismissed in default and nonsuited. The Tehseeldars tried about two-fifths of the cases decided. The average value of each suit was nearly 61 rupees. It is remarkable that the value of suits is less by one-half than in 1858. The percentage of costs was rupees 5-3-5. About 8 per cent. of the decisions were given by arbitrators. The new rule regarding the

Registration of Bonds. compulsory registration of certain descriptions of bonds, has increased the number. annually registered from 225 to 1845; but these are still for the most part deeds connected with real property, and no disposition is shewn to register simple contracts.

3. It is noticeable that, of decrees given, only one-third are executed by means of the Courts. The remainder are carried out by the parties themselves. This is considered advantageous, and is employed as an argument against abolishing process fees in the execution of decrees.

Reforms in law and procedure.

4. The reforms introduced by Mr. Thornton, during the year, were these:—

Reduction of the period of limitation. 1st. REDUCTION OF THE PERIOD OF LIMITATION. This did not come into operation until late in the year, and its effects are not yet developed; but judging from past experience, the tendency will be beneficial. Previous to 1856, suits were heard within 12 years, but the period was then reduced to six years, in the case of sums claimed on bonds and accounts. The result was this: it became much easier to judge of the truth of such accounts, many more were discovered to be fabricated or exaggerated, and a large

proportion of the suits founded on them came to be dismissed. Still, it has been thought that the debtor is held at a disadvantage under the six years' rule, and in certain cases the term has been reduced to three years. Such cases include those relating to debt and accounts, not being partnership accounts, excepting those arising out of bond or partnership, disputes between master and servant, employer and agent; and cases relating to marriage, betrothal, and maintenance; all actions on simple contract not otherwise provided for; and claims to hereditary fees and the management of religious institutions. Again, in all cases relating to trespass, nuisance, personal grievance, pre-emption and caste, the limit has been fixed at three months.

2ndly. THE REGULATION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE. Nothing, certainly, can be worse than such evidence is at present: the bonds are of the rudest sort, containing no specific admission of obligation, and often unattested; and the books, kept at the pleasure of the creditor, are without any check in themselves. Bonds for sums above 50 rupees, are therefore now required to be registered either at the Tehseel or zillah courts, and accounts to comprehend both a ledger and day-book, models of which have been circulated. The people are very illiterate, and the innovation is rather a bold one. "These new rules," says Mr. Thornton, "though every means has been taken to promulgate them, can hardly yet be said to be realized by the people, and some little difficulty will be found in getting people to make use of registration, and it may be advisable to make endeavour to increase the number of registry officers; and a change so important cannot be expected to be introduced without considerable passive resistance; but if persevered in, it will, I have no doubt, lead to a decrease of litigation and a greater certainty of decrees." If the measure is successful, it will act as an incentive to education, which will probably be taken advantage of in our rural schools, now under the control of the district officers.

3rdly. GRADUATION OF THE COST OF SERVING PROCESSES. This change was suggested by the severity with which costs fell proportionately on suits for small sums. The charge was an average one, viz. 12 annas per process in the district courts, and 8 in those of the Tehseeldars. The new scale creates an *ad valorem* tax on the amount in litigation, at the rate of two and a half per cent,—the same as the institution fee. Under this scheme, a surplus of about one lakh of rupees has accrued to Government. It was proposed, consequently, that all process fees chargeable for the execution of decrees, should be abolished. But it was feared that the abolition might have the effect of discouraging the adjustment of decrees out of court, which at present takes place to a large extent. It was preferred, therefore, to commute these fees to an *ad valorem* tax of one per cent. As an experiment, the surplus which has already accrued, will be devoted to the payment for additional assistants to the Tehsildars, in places where the civil work is very heavy.

5. During 1859, only 27 applications were made to the courts for the sale of ancestral land in execution of decrees of court. Of these, 9 only were sanctioned. In 16 cases, the land was made over for a fixed period to the creditor, with ultimate reversion to the debtor. This process (suggested originally by His Excellency the Viceroy) appears to be very much in unison with native customs,—mortgages being as frequent as sales are rare. The Commissioner of Delhi (Mr. Brandreth) attributes the rarity of applications for the sale of land in satisfaction of decrees, to the operation of the Punjab pre-emption rules, which, he thinks, depreciate the selling price, and render it more profitable to the money-lender to retain the land under mortgage, until it is redeemed by the debtor. He would wish to see agricultural debtors put in a position to escape from their embarrassments, by means of insolvency laws.

6. Proceedings continue to be recorded in English by the presiding officers; and the general opinion appears to be that, with practice, the labor is by no means so excessive as to outweigh the many acknowledged advantages of this method of record.

SECTION I.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

7. The year 1859 is the first for which statistics of crime, embracing the Punjab and its Dependencies, are forthcoming. They show that, in all 46,918 crimes were reported, being one offence to 324 persons; of these, 23,692, or 1 to 641 persons, are classed as *heinous*, and 23,226 as minor. Leaving out the Delhi and Hissar divisions, (the returns for which for 1858 were not complete) it is shewn that there was an increase of 658 heinous, and a decrease of 303 minor offences. Murders were more numerous by 11; in the Peshawur district alone, 43 were committed. No case of thuggee was reported, and robberies of all kinds, attended with murder, decreased. But cases of wounding, with intent to murder, rose by 17, principally in the Peshawur district. Crimes of the second degree of atrocity, also somewhat increased. Culpable homicides were more frequent by 11 cases. Aggravated robberies rose in number, though in a less degree. There were 38 additional cases of aggravated assault; 10 of administering poisonous drugs; 41 of rape, 5 of incest, and 26 of unnatural crime. Amongst crimes of the third degree of atrocity, arson increased by 30 cases; simple dacoities by 7; simple thefts were about the same as in 1858; the ratio of cattle thefts to other crimes increased; highway robberies diminished by 10, and burglaries by 191. In the fourth class of heinous crimes there is an addition of 390 cases under the head of adultery; but formerly many of these cases were classed under the denomination of "abduction." Now, owing to a change in the law, which admits of their

prosecution in the district criminal courts, charges of adultery are more frequent. Cases of coining and forgery have considerably fallen off. Minor offences call for no remark: there is no noticeable variation in number.

8. The subjoined statement shows the comparative amount of crime for four years, commencing with 1856:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	1st class of atrocity.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	Total of heinous offences.	Minor offences.	Grand total.	REMARKS.
1856,	197	542	18,220	2,425	21,384	19,020	40,404	
1857,	195	560	17,876	2,258	20,889	17,512	38,401	
1858,	230	541	17,457	1,503	19,731	20,328	40,059	
1859,	238	681	17,555	1,915	20,389	20,025	40,414	{ Exclusive of Delhi & His-sar Divisions.
Ditto,	265	792	20,273	2,362	23,692	23,226	46,918	{ Inclusive of Delhi & His-sar divisions.

9. Out of 46,918 cases reported, 35,694 were brought to trial; and of these, 12,905,—or rather more than one-fourth the number reported,—involved heinous charges, on account of which, 22,364 persons were apprehended, 13,263 convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. Including minor offences, altogether 47,580 persons were convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. In the following table some of the ordinary comparative tests are applied:—

	1859.	1858.
	per cent.	per cent.
Proportion of cases brought to trial to cases reported, }	75·86.	74·54.
Proportion of persons acquitted to the number tried, }	25·91.	31·08.
Proportion of stolen property reco- vered, }	27·50.	29·39.

10. On the whole, 1859 shows a fair degree of success. It may be added that the sentences of the district courts have less frequently been reversed in appeal.

11. There were 56 capital punishments ; 83 persons were imprisoned for life : 24 for periods exceeding 12 years. Only 1,225 were committed to the sessions courts,—a remarkably small number compared with former years, and attributable to the extended powers of the magisterial tribunals.

Effect of changes in
penal law on punishments
ordered by district courts.

12. Illustrative of the practical effect of the changes in the law on punishments ordered by the district courts, the following statement is subjoined :—

Y E A R .	ACTUAL PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.										DETAIL OF COLUMNS 1 TO 4.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Imprisoned, simple.	Ditto, with fine.	Ditto, with flogging.	Ditto, with fine and flogging.	Fined, simple.	Flogged, simple.	Fined and flogged.	Suspended or dismissed.	Security or recognizance.	Total	Imprisoned above 2 years.	Ditto 1 to 2 years.	Ditto from 6 months to 1 year.	Ditto 6 months and under.	Total	
1858,	6,902	496	889	30	22,184	8,455	26	1,072	2,761	37,215	1,365	1,212	1,699	8,491	7,767	
1859,	2,855	1,288	1,009	1,706	25,183	2,832	686	791	5,709	41,504	275	1,038	1,380	3,680	6,808	
* Differ- ence,	-4,547	+737	+670	+1,676	+3,049	-623	+660	-281	+2,948	+4,289	-1,080	-174	-369	+189	-1,464	

* Exclusive of Delhi and Hissar divisions.

The number of persons acquitted was about one-fourth of those put on their trial.

13. Original trials occupied, on an average, nine days, in cases in which the police were employed, and seven days, otherwise. Sessions trials averaged 17 days.

Detention of witnesses.

14. Out of 90,975 witnesses, 81,224 were detained only one day.

15. On the whole, therefore, it may be asserted, that the penal law has been efficiently administered. If there has been a slight comparative increase of crime, yet a larger proportion has been detected :

more cases, relatively, were brought to trial : and it is shewn that, of persons tried, a larger proportion has been convicted.

16. Allusion was made, last year, to the changes in the criminal law and procedure, introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Thornton, the Judicial Commissioner ; and some proofs of their actual operation have already been given. The nature of these changes is thus sketched in Mr. Thornton's report for 1859 :—

17. “ Fine was rendered a universal punishment, and the courts were given a right to recover by distraint and sale. The Deputy Commissioner's power was fixed at 500 rupees on each person, the power of his subordinates being smaller. The Commissioner could fine to the amount of rupees 2,000, and the Judicial Commissioner to 10,000 rupees, on his own authority, whilst larger mulcts required sanction by the local Government.

“ Offences were divided into three classes : those in which imprisonment was a necessary part of the punishment : secondly, those in which imprisonment might, or might not be imposed, at the discretion of the court ; and thirdly, those in which this punishment was entirely prohibited, unless as an alternative measure, when fine had not been realized.

“ Flogging was legalized for certain offences, in classes one and two, under certain limitations. To increase the rigor of punishment, and thus empower us to curtail the duration of sentences, labor was made imperative on all convicts. The permission to commute it for fine was abrogated entirely.”

18. The effects of these reforms are very perceptible in the returns for 1859. The diminution in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment ; the abridgment of the terms of imprisonment ; the more frequent resort to flogging and fine, are all strongly marked. The number of convicts in jail at the end of the year, has also declined from 11,862 in 1858, to 10,000 in 1859.

19. It has been questioned if the new scale of penalties has tended to augment crime, and if it may not have been too leniently applied. Coincidentally, there has certainly been a slight increase of heinous offences. But the Commissioner of Mooltan, alone has attributed it to the mitigation of the period of imprisonment. The Judicial Commissioner does not admit this conclusion ; still he has pointed out the necessity of a just discrimination, of making punishment really exemplary, and of superadding,—as may be done under the new law, wherever stripes and fine are inapplicable,—an adequate term of imprisonment.

20. The Deputy Commissioners have now authority to dispose, finally, of charges relating to the following offences, formerly cognizable by the sessions courts only :—

New jurisdiction of
Deputy Commissioners.

Manslaughter.

Affray attended with homicide, or severe wounding.

Rape.

Unnatural crime.

Adultery.

Forgery.

Counterfeiting coin.

Procuring abortion.

Perjury.

The Commissioners have, in consequence, been relieved of much labor, and the number of persons committed fell from 1,736 to 1,029.

21. It has also been made penal to introduce girls of tender age into brothels, in which it has been customary to bring them up to prostitution. Under this regulation, 69 girls have been rescued and withdrawn, 36 have been restored to their parents, and 33 made over to other parties. It has been ascertained that 1,034 girls, who are alleged to have been born in brothels, still remain in them. It has not yet been deemed advisable to interfere between parent and child, but Mr. Thornton has given his opinion, that "interference is justifiable and called for."

22. The result of the measure by which cases of dispossession or wrongful innovation, have been, as far as possible, excluded from the criminal courts, is that the number of such cases before the magisterial courts, has declined from 4,053 in 1858, to 79 in 1859, without any apparent disadvantage.

23. A classified epitome of offences, defining the jurisdiction of the several courts, the punishments due to offences, and the law under which they may be applied, has been published for the guidance of officers, and a "Manual of Punjab Criminal Law," compiled by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, is in the press, and will, in future, form a text-book for examination and general reference.

24. A committee, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Cust, appointed to review the periodical returns required in the criminal and other departments, have, very materially, diminished

Reduction of forms
and Statements.

their bulk and frequency, without reducing the statistical information which they afford.

25. Mr. Thornton's judicial reforms, both criminal and civil,—intelligently conceived, thoroughly matured, and lucidly promulgated,—have contributed much to the amelioration of Punjab law.

26. This section may be concluded with a notice of some extraordinary crimes committed during the year.

27. The occurrence of a Suttee, at Koongurh in the Hissar district, led to the dismissal, by order of the Lieutenant Governor, of the entire body of police through whose negligence it was permitted to take place.

28. * * * * *

29. During the summer, an ostentatious account of the appearance in Arabia of an Imam,—commonly identified with the "Imam Mehndee,"—a prophet expected by the Mahomedans at the end of the world,—appeared in several native newspapers, published in different parts of India. The subject was much discussed by the Mahomedans of Lahore, and several parties were convicted of publicly uttering sedition, and sentenced to various slight punishments, which had the effect of putting an end to the temporary excitement. It came out also, that there had been a discussion amongst certain Mahomedans employed in the educational department, concerning the legality, in reference to their faith, of serving the British Government. About the same time a *fakeer*, named Habeeb Shah, was convicted of distributing seditious papers in the Sealkote district, and making overt proposals for rebellion, and the murder of Europeans. This man was executed. The sensation soon ceased, but it served to shew the ease with which the people, owing to their ignor-

ance and superstition, can be imposed upon by designing characters.

Customs officers interested with criminal jurisdiction over their own establishments.

30. During the year, the officers of the Customs Department were invested with the criminal jurisdiction of an Assistant Magistrate over members of their own establishments.

SECTION I.

PART III.—POLICE.

31. It is satisfactory to observe that the local reports are more than usually emphatic in asserting the gradual extinction of infanticide. Amongst the Bedees,—the hereditary priesthood, descended from Baba Nanuk,—resident at Dehra in the Goordaspoor district, there are now one hundred and seventy two girls. None of these is more than eleven years of age;—a fact sufficiently demonstrating that their preservation is entirely owing to British interference. In the Kangra district,—formerly so notorious for the commission of infanticide in Rajpoot families,—a careful register of female births is also kept. In 1859, such births were reported as being considerably *in excess* of male births. This error is attributed to fear of the penalties under which female births are registered. The record of male births, not being made under penalties, is less attended to. It has been ascertained that, of 1,923 girls born during the year, rather more than one-fourth died; a proportion not greater than can be accounted for by ordinary causes. It appears certain that this unnatural crime is on the decrease amongst the tribes formerly addicted to its commission, and the result justifies the cautious measures which have been used for its suppression, and their future continuance.

32. The separate office for the detection of thugs, dacoits, and poisoners, has persisted in its operations, under the direction of Captain McAndrew. The extinction of thuggee is

Detection of Thugs,
Dacoits, &c.

only prevented by the number of old, hardened practitioners at large. Altogether, thirty persons were arrested during the year, of whom eleven were committed to the sessions court. One man,—a descendant of Wuzeer, who first introduced the crime into the Punjab,—was executed at Lahore, three murders being proved against him. Two cases of thuggee have been reported in the Sirsa district. The Lieutenant Governor is strongly in favor of maintaining this special agency. He believes that, were it abolished, murder and robbery would increase.

Absence of Dacoiters.

33. No case of dacoitee has been reported.

Increase of poisoning.

34. Attention has been drawn to the practice of poisoning, by giving *dutoora*. A Punjabee Mussulman confessed to 17 murders effected by these means. A pretended Syud, who had long travelled about the country as a religious impostor, was hung at Lahore in November,—six cases of administering *dutoora*, two of which were fatal, being proved against him. No less than twelve deaths, resulting from the administration of *dutoora*, have been verified. The detection of this crime is difficult. Its commission is peculiar to no class. No organized gangs practice it. *Dutoora* grows in many parts of the Punjab, and its acquisition cannot be prevented, like that of mineral poisons. Now, it is given in the form of a sweetmeat to a traveller, then, mixed up in a family dinner, by the poisoner disguised as a *fakier* or a Brahmin; or administered to a dancing girl, in order to plunder her ornaments; or to a cartman, for the sake of his bullocks. The accomplices hang back until the drug has taken effect, and consequently are seldom identified. It will probably be necessary to make the possession of concealed *dutoora* a criminal offence, and punish it accordingly. The apprehension and conviction of the poisoners are mainly attributable to the special thuggee agency.

35. In the Lahore district, a plan has been tried of working the bad characters, confined in jail, on the roads. Task-work is measured out to them, for which they receive wages. Any attempt to escape is punished. Their presence is ensured by constant roll-calls. Bad characters, not convicted of crime, but imprisoned in default of giving security, forced to labor.

This plan is favorably spoken of. Attempts at escape have been few. The men soon get accustomed to the labor; they see their friends; and begin to save a little money. If withdrawn from surveillance, they would certainly return to their old habits of theft. If replaced in prison, they not only choke up the jails, but they have not the same chance of reformation. But being forced to labor, yet getting fair wages, they are saved from their old temptations, and habituated to the sweets of rewarded industry.

36. In the Sealkote district, an experiment is being made with the view of training the gipsy tribe of Sansees to agriculture. Their habits of theft are notorious, and it is good evidence of the justice of enforcing the responsibility of village landholders, that a Sansee can always obtain security for his good behaviour, by feeing the head-men, according to a well-understood tariff. During the last year, the Sansees resident in purgunah Duska have been collected together, and kept under surveillance. Some uncultivated land has been made over to them, in which wells have been dug. Cattle and ploughs were recently given to the Sansees by the Deputy Commissioner. Their hereditary prejudices are much against ploughing, or any fixed occupation; nevertheless, they commenced breaking up the soil with a good deal of publicity, in the presence of the district officials, and it is considered by Captain Urmston, that a step towards their permanent settlement has been taken. They are bound to repay the advances of money made to them by Government. This experiment was started by

Mr. E. A. Prinsep, who was struck by the amount of undetected crime committed by the Sansees and other wandering tribes.

37. The omission to report the open propagation of sedition so long practised by the *fukeer*, Hubeeb Shah, who was hung at Lahore, has led to two villages being heavily fined. This impostor prophesied the immediate advent of the 'Imam Mehndee,' for about a year, in the Sealkote district, without any information being given to the authorities. "He dressed "in a conical-peaked hat, long robe, green scarf, and loose trousers. "Standing at the *tukya* (which is a public place at one end "of the village) he would call in a loud voice upon God. "Then he would proclaim in a similar manner, the coming reign "of the 'Imam Mehndee.' He was the precursor and deputy of "the 'Imam,' who would appear that very year. He called on "the Mahomedans to assemble under the flag of the Imam, "and Hindoos under the standard of their Goddess; those who "should fail herein would be punished by the "Imam." He would "lay a small praying cloth on the ground, put rupees on it, look up "to heaven, and say, 'I see the Imam coming, to horse, to "horse.' This kind of preaching went on for at least four days. "One head-man is a Chowdree, of some influence in the neighbour- "hood. He was present at the preaching, so was the other head- "man, so were the two village watchmen, so were many others "of the village. The village accountant, and the money-lender were "also aware of it. All this is admitted by these people."

"Here" (continues the Commissioner, Mr. Temple,) "we see "a man, probably from the dregs of the population, assuming the "garb of religion, a disguise so flimsy as to deceive only the rustic "or the vulgar, going about for twelve months (perhaps for years) "through one of the most prosperous and contented districts of "the Punjab, preaching sedition, and extorting alms, never hin- "dered or informed against by the people, and only arrested when "at last he proceeded to a palpably overt act. It is painful to

“think how easily impostures of this kind are arranged, how much the impostor is favored by the people, if not from disaffection, at all events from indifference, and unwillingness to come forward.”

38. The following is a comparative return of the strength
Return of Civil Police. and cost of the civil police :—

	<i>Strength.</i>	<i>Cost per mensem.</i>
On 1st January, 1859,.....	11,188	77,226.
Ditto, 1860,.....	11,292	80,125.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Difference,.....	+109	+2,899.

SECTION I.

PART IV.—JAILS.

39. The alterations in the penal law sensibly affected the number of persons imprisoned. The admissions in 1858 amounted to 33,656, and in 1859, declined to 22,117. The number of convicts in jail at the end of the year, decreased from 11,862 to 10,000. The great healthiness which has prevailed in the prisons generally, is attributed, by the Inspector, to the reduction in the number of inmates. There have, however, been some cases of scurvy. The average rate of mortality was so low as 2.35 per cent. The actual disbursements have been reduced to four lacs per annum, being a saving of nearly 40,000 rupees on the previous year ; but deducting the cost of the permanent guard, the real expenditure has been only 2½ lacs of rupees. The cost of each prisoner has been rupees 16-14-4, and is as low as it can be brought. But the Inspector has shown that economy is not equally practised in all the jails. The number of juvenile convicts has somewhat increased. No great progress has been made in the instruction of the prisoners. It is shown that each prisoner employed on manufactures,

earns about eight rupees ; and half a lac of rupees has thus accrued to Government. The Inspector considers that a much larger sum ought to be raised. The earnings vary unaccountably in different jails. At Umritsur, each prisoner earns nearly 24 rupees ; in the Central jail at Lahore, only two rupees ; it is obvious that much must depend on management, and that there is room for improvement. The buildings have been kept in repair entirely by prison labor. Fifteen in every hundred are told off for the menial duties formerly performed by paid blacksmiths, barbers, sweepers, &c., and a saving of nearly 60,000 rupees has thus been effected. But the Inspector appears to doubt if the remainder are compelled to labor as severely or as profitably as they ought to be. Escapes from jail have really been reduced to a minimum, or to 0·08 per cent ; out of 10 who got away, 7 were recaptured. Solitary confinement is limited to fifteen days at a time, and to four occasions during the year. No mental injury has resulted. An experiment is in progress in the Central Jail, (Lahore) whereby monitors, selected from the prisoners, undertake the duty of guarding the convicts within the wards, heretofore performed by paid Burkandazes, who are said to be less trustworthy than the prisoners themselves, particularly when the latter are exempted from labor and irons, and otherwise favored. This experiment has not yet had a sufficient trial, but is being carefully tested. Dr. Hathaway has continued to inspect the Punjab jails, during the year, with the same minute attention which has tended so much to their improvement, and won for him the confidence of Government.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Decline of Land Revenue. 40. There has been a slight decline in the land revenue, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	In train of liquidation	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.
1858-59,	1,87,79,783	1,82,26,791	5,52,992	43,398	76,590	1,00,263	2,29,420
1859-60,	1,86,13,196	1,81,68,735	4,44,465	33,07 2	53,787	1,59,776	1,97,830

41. Considerable reductions have been granted, in different localities, on account of over-assessment, both in the past and present year. As the revised assessments now approach completion, the necessity for further reductions will cease. The assessment will then be a light one, spread over a large area, as the jagheers will gradually fall in, owing to the demise of the present holders. The recent grants in reward for services have, to a certain extent, caused reductions.

Reductions of assessment.

Grants in reward for services during the rebellion.

42. Coercive measures, whether against person or property, have been exceedingly rare; and wherever the revenue is moderately assessed, its collection is easy.

Coercive processes very rare.

43. Settlements, or revisions of settlements, have been in progress during the year, in most of the districts. But the great bulk of the work has been completed.

Settlement work nearly completed.

44. The jageerdars have been freed from the charge which has hitherto been made upon them, when they resorted to the assistance of the Government revenue officials in the realization of their rents.

Jageerdars exempted from payment for assistance of Govt. Revenue Officers.

45. Attention has been paid by the Officiating Financial Commissioner, Mr. R. N. Cust, to the revision and abridgment of useless forms, both English and vernacular. Business has newly been distributed into departments, and unnecessary returns and reports dispensed with. In this way, as the work is on the increase, any call for additional establishment has been prevented.

46. The fall of rain was below the average: but the wheat harvest was, in the Punjab, unusually fine, and the price of agricultural produce slightly improved.

47. Tenant right has been a good deal discussed. Mr. R. Cust makes the following remarks on this subject, in his Annual Report:—"We are gradually working out an equitable tenant right code: we have ruled that the tenant, with right of occupation, can sub-let, or in other words, maintain a constructive occupancy; that the right of transfer may be an incident of his tenure, though not ordinarily so; he is entitled, moreover, to pay at *certain* rates, not *absolutely fixed* rates, but capable of *judicial* fixation, and varying with the prosperity of the neighbourhood;—and where the tenant pays the revenue rate of the village, the non-record of *malikana* at settlement does not bar (whatever period may have elapsed) the trial of *that* matter on its own merits: his rent cannot be converted from grain to cash, without his consent, or his fault. On the other hand, we have ruled that no new customary rights of occupancy are now forming, that no period of tenancy will give any right to tenants at will as so recorded."

SECTION II.

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND OPIUM.

48. This branch has somewhat recovered from the depression noted on the dissolution of the sepoy regiments. The increase amounts to rupees 71,001.

PART III.—SALT.

Increase of Salt revenue consequent on incorporation of the Delhi territory with Punjab, and enhancement of duty. 49. Since the incorporation of the Delhi territory with these provinces, the salt revenue has become an important source of income, with the following distinct avenues of supply :—

I. The Delhi and Hissar Customs Line, with a duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund on the produce of the great salt lakes near the desert.

II. The Sutlej Preventive Line, which brings in no direct revenue.

III. The Sind Sagur or Cis-Indus Mines, which are the property of Government, and the produce of which is now sold at the rate of rupees 2-2 per maund.

IV. The Trans-Indus or Kohat mines.

Compared with the preceding year, there has been an increase of rupees 64,099. This is mainly attributable to purchases made in anticipation of the late increase in the price of the Cis-Indus salt. It is not expected that the present high figure will be annually maintained.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

50. This branch has been materially augmented by the ac-

Augmented by accession of the Western Jumna Canal.

cession of the Western Jumna Canal to the Punjab Provinces. Deficient rains have enhanced the revenue. No tax can be more satisfactory; it can be exacted only with the consent, and to the advantage, of the payer. The increase on the previous year amounts to rupees 81,459.

PART V.—TRADE TAX.

51. Pending the perfection of the comprehensive financial mea-

Imposition of certain
Taxes equivalent to an
Income Tax of 3 per
cent.

taxes proposed by the Lieutenant Governor. The foundation of these was the scale of licence duties originally proposed in the Legislative Council, and which in effect amounted to an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes below two-thousand rupees. In

Apprehension of Tra-
ders that the new Tax
would be inquisitorial.

And their offer to pay
a treble Octroi duty in-
stead.

trebling the town duties already levied for municipal purposes, rather than submit to the appraisement of private fortunes. At the time, no general fiscal policy had been laid down; and in the Punjab it was considered of greater importance to raise the revenue, without delay and without creating discontent, than

Large cities allowed to
compound for the new tax
by raising an equal reve-
nue by the town duties.

the town duties. In petty boroughs and villages, the income tax took effect. In some districts, especially in the Mooltan division, town duties were rarely levied, and the whole non-agricultural population was made to contribute at

sures of the Legislative Council, and in consideration of the deficiency of specie, to which the inland situation of the Punjab renders its administration liable, the Viceroy sanctioned the imposition of certain
Lieutenant Governor. The foundation of these was the scale of licence duties originally proposed in the Legislative Council, and which in effect amounted to an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes below two-thousand rupees. In the assessment of these duties, a general apprehension was found to pervade the principal cities, of the inquisition necessary to the computation of the income of individuals. And the leading city of Umritsur offered to contribute to the State a sum equivalent to that which might be estimated to accrue from the income tax, by

according to the theoretical canons of taxation. The Lieut. Governor therefore empowered the local authorities to allow the large cities to compound for the income tax, by raising an equal revenue through
The Lieut. Governor therefore empowered the local authorities to allow the large cities to compound for the income tax, by raising an equal revenue through
In some districts, especially in the Mooltan division, town duties were rarely levied, and the whole non-agricultural population was made to contribute at

the rate of three per cent. on their incomes. Without claiming for the scheme any refined equality, or universal applicability in practice, it has certainly the merit of being well adapted to the people concerned, of being submitted to willingly and without complaint, and of extreme cheapness of collection. It has also had the effect of preparing the minds of the people for the general measures of the legislature. Many of the Jageerdars, for instance, will now rather gain than lose by the income tax; and the apprehension of the towns-people must have been much diminished by the treatment of their brethren in the villages. The town duties have not proved to have been pitched so high as to interfere with trade. The yield of these taxes for six months has been rupees 9,75,807.

Yield of the new taxes.

PART VI.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

52. Under this head there has been an increase of rupees 5,53,421.

53. On the whole, there has been an improvement in the revenue of rupees 18,04,758. Considering the unelastic character of Indian finance, the combined and recurring causes which have, ever since annexation, rather reduced than augmented the land tax, and the stationary level of minor sources of income, this result must be deemed matter of congratulation. It springs chiefly from the bold inroad which was this year made on the non-agricultural hoards, which had never before paid duty to the State.

Comparative State-
ment of revenue.

54. The following table shows, at one view, the comparative revenue of 1858-59 and 1859-60 :—

Y E A R,	Land Tax.	Tribute from dependent States.	Spirits, Drugs, Opium.	Salt.	Canal Income.	Trade Tax.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1858-59, { Rs. £	1,82,26,791 1,822,679	3,05,929 30,592	6,74,356 67,435	48,87,629 488,762	3,89,741 38,974	... ...	20,86,208 208,620	2,65,70,654 2,657,065
1859-60, { Rs. £	1,81,68,785 18,16,873	4,22,956 42,295	7,45,357 74,535	49,51,728 495,172	4,71,200 47,120	9,75,807 97,580	26,39,629 263,962	2,83,75,412 2,837,541
Difference, { Rs. £	-58,056 -5,805	+1,17,027 +11,702	+71,001 +7,100	+64,099 +6,409	+81,459 +8,145	+9,75,807 +97,580	+5,53,421 +55,342	+18,04,758 +180,475

[2]

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

55. It was intimated, last year, that the Lieutenant Governor was not satisfied with the working of the educational department in these provinces. Organic defects existed, which neutralised the exertions of the superintending officers. Reports on the subject were accordingly called for, as well from the civil authorities, as the departmental functionaries. A very elaborate commentary on the past operations and their tendency, was also submitted by Mr. Roberts, the Officiating Financial Commissioner, under whose general control, up to that time, they had been carried on. In the several accounts submitted, there was a very general agreement as to the unsatisfactory results of the efforts which had been made, during the three years foregoing, to diffuse education amongst the people. Those efforts had been vigorous and comprehensive. But in the endeavours to establish a uniform system and a pervading machinery, sufficient regard had not been had to the means, without which these could not be successful. After a careful review of the information collected, the Lieutenant Governor was inclined to trace the acknowledged imperfections of the system, mainly to the following causes :—

1st. The inferiority of the native Superintendents. These were mostly foreigners from Hindoostan. Their causes. A similar class has not yet arisen in the Punjab, and only third-rate men found it their Superiority of the native Superintendents. worth while to take service so far from their homes. Notwithstanding which, the supervision of the Tehsili and Village schools was committed to these incompetent men, in preference to delaying the operations.

2ndly. The excessive extent of the circles superintended by the European Inspectors. Each included some 600 schools, which the

Inspector was supposed to visit and examine yearly. In each division was a native Deputy Inspector, and in each district a Sub-Deputy Inspector, whose reports and accounts came before the European Inspector, and took up a great part of his time. It was physically impossible for him to exert that searching control, and initiate that wholesome impulse, without which the whole machinery became inactive and mischievous.

3rdly. The dissociation of the educational department from the civil authorities. The people seldom bestir themselves, even in matters of which they approve, without an impulse from above, whilst they will often strenuously exert themselves to accomplish the purposes of the powers that be. Now, although individuals amongst them occasionally display an extraordinary desire for learning, in general—as might be expected amongst an uneducated people—there is very great apathy on the subject. It is true that the department is a State Institution. But the people are accustomed to learn the will of the government through the District Officer, whom alone they regard as its representative. And they inferred that the spread of education was a secondary matter, because he had nothing to do with it.

4thly. The incapacity of the school-masters. For the Tehsil schools, only inferior men from Hindoostan were procurable. The village schools were taught by the old masters, who were loath and incompetent to enforce the new-fangled curriculum of study. It would have been better had these village schools not been interfered with, until fit masters had been trained for them in the Normal schools.

56. Such were the leading defects ascertained to exist. The following are the measures, devised by the Lieutenant Governor, for their correction. They came into operation at the commencement of the current official year :—

1st. The native Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Deputy Inspectors, —many of them foreigners,—have been dismissed with gratuities, and their appointments abrogated. Such as are fit, will probably obtain employment as school-masters. By their dismissal, considerable funds become capable of more advantageous appropriation.

2ndly. The general superintendence of the vernacular schools, —Tehsili and Village,—has been transferred to the District Officers.

3rdly. The expense of the Tehsili schools, heretofore paid from the general revenues, has been transferred to the one per cent. fund.

4thly. Arrangements have been made for increasing the number and efficiency of the Normal schools for training vernacular masters. The character of the education imparted will greatly depend upon the efficiency of these school-masters.

5thly. A commencement has been made in the establishment of high schools at the chief towns of the principal districts, where the study of English may be pursued under competent masters, without excluding vernacular instruction. The saving effected by the dismissal of the native Superintendents, and by defraying the expense of the Tehsili schools from the one per cent. fund, will be devoted to the improvement and multiplication of these superior schools.

6thly. The aid given to good private institutions for secular instruction,—whether under the direction of Missionaries or not,—has been increased in amount.

7thly. The Director of Public Instruction has been placed in direct communication with the local Government.

57. These measures have been at work for too short a time, as yet, to render their effects apparent, but there is every reason to anticipate, from their introduction, a great improvement in the character of the education.

acter of the educational institutions, and an increase to their popularity.

58. A rapid review of the progress of the department during the year, must close this section.

59. In consequence of the discovery of serious irregularities in the management of his office, it became necessary to remove the Inspector of the Rawul Pindee circle.

Zilla schools. 60. In the attendance at the four principal Zilla schools there was a decline from 783 to 723.

Tehsili schools. 61. At the 140 Tehsili schools, the number of pupils was 10,353, being an increase of 1,200 on the former year.

Village schools. 62. The number of one per cent. village schools decreased from 2,029 to 1,704. But in the average daily attendance, amounting to 27,264, there was a slight improvement.

Private Institutions. 63. At private institutions, the attendance rose from 1,025 to 1,424.

64. English students increased from 860 to 1,725.

Additional Normal schools established. 65. Six additional Normal schools, for the training of vernacular teachers, were established, and the students increased from 75 to 292.

Grants in aid increased. 66. The money granted in aid of private institutions was augmented, from rupees 6,812 to rupees 8,960.

Indigenous Schools. 67. The number of pupils at indigenous schools, exempt from Government instruction, is stated at 63,090; but it is admitted that the returns are doubtful.

Comparative statement of students and daily attendance.

68. Excluding these, therefore, the following figures will show, comparatively with the preceding year, the aggregate

number of students :—

Y E A R.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.
1858-59, ...	21,653	13,521	2,780	37,954	34,718
1859-60, ...	24,493	17,016	4,177	45,686	42,383

69. The total expenditure from all sources has been a little short of 3½ lakhs, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Cost of supervising establishment, ...	93,643	10	6
Cost of Government schools, ...	65,521	3	3
Schools in receipt of aid, ...	26,861	6	9
Cost of one per cent. schools, ...	1,56,442	5	1
Total,...	3,42,463	9	7

The amount contributed by the State was rupees 1,62,622-8-6; and of this, rupees 68,978 were spent on schools: not on supervision.

70. The number of books sold, increased from 29,579 to 53,225.
Book Department.

71. There are only two schools at present, in which the range of instruction is sufficiently extensive to qualify students for the University examination. One is at Delhi, the other at Umritsur.
Normal Schools.

The Delhi school is supported by a bequest of Nuwab Fuzl Ali. There are eight classes, and in all but one, English is taught as well as the vernacular. The subjects are English reading and translation, his-
At Delhi.

tory, geography, arithmetic, natural philosophy, euclid and algebra. But the Inspector complains that the knowledge of the boys is, too generally, superficial. He has endeavoured to introduce a better system, by appointing fixed hours for the study of each subject, and by paying some of the students to act as teachers. Two peculiarities are noted: the pupils greatly dislike being made to study their own language as well as English; and they all desire to begin geometry before they have mastered arithmetic. Altogether there are 254 students. Two scholarships have lately been founded by native gentlemen.

72. At the Umritsur school there are 219 names on the register. Of these students, only 43 learn English. Classes in which Goormookhee and Sanscrit were taught, and which have hitherto been largely attended, have recently been abolished. The services of an English head-master have now been procured, and the appropriation of State funds has been enlarged. There is also a good Missionary school at Umritsur, but it is found that, in large towns, there is room for both.

73. On the visit of the Governor General to Lahore, the Sir-dars made an express request that a College might be founded at Lahore. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, took immediate measures for the creation of a first class school. At Lahore and in its neighbourhood, many of the chiefs and courtiers of the Sikh monarchy reside. They retain all their aristocratic exclusiveness, whilst they are sufficiently alive to the exigencies of the future, to desire education for their sons. To meet their wishes, two departments have been made in the school. Into the higher, none but the sons of persons who are eligible for the Governor General's Durbar, are admissible: in the lower, there is no distinction of rank. This arrangement is extremely

Establishment of a first class school at Lahore as a nucleus for a College.

Two Departments formed for the upper and lower classes.

agreeable to the upper class, and without it, they would not have sent their sons ; as it is, there are now about 60 boys in the higher department, and 140 altogether. The change which may be hoped for in the Sikh aristocracy, may be measured by the fact, that Runjeet Singh used to keep his royal accounts by cutting notches

~~Donation and tuition~~ on a stick. In this school, an entrance, ~~fees levied.~~ donation and tuition fees have been made leviable, and these dues will generally be collected in Government schools, for the future.

~~Expected advantages~~ 74. With the Director of Public Instruction in direct communication with Government ; with the attention of the Inspectors concentrated on the development of the higher class of schools, on the dissemination of European learning, on the training of vernacular school-masters, and on the provision of suitable books ;—with the urban and village vernacular schools under the inspection and encouragement of the District Officers and their subordinates, acting in communication with the departmental officers ;—with the elevation and increase of high schools and training institutions, and the new impulse given to private seminaries ;—with the facilities for education afforded to the higher classes ;—the Lieutenant Governor indulges in the hope that, in the present year, the diffusion both of western science and of vernacular rudimental instruction, may be permanently promoted.

75. In this department, the services of Lieutenant E. H. Paske and Captain Fuller, successively ~~Attention of Departmental officers.~~ Directors of Public Instruction during the year, and of Lieutenant Holroyd, Inspector, deserve acknowledgment.

SECTION IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

76. Restrictions on expenditure have interfered with the prosecution of works of internal improvement retarded for with the exception of the Baree Doab want of funds. Canal ; but a considerable outlay has been made for the accommodation of troops.

PART I.—ROADS.

77. The great break in the road has hitherto been between the Sutlej and Lahore. Much has been done towards the construction of this section, Grand Trunk Road. during the past year. Between Jullundhur and the Sutlej,—a distance of thirty miles,—one layer of metal has been completed, Sutlej and Beas Section. and travelling is easy. Between the Beas and Sutlej the land is low, and a large embankment has to be made ; this work is now nearly finished.

When this section has been metalled, the road will be macadamized from Delhi to Lahore. Much, however, remains to be done for its permanent perfection. Repairs of the State of metalling. metalling are, in many places, indispensable. Including the branch from Loodhiana to Ferozepore, the length between Delhi and Lahore is 390 miles. The metal is seldom more than six inches in thickness, and in many places much less. Great wear and tear, therefore, will often necessitate the entire re-metalling of the road. Until the metal has been raised to nine inches, the road must be considered unfinished. But the expense is large, and will be spread over some years ; it will amount, as now estimated, to nearly ten lakhs.

78. Again, many of the principal bridges are temporary, and some of the streams most obstructive of traffic, altogether without bridges. Careful surveys have been made, and designs State of Bridges.

and estimates are under preparation ; but except at a very much increased rate of expenditure, the work will extend over many years.

79. The progress of the Lahore and Peshawur road has been somewhat retarded, from the difficulty of procuring labour. The expenditure amounted to nearly two lakhs of rupees. His Excellency the Viceroy, having travelled the whole length, has determined that this road shall be metalled, as early as practicable.

80. A road between Murrez and Abbottabad is under construction, the length is about 32 miles, and the country through which it passes, mountainous and difficult. During the winter, work is interrupted by the snow.

81. By the District Officers, 825 miles of earthen, and 21 miles of metalled road, have been made from local funds.

82. The expenditure by the Chief Engineer, on communications, has amounted to nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

PART II.—CANALS.

83. The portion of the Baree Doab Canal, which has been commenced upon, comprises :—

- 14 miles of the main Canal ;
- 62 „ or the whole of the Lahore branch ;
- 30 „ of the Kussoor branch ;
- 30 „ of the Subraon ;
- 25 „ of escapes, cuts, &c.

287 miles in all.

Of this distance, 114 miles are actually opened, and water flows down past Lahore. Less than one-tenth of the excavation remains to be done. Every exertion is now made to render the work profitable. Surveys for the rajbahas, or irrigation channels, are being pushed on, and it is estimated that the year 1860-61 will show a revenue of one and a half lakhs. During the past year, the cost of repairs has been heavy, amounting to Rupees 1,30,156. Clearances at the head were necessary, as, owing to the absence of machinery for raising the gate of the regulator, silt had accumulated to a large extent.

Examination of the bed. During January and December the water was turned off, and an examination made of the bed. The Director states that "the re-

gulator at Madhopoor was slightly injured. The flooring of the entire bay was torn up to a length of 13 feet, and an average depth of 1.75 feet. A new wall was put in, and the flooring replaced. The repairs were very difficult to carry out, on account of percolation;—a pump was kept continually at work while they were in progress. The dam stood very well." The pavement of only two

Boulder rapids.

boulder rapids was found to be injured.

These over-falls have still to be tried with a full supply of water, but they are recommended as cheap and substantial. An idea of the benefit to the neigh-

Cost of fuel.

bourhood from the progress of the canal works, may be formed from the fact, that the payments for manure, for fuel, up to this time, amount to nearly 2½ lakhs.

84. The total expenditure, from the commencement, has been nearly a million sterling, or rupees 96,29,189.

Expenditure.

During the year, Rs. 8,92,332 have been spent.

85. The canal is not ready for navigation, on account of the

Locks not yet made.

locks not yet being made. When these have been completed, invalid soldiers will be able to proceed from Lahore to the hills, in the easiest way possible.

86. The auxiliary works progress. The saw-mills at Madho-

Auxiliary works. pore are completed, and cut up wood for the neighbouring cantonments. The Canal roads and fences measure 754½ miles. More than 2,50,000 trees are reported to be alive, besides about 1,50,000 in nurseries.

87. The Huslee Canal has brought in an income of Rupees 94,240, against which, Rs. 29,039 have to

Huslee Canal. be charged for expenses of maintenance.

This old native canal pays in an astonishing manner, and its management is creditable to the department. It boasts, moreover, of 73,120 flourishing trees, with several nurseries.

88. The income from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals

Upper Sutlej Canals. has been greatly contracted, owing to the failure of the water in the spring. Some

expensive improvements were necessary at the mouth, for which provision could not, at the time, be made. During the cold season an effective clearance was made. The expenditure has amounted to rupees 39,855.

Lower Sutlej Canals.

89. The banks of the Lower Sutlej Canals are being improved. The expenditure has been rupees 41,672.

90. The inundation of the Indus was not so severe as usual, but

Indus Canals. it has been thought advisable to raise and strengthen the great bund. The

new mouth lately constructed for the Manka Canal, is said to answer well, and irrigation from these canals has gradually extended, as the figures below will show :—

				Begals.
1856-57,	...	...	...	1,07,465
1859-60,	...	...	...	1,63,555

91. Regarding the protection of the town of Dehra

Protection of Dehra Ghazee Khan. Ghazee Khan from the inundations of the Indus, the Director remarks : " I am still of opinion that a series of spurs,

“ properly constructed, cannot fail to prove successful. In Cut-
 “ tack, the current of the Kajooree river has been successfully di-
 “ verted from bearing down directly on the revetment, by a me-
 “ thod of brush-wood spurs ; a similar expedient might be equally
 “ effective in protecting Dehra Ghazee Khan.

. Total expenditure on 92. The total expenditure on the
 the Punjab Canals. Punjab Canals was rupees 10,60,331.

93. With the exception of a few cuts and small bridges, no
 original works have been undertaken ; but
 Western Jumna Ca- a good deal in the way of surveying, with
 nals. a view to future alterations, has been done.

Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation, writes :—
 “ There is much work to be done on these Canals, and I trust that
 “ the Government will deal with this magnificent and well-paying
 “ public work with liberality. I calculate that the revenue for the
 “ past year will not be less than 3,60,000 rupees, while the current
 “ expenses and establishment will not cost more than 1,60,000,
 “ leaving a clear profit to the Government of two lakhs of rupees,
 “ independent of the indirect revenue obtained through the land-
 “ rents of the Paneeput, Delhi, Rohtuck, and Hissar districts,
 “ which, in a season of drought like the past, entirely depend on
 “ the Canal water, and the efficiency of the Canal.”

94. Fiscally, nothing can be more satisfactory : unhappily
 there is another side to the picture. Un-
 deteriorating effects on scientifically constructed, the Canal bed is
 the soil. in many places above the level of the
 country, and interferes with its drainage. Swamps are formed, the
 soil is deteriorated : worst of all, with the excess of water, up comes
 from below a coating of salt, which has for several years past gone on
 spreading, and has unquestionably not only injured the productive
 powers of the land, but impaired the physical condition of the peo-
 ple. The Lieutenant Governor has reduced the land revenue, wher-
 ever deterioration of the soil has been proved, and doubtless much

relief has been afforded ; but a permanent remedy will probably be found only in an extensive system of drainage, which Captain Turnbull is now devising.

95. The services of the following officers deserve special mention :—

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation ;
Lieutenant Moncrieff ;
Sub-Conductor Duncan.

PUNJAB CANALS.

Major Drummond, Engineers, Director of Canals ;
Major Gulliver, Engineers, Superintendent Baree Doab Canal ;

Lieutenant R. Home, Engineers ;

Mr. H. Garbett ;

Mr. E. Palmer ;

Mr. J. D. Smithe, Superintendent of Workshops ;

Mr. J. Kelly ;

Mr. S. G. Hanna.

HUSLEE CANAL.

Mr. B. Browne.

INDUS CANALS.

Mr. D. Kirwan.

PART III.—RAILWAY.

96. Much progress has been made during the year on the section of the Railway between Umritsur and Lahore. The raised embankment is completely finished. The whole of the bridges have been made ready to receive their girder tops: most of the general drainage culverts have been completed: a sufficient quantity of ballast has been collected: nearly the whole of the iron-work required for the permanent way, has been delivered alongside the line, and sleepers are also being deposited. Designs for the stations at Meean Meer and Attaree have been sanctioned.

97. The works for the Lahore station were commenced on in February last. The fortified passenger station is well advanced. The tool, engine, and carriage sheds are being erected. The masonry of these buildings is of very superior finish. The locomotives and machinery have left England, and a band of plate-layers is daily expected.

98. Between Lahore and Mooltan, two-thirds of the earth-work have been done by the native contractors. Bungalows for the residence of the district Engineers, with wells, are in course of erection; and near Lahore are fairly advanced.

99. A large staff of Engineers is employed on this Railway; and with good management, the Railway should be completed from Umritsur to Mooltan within the next three years. The Lieutenant Governor has done everything in his power to expedite the work. During the greater part of the year the Government had the advice of Major Medley, as Deputy Consulting Engineer, acting in subordination to the Consulting Engineer to the Government North-Western Provinces. On Major Medley's departure for Europe, Captain Sim, Bengal Engineers, was appointed Consulting Engineer to the Punjab Government.

100. The total expenditure on works last year is reported to be rupees 3,22,306.

101. The total sum drawn by the Lahore and East India Railway Companies from the Punjab Treasuries, was rupees 12,29,000.

PART VI.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

102. Some slight additions to the defences, at Attok, Kohat, Akalgurh, and Selimghur have been effected, otherwise no money has been spent on fortifications. The decision of preliminary questions retards the progress of the fortifications at Abbottabad, the repair of the old fort of Mooltan, and the construction of the fortified enclosure to the Arsenal at Ferozepoor.

103. At Delhi, the whole of the mud houses within the palace enclosure have been demolished ; the stately gateways and palace buildings remain. Outside the enclosure, a large number of houses are being knocked down ; but the celebrated Hindoo street, known as the "Dareeba," will be spared.

104. Out of ten barracks necessary for the accommodation of two regiments of European infantry at Rawul Pindee, three have been completed during the year. They are remarkable for their height and size. Probably five more will be ready for the troops by December next. Additional accommodation for the invalids at Murree has been provided. Certain buildings required for the Mountain Train and two Native Infantry regiments at Abbottabad, have been completed. The iron barracks at Mooltan are finished, except the permanent flooring. Two iron-frame barracks at Meean Meer, on a plan very superior to those at Mooltan, are also ready. If these barracks were only a little higher, they would probably be as good as any in India. Similar barracks are nearly ready for the troops at Ferozepoor. At Subathoo three new barracks have been completed. Plans and estimates are prepared for permanent barracks at Delhi. Between Delhi and Umballa, five permanent rest-houses have been erected for the convenience of the European troops while marching.

105. The arsenal works at Ferozepoor,—commenced in 1853,—have been brought to a close, with a saving on the estimate of one lakh,—or $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

106. The total expenditure on military works has been rupees 10,97,360.

107. The Churches at Peshawur, Umballa, and Sealkote are in course of completion.

108. The following inscription appears on the tablet which
 Epitaph of **Mr. Vans** has lately been placed in the obelisk at
Agneta and Lieutenant Mooltan :—
Anderson.

“ **BENEATH THIS MONUMENT LIE THE REMAINS OF**
PATRICK ALEXANDER VANS AGNEW,
OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE,
AND
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
LIEUTENANT, 1ST BOMBAY FUSILLER REGIMENT,
ASSISTANTS TO THE RESIDENT AT LAHORE, WHO BEING DEPUTED BY
THE GOVERNMENT TO RELIEVE, AT HIS OWN REQUEST,
DEWAN MOOLRAJ, VICEROY OF MOOLTAN, OF THE
FORTRESS AND AUTHORITY WHICH HE HELD, WERE ATTACKED AND
WOUNDED BY THE GARRISON, ON 19TH APRIL 1848,
AND BEING TREACHEROUSLY DESERTED BY THE SIKH ESCORT, WERE,
ON THE FOLLOWING DAY,
IN FLAGRANT BREACH OF NATIONAL FAITH AND HOSPITALITY,
BARBAROUSLY MURDERED,
IN THE BEDGAH, UNDER THE WALLS OF MOOLTAN.
THUS FELL THESE TWO YOUNG PUBLIC SERVANTS,
AT THE AGES OF 25 AND 28 YEARS,
FULL OF HIGH HOPES, RARE TALENTS, AND PROMISE OF FUTURE
USEFULNESS, EVEN IN THEIR DEATHS DOING THEIR COUNTRY HONOR :
WOUNDED AND FORSAKEN, THEY COULD OFFER NO RESISTANCE,
BUT HAND IN HAND, CALMLY AWAITED THE ONSET OF THEIR ASSAILANTS.
NOBLY THEY REFUSED TO YIELD,
FORETELLING THE DAY WHEN THOUSANDS OF ENGLISHMEN
SHOULD COME TO AVENGE THEIR DEATH,
AND DESTROY MOOLRAJ, HIS ARMY, AND FORTRESS.
HISTORY RECORDS HOW THE PREDICTION WAS FULFILLED.
BORNE TO THE GRAVE BY THEIR VICTORIOUS BROTHER-SOLDIERS AND
COUNTRYMEN,
THEY WERE BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS,
HERE ON THE SUMMIT OF THE CAPTURED CITADEL,
ON THE 26TH OF JANUARY 1849.
THE ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAB TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE
WAS THE RESULT OF THE WAR,
OF WHICH THEIR ASSASSINATION WAS THE COMMENCEMENT.”

MISCELLANEOUS.

109. The following are the miscellaneous works executed ~~at~~ during the year by the civil authorities :—

	Rs.
7 Tuhseels and Thanahs,	34,212
11 Do. fortified,	8,235
4 Treasuries fortified,	5,804
5 Court-houses,	36,641
7 Staging Bungalows,	10,523
2 School-houses,	2,877
10 Serais,	30,426
2 Supply-houses,	265
1 Jail completed,	9,099
4 Dispensaries constructed,	6,541
8 Tanks,	6,867
38 Wells,	15,500
234 Drain-bridges,	35,143
Works costing above Rs. 500 each,	68,124
Do. costing less than 500,	22,701
Total	2,92,958

110. The total expenditure in this department is exhibited ~~Total Expenditure.~~ in the subjoined table :—

WORKS.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Previous Expenditure.	Total.
1st.—Roads,	6,95,906	10,52,674	1,23,77,627	1,41,26,207
2nd.— { Punjab Canals,	11,21,375	10,95,960	77,22,350	99,39,685
{ Jumna Canals,	Not known.	1,60,000	Not known.	Not known.
3rd.—Miscellaneous,	3,66,805	2,21,268	29,00,800	34,88,873
4th.—Military,	12,98,292	15,15,271	1,46,37,237	1,74,50,800
Total, { Rs.	34,82,378	40,45,173	3,76,38,014	4,50,05,565
{ £	348,237	404,517	3,763,801	4,500,556

In the above, the expenditure from local funds is not included. During 1859-60 this amounted to rupees 4,86,858. Owing to financial pressure, the department has not had its fair share of funds; and this is the more to be regretted, as the supervising establishments have not been susceptible of reduction.

111. In the Department of Public Works, during the past Commemoration of De- year, the exertions of the following departmental Officers. Officers have been conspicuous :—

Lieutenant Colonel Ommanney, Chief Engineer.

Captain Hutchinson ;	}	Superintending Engineers.
Lieut. Colonel Righy ;		
Major Robertson.		

Captain Hyde.	}	Executive Engineers.
„ Rose.		
„ Nightingale.		
„ S. Davies.		
„ F. Davies.		
„ Baily.		
„ Sandilands.	}	
„ Black.		

Mr. C. J. Campbell.

Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Scott,

Mr. Bean,

Lala Kunhya Lall.	}	Assistant Engineers.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

112. The following figures show District Posts. that the district posts continue to enjoy the confidence of the native community:—

Y E A R.	Total number of covers delivered.	Total number of covers returned undelivered.	Grand total of letters.
1858-59, ...	4,28,294	38,640	4,66,934
1859-60, ...	5,06,650	43,669	5,50,319

113. The correspondence has increased by one-sixth ; and has more than trebled since 1855-56.

114. It is from such facts that we may gather the practical value attached to rudimental education.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

115. During the year, the stations of Dehra Ghazee Khan and Dehra Ismail Khan have been connected by the telegraphic wire. The communication, thus effected between Lahore and the extreme frontier military station, has already proved of great advantage.

The expenditure in this department has amounted to rupees 1,08,201 ; the receipts to rupees 34,613.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

116. The subjoined statement shows the progress of traffic
Indus traffic. on the Indus during the past year :—

Y E A R.	Boats.	Maunds.	Tons.
1858-59, ...	3,965	13,96,397	49,871
1859-60 ...	3,806	14,85,212	53,043
Difference,	—159	+88,815	+3,172

117. The traffic has not increased in the same proportion as last year, which may perhaps be attributed to the better prices obtainable for agricultural produce in the Punjab and Delhi territory.

118. The first of the six Sind Railway Tug steamers was launched on the 27th of March, but in an incomplete state. The barges had not, up to that time, arrived. The want of the steamers has been much felt in the transport of materials for the Punjab Railway. The arrangements of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company for the navigation of the Indus unfortunately failed; a consummation which cannot be sufficiently regretted.

119. The "Fox" gunboat was for some time stationed as a ferry-boat at Attock; but the strength of the stream rendered her utterly useless. The "Fox" Gun-Boat found unsuited to the Attack Ferry.

120. The Commander-in-chief of the Indian Navy has it in contemplation, in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government, to effect a survey of the Punjab rivers. At present, steamers do not come above Mooltan. But in all probability they might, with a better know-

ledge of the currents, ascend to Fazilka (a rising town) on the Sutlej, to Jhelum, and *possibly* even to Lahore on the Ravee.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

121. The following comparative statement exhibits a considerable improvement in the Punjab finances :—

Y E A R.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1858-59, {	Rs.	2,74,99,141	1,82,94,296	92,04,845
	£	2,749,914	1,829,429	920,484
1859-60, {	Rs.	2,95,70,583	1,76,96,410	1,18,74,173
	£	2,957,058	1,769,641	1,187,417

122. In computing the surplus, the cost of the regular army, and of constructing cantonments, (which are imperial charges) have, as usual, been omitted. But that the surplus from the local revenues should amount to so much as 118½ lakhs, or more than one-third of the whole receipts, is a highly satisfactory result.

123. The details of the receipts and disbursements will be found in appendix No. 1. There has been a net increase on the receipts of the past year of rupees 20,71,442 ; and a net decrease in disbursements of rupees 5,97,886. Under the head of "Excise and Stamps," there is an addition exceeding 4½ lakhs, principally under the head of Stamps. The trade taxes have brought in nearly 10 lakhs. The land revenue has slightly declined. The decrease in disbursements is principally in the revenue and judicial departments. Under the head of "General," there is an increase of one lakh, attributable to the change in the form of Government ; and under the head of "Miscellaneous," three lakhs, of which about half is the amount of discount paid for supply bills.

Cash Balance on 1st May. 124. The cash balance in the treasuries was 140 lakhs on 1st May 1860, or exactly double what it was last year.

125. Beside the ordinary expenses of the province, which included 20 lakhs on account of *Civil* public works, and the entire cost of the local corps, the Punjab Government had to provide for the pay of the regular army within its boundaries, for the cost of commissariat, of military public works, and of the railway operations, as well as for excess of disbursements over receipts on account of other Governments. These may be set down as follows:—

Military, Commissariat, and Public Works, ...	204	lakhs.
Railway, ...	12½	„
On account of other Governments, &c., ...	20	„
<hr/>		
Total, ...	236½	„
<hr/>		

126. To satisfy this drain, there was the surplus of 118½ lakhs. There remained about 118 lakhs to be provided from other sources, exclusive of the maintenance of a sufficient cash balance. This has been accomplished, by granting supply bills, and with the aid of remittances from other Presidencies, as will appear below:—

SUPPLY BILLS DRAWN.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
On Calcutta,	105 lakhs	130½ lakhs
„ N. W. Provinces, ...	15 „	19½ „
„ Bombay,	7 „	0 „
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total, 127 lakhs.		149½ lakhs.

CASH REMITTANCES.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
From the N. W. P.	11,00,000	17,80,000
„ Bombay.....	25,00,000	35,70,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36,00,000	53,50,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assistance received	1,63,00,000	2,03,00,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

127. The discount paid on supply bills during the last six months of 1858-59, and the first six months of 1859-60, was extremely high. The high rate of discount of 1859-60, was extremely high. The rate varied from two rupees eight annas per cent. at Delhi, to three rupees per cent. at Peshawur. At the suggestion of Mr. Cust, Financial Commissioner, the supply bills have since been put up to auction, and four lakhs a month are now obtained, at about one per cent. discount. But if larger sums were required, probably the rate would increase.

128. The Punjab six per cent. loan outstanding at the end of the year, amounted to 11½ lakhs. During the year, rupees 70,000 were paid off. Six per cent. Loan. The arrangements made for the extinction of the greater part of the loan, are explained in the political section.

129. Great inconvenience has been experienced in the cantonments of Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, in consequence of the scarcity of copper coin. Scarcity of Copper coin. Half a lakh worth has now been received from Bombay, and another half lakh is on its way.

130. The financial prospects of the present year are favourable.

Financial Prospects of the present year. The reductions in the local military forces. (mainly in the Mounted and Foot Levies,) though gradual, will, by the end of the year, effect a prospective relief of 38½ lakhs. There will also be an increase of revenue from the new taxes, which may be estimated at 21 lakhs. On the other hand, the demands on account of Public Works and Railways, and compensation for losses by the mutinies, will increase; and the Accountant estimates that extraneous funds, to the amount of 120 lakhs, will be required.

131. The above review will show that the Punjab finances are prosperous, and economically managed; and that the provinces subject to the Lieutenant Governor are remunerative acquisitions,—paying their own expenses, and contributing about one-third of their revenue to the Imperial treasury.

132. The accounts are also in good order, the miscellaneous advances having been reduced to 16 lakhs, —the lowest figure yet attained.

133. As Accountants, Messrs. H. D. Sandeman and Balmain; and as Civil Auditor, Mr. C. Chapman, have performed their respective duties with much ability.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

134. Additional Chaplains have been appointed to the un-
Additional Chaplains dermentioned stations:—
appointed and arranged.

- 1.—Umritsur.
- 2.—Dehra Ismail Khan.
- 3.—Nowshera.
- 4.—Campbellpoor and Attock.

With the aid of the Lord Bishop, and of contributions from the station residents, arrangements have been made for obtaining the services of two clergymen, appointed by the Additional Clergy Society, at Hissar and Jhelum.

135. A temporary church has been commenced, and nearly completed, at Mooltan. The churches at Umballah and Sealkote are about to be completed. The church at Jullundur has been restored; and that at Delhi improved. The sanction of the Supreme Government has further been given to the erection, at fifteen civil stations, of small churches, capable of containing the probable congregation.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

136. During the past year, our friendly relations with the Ameer of Cabul have been undisturbed. His Highness' forces, under the command of his son Mahomed Afzul Khan, have conquered the neighbouring State of Koondooz, and procured the submission of Budakshan; thus advancing the Affghan frontier to the river Oxus. Captain James, Commissioner of Peshawur, gives the following account of Koondooz:—"About two centuries ago, the country north of the Oxus and east of Bokhara, was divided into numerous independent Ozbek States, one of the principal of which was that of Kirari, under a Chief named Morad Beg, of the Katar tribe of Ozbeks. His son—Mahomed Khan Beg,—being driven out of that State by the King of Bokhara, crossed the Oxus, and seized possession of Huzrut Imam, Talikan, and Koondooz, founding the State of that name, which, with some intervals of dispossession, has remained in the hands of his descendants to the present day. In 1740, Huzree Beg of the same family, drove the ruling Chief into the eastern hills; and was confirmed in the chiefship of Koondooz by Nadir Shah, to whom he submitted himself at Balkh. Shortly afterwards, the State of Koondooz was

" annexed by Ahmed Shah, Dooranee, and formed part of the
 " Affghan Government of Balkh. In 1785, an Ozbek chief named
 " Kooat Khan, who had received from Tymoor Shah the Government
 " of Narin,—a district in Koondooz, to the south east of the city
 " of that name,—revolted from the Affghan yoke, and not only assumed
 " the chiefship of Koondooz, but spread his conquests over Budak-
 " shan, and some of the dependencies of Balkh. When Tymoor, in
 " 1789, marched against Bokhara, he received the nominal submis-
 " sion of Kooat Khan, but this was ignored on the return of the
 " former to Cabul. Many changes followed, and finally, in 1815,
 " Mahomed Morad Beg, a lineal descendant of the chief of the
 " same name formerly mentioned, successfully asserted the suprema-
 " cy of his family, and under him, the Koondooz State attained its
 " highest prosperity ; for he included in his dominions, Budakshan,
 " Balkh, some districts to the north of the Oxus, and all the coun-
 " try between that river and the Hindoo Khoosh. This was the
 " ruler with whom our officers were acquainted during our inter-
 " course with Toorkistan. He seems to have been a noted marauder,
 " devoting his life to schemes of plunder and annexation. He
 " would bring the people of the countries he conquered to the un-
 " healthy swamps of the Oxus, where they died in thousands, their
 " places being soon taken by others. Mahomed Morad Beg was
 " succeeded, some few years ago, by his son,—the present ruler,—
 " Attaleek Khan, for whom no great fear or respect is entertained.
 " He has gradually lost the chief part of his father's possessions ;
 " those to the west having fallen again to the Affghan Governor of
 " Balkh, whilst Budakshan and the trans-Oxus States, have regain-
 " ed their independence. His present dominions comprise only
 " the three districts of Koondooz, Huzrut Imam, and Talikan. The
 " population consist of Ozbeks and Tajiks. The former are chiefly of
 " the Kataghan tribe, and they occupy the northern part of the pro-
 " vince, including the towns of Koondooz, Huzrut Imam, and Tali-
 " kan. The Tajiks are generally supposed to be of Persian origin,
 " and were in possession of the country before the Ozbek conquest ;

" they still maintain their independence in some of the neighbour-
 " ing districts, as Chitral, Darwaz, &c. ; but in Koondooz, they
 " occupy only the southern portion, towards the Hindoo Khoosh,
 " including Baghlan, and Anderah, Khost and Fering. They
 " naturally hate their Affghan rulers ; and they have a special
 " grievance in the cruel perseverance displayed by the late Meer, in
 " transplanting colonies of them to the pestilential fens of the
 " Oxus. Besides the above races, there are several nomad tribes,
 " who visit parts of the province periodically with their flocks, and
 " the population altogether is estimated at 2,00,000. The Meer
 " derives his revenue partly from the produce of agriculture, and
 " partly from taxes on pasture. Both are taken in kind, the for-
 " mer at the rate of one-tenth, the latter at one-fiftieth of the
 " stock, annually. The sheep of the country are celebrated, being
 " the broad-tailed species of Doombah. Agriculture is not
 " extensive, except in the proximity of the river. Formerly,
 " the ruler of Koondooz collected transit duties, on the road from
 " Cabul to Bokhara, but this is now within the Affghan border :
 " the only other items remaining to him being a horse tax,
 " arbitrarily assessed, and a tax on the gold washings of the
 " streams. The whole of his income may amount to two lakhs
 " per annum. The force at the disposal of the Meer is the
 " militia of the country, who are nearly all horsemen. Every chief
 " holds his estate or office under a military tenure, and is bound
 " to maintain a certain number of horsemen, properly mounted and
 " equipped. He, again, apportions this number amongst the
 " houses under his authority,—from 5 to 10 houses being required
 " to furnish and maintain a horseman. Small presents, and a
 " share in plunder, are the perquisites to which these men look.
 " About three-fourths of this militia are Ozbeks, and one-fourth
 " Tajiks ; it may number 8,000 in all. The horses are small
 " but good, and notoriously capable of sustained exertion ; they are
 " so reared as to be able to work for several days, on the most
 " scanty allowance of food."

137. The policy of the Ameer is to carry on the administration through the local chiefs, maintaining strong garrisons of his own troops at some of the principal places, and a line of posts on the Oxus. An attempt at revolt took place at Anderah in the south, but was put down without much difficulty. The King of Bokhara, an Ozbek himself, has not seen, with satisfaction, the advance of the Affghans. At one time he marched a force to the Oxus, but suddenly retreated. He has endeavoured, but without success, to obtain a celebrated jewel called "Jahangeeree" from the Ameer of Cabul.

138. Rehm Dil Khan, the last of the four Candahar brothers, died, recently, in Persia. Sooltan Ahmed Khan of Herat has paid a visit to Teheran, and was favourably received.

139. During 1859, several reports of the presence of a Russian envoy at Bokhara were received. His objects were stated to be to obtain free passage through the King's territories, for Russian merchants; to procure the release of certain Russian subjects in captivity at Bokhara; and to solicit the consent of the King to Russian vessels being admitted to ply on the Oxus. The King is said to have refused the last request, but to have assigned a Serai in the town for the accommodation of Russian merchants.

140. Although the Khoorum stream has been authoritatively pronounced the boundary of British territory, it is merely a political line of demarcation, and villages subject to us possess lands on both sides. Such is the position of Thull. In April 1859, some of the villagers drove their cattle into their pasture lands across the stream, and consequently out of British territory, whereupon, some 200 or 300 of the Hussum Kheyl Wuzerees swooped down from their hills in the neighbourhood of Khost, and carried off 80 head of cattle. The Thull people pursued the robbers, but were worsted, and lost three men killed, and two wounded. Now, whatever titular dominion there may be to the country beyond the Khoorum, in fact, there is no Govern-

The Frontier.

ment, and no public means of redressing wrongs. But it happened, that this Hussun Kheyl tribe had previously been guilty of outrages within our boundary, and orders were out for the apprehension of some of its members; so, a party of them, with much property, were seized on their way to the salt mines in the Khuttuk country, by our feudatory, Khwajah Mahomed Khan. These reprisals immediately brought the Hussun Kheyl to their bearings. They sent delegates to the Deputy Commissioner, and agreed to pay for the injury done by them to British subjects, and to give hostages for the future peaceable behaviour of the tribe.

141. The barbarous character of the hill tribes was sadly exemplified by the murder of Captain Mecham, of the Bengal Artillery, which took place early in November. The unfortunate officer was proceeding, in the evening, by bearer dâk, from Bunnoo to Kohat, escorted by two Sowars. When within two miles of Luttummur, five or six hill men, who had been lurking behind bushes, rushed out. The bearers dropped the doolee, the foremost Sowar galloped off, the hinder fired his carbine, and did likewise. Captain Mecham had barely time to fire his revolver once, when he was set upon, and murdered. Enquiry indicated that the murderers belonged to one of two gangs of Wuzerees, well known on the Kuttuck and Bunnoo borders. The head of one gang is named Zungee, a notorious freebooter, of the Mullikshye branch of the Kabyl Kheyl Wuzerees; the other gang frequently act in concert with Zungee. The murderers themselves belonged to the Hatti Kheyl Wuzerees, most of whom are settled within our territory, and have been punished by the Bunnoo authorities.

142. The Lieutenant Governor determined to hold the Kabyl Kheyl tribe responsible for the seizure of the Kabyl Kheyl tribe. Zungee and the murderers. Captain Henderson, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, therefore, convened a *Jirga*, or deputation of the tribe, and explained to them the demands of Go-

vernment. The *Jirga*, however, professed their inability to comply with them. The wealthier members would have been glad to separate from the body of the tribe, and to have made terms for themselves, but this was not permitted: and the whole were told that they would be treated as enemies, on account of their failure to give up the robbers. This was on the 7th December.

General Chamberlain On the 20th, Brigadier General Chamberlain crossed the Khoorum, with a force of some 4,000 men, besides irregular levies. The operations are de-

Settlements of the tailed in the military section. In the winter, the Kabyl Kheyl tribe are in the habit of descending from the higher hills of the Soliman range, for the sake of cultivation and pasturage, on both banks of the Khoorum, between Billund Kheyl and the junction of the Kheytee stream. But to meet the attack of the British force, they collected all their members, with their flocks and herds, on a range of hills called Maidanee, where they made a stand, but were soon put to flight, with the

Their defeat and loss of their winter stores, and many of flight. their cattle. The cognate tribes of the neighbourhood gave no assistance to the Kabyl Kheyl. Subsequently, the man who was foremost in the murder of Captain Mecham,—Mohubbut,—was seized in his mountain lair, and given up to Major Taylor, by the Ahmedzye tribes. He was executed on the scene of the murder. The expedition greatly conduced to

Change in the Meer- this result. An opportunity was also af-
anyze valley. fforded of inspecting the valley of upper Meeranzye, and the accounts given of the extension of cultivation, and of the prevalence of order, since our troops were there in 1856, are highly satisfactory, and attest the wisdom of the coercive policy which has been employed in dealing with the wild frontier tribes.

Passage through the The acquiescence of the Ameer of Cabul
Ameer's territory. was duly signified to the passage of our troops through the trans-Khoorum territory. The Engineers who

Maps of the country. accompanied the force, made accurate maps of the country through which it passed.

143. The troops had hardly returned to their cantonments, when their services were again required against another and principal branch of the Muhsoods,—the Wuzerees,—the Muhsoods. Their

Their settlements. hills lie to the west of the Ghubbur mountain, which stands between Bunnoo and Tânk. They have long been notorious for carrying off the cattle left to graze at the foot of their hills. It had more than once been in contemplation to

Jurisdiction of the send troops against them, but circumstances had interfered. The Nawab,—Shah Newaz Khan,—is charged with the police and fiscal management of

Tânk. He is himself the son of a Wuzeree lady, and his wife is of the Alizye subdivision of the Muhsood clan. It happened that the Nawab was absent with Major Taylor, for the purpose of attending the Governor General's Durbar at Sealkote.

His Absence.

144. The Muhsoods were already in agitation, on account of the demands made on the Kabyl Kheyl. **Audacity of the Muhsoods.** One of Captain Meham's murderers, and the freebooter Zungee, were hiding within the Muhsood boundary, and the tribe did not know but that they might be called on to give them up. So, after destroying a small fort, which was being erected in the pass by Shah Newaz Khan's friends, they advanced to the extremity of the pass, with the determination of attacking and plundering the town of Tânk.

Intimation was given to the Native Officer on the spot, who, summoning the detachments from the neighbouring posts,

Their discomfiture. advanced with about 160 sabres and a few of the Nawab's men, against the Muhsoods, who numbered some 3,000. On coming within gun-shot, the Ressaidar pretended to retreat, but on the Muhsoods pursuing irregularly, faced his horsemen about and chased back the broken and flying hill-men to their fastnesses, with the loss of a tenth of their number.

145. This audacious aggression showed the absolute necessity for chastising the tribe, and the Lieutenant Governor at once obtained the sanction of the Viceroy to an expedition, under the command of General Chamberlain, being sent against them, with the object of exacting redress for the past, and security for the future. The military movements need not here be detailed. As yet they have not resulted in the submission of the Muhsoods. But a loss was inflicted on them in the destruction of their harvests, from which they will not recover for years; they have been defeated in passes which they deemed impregnable; their chief town,—Kanee-gorum,—was occupied, and spared only on payment of a fine; another important town,—Mukeen,—where the chiefs of the tribe principally live, was destroyed and given up to plunder: our troops marched where they pleased, the enemy being afraid to oppose them: the bravest men of the tribe were slain: and their hitherto unknown country was scientifically surveyed and mapped. It may be necessary to blockade the passes for some time to come, to complete the punishment, and make the Muhsoods sue for terms; but it is not probable that they will again venture to violate our frontier, or that the example will be lost on the neighbouring tribes.

146. Certain outlaws of the Khosa tribe, having sued to be allowed to return to the Dehra Ghazee Khan district, and re-settle in the plains, have been allowed to do so, on the security of the Lugharee chief, and on condition of future good behaviour.

147. The Pindiali Momunds, whose settlements are between the Cabul and Swat rivers, have long been notorious for their raids on our territory, being enticed thereto by a Chief, who formerly held a jagheer in the plain under the Sikh Government. Within little more than four years, *nineteen* such raids have been committed, by parties varying in strength from 100 to 500, in which 33 British subjects have been killed and wounded, and nearly

600 head of cattle carried off. This is exclusive of minor outrages, attended by loss of life and limb, committed by smaller bands. The tribe has not yet been punished within its own country.

148. In the course of his progress through these provinces, **CIS-SUTLEJ CHIEFS.** the Viceroy and Governor General held **Durbat at Umballa.** a durbar at Umballa, on the 18th January 1860, which was attended by all the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States.

Precedence of Jheend and Nabha. On this occasion, a question of precedence,—which has long been contested between the Rajas of Jheend and Nabha,—

was settled in favor of the former. The debt contracted by the British Government to the Maharaja of Putialah and the Raja of Nabha, amounting to Rs. 28,82,000, has now been redeemed,

under an arrangement which increases the territory and revenue of the two States, and at the same time relieves our administration of the out-lying pergunnahs of Kunoudh and Boodwanah, and permits of the amalgamation of the two districts of Rohtuck and Jhujjur, and of a permanent reduction of expense. In the same way, the domains of the Raja of Jheend have been augmented, on his payment of a nuzzurana of Rs. 4,20,000. These Chiefs are gratified by the addition to their territories ; and the arrangement is not inconvenient to the British Government, either in a financial or an administrative point of view.

149. In December, the daughter of the Maharaja of Putialah was married to the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor.

Marriage of the daughter of Putialah Maharaja. Both families are of the Jat tribe. Hitherto neither has sought alliances beyond its own neighbourhood.

The estimation in which the Sikh Maharaja is held by the British Government, on account of his services during the mutiny, has elevated him in the eyes of

the native nobility. Many Chiefs of the highest rank, who have not hitherto been in the habit of attending on such occasions, were present, either in person or by their representatives, at the marriage. The ceremony was celebrated with much pomp, but the Com-

missioner, Mr. G. C. Barnes, was able to procure the omission of the "barah",—

a custom which obtains at the marriage of great personages in India, better honored in the breach than the observance. A large enclosure of thorns is made, within which are crowded all who propose to take advantage of the bridegroom's liberality,—generally all the thieves, vagabonds, and beggars of the territory. On the last day of the festivities, each one of these receives a rupee. The waste of money is often enormous, and it was calculated that it would have amounted to three lakhs of rupees, had it been allowed at Putialah.

150. Some years ago, under the will of the late Raja of Kupoor-thulla, the talooquas of Waheean and Bhoonga, in the Jullunder Doab, were severed from his independent territory, and made subject to the British administration, as an ordinary jagheer, held by the present Raja's brother,—Suchet Singh. But the present Raja of Kupoor-thulla, having jointly solicited that these talooquas should be again annexed to the independent Kupoor-thulla territory, the Supreme Government have granted their request; and, in consideration of the present Raja's services, waived its jurisdiction. The conquest jagheers of his family in the Baree Doab, have also been restored to him, on condition of his paying a tribute in excess of the revenue.

151. It was stated in last year's report, that the Hindoor State, in the Simla hills, had lapsed to the British Government. But, in consideration of the services of the head of the family, (one of great antiquity) during the Goorkha war of 1814, and in accord-

Abrogation of the custom of "Barah."
Raja of Kupoor-thulla.
Restoration of Hindoor State.

ance with the wishes of the Home authorities, the Viceroy, at the Umballa durbar, restored the sovereignty in the person of Uggur Singh,—an illegitimate son of the late Raja,—subject to the payment of rupees 5,000 annual tribute.

152. The measures taken for the restoration of order in Bussahir have proved successful. In October last, the Commissioner, Mr. Barnes, Re-establishment of order in Bussahir.

again visited the principality, and stayed nineteen days at Rampoor,—the chief town,—during which period the winter fair took place. The people were assembled to exchange the Himalayan products,—borax, sulphur, wool, opium, blankets, cashmere wool, &c.,—for the sugar and cotton of the plains. Mr. Barnes reports that, with the exception of some complaints about the inequality of the assessed revenue, he found them perfect-

ly contented. The following is his Description of revenue arrangements.

this highland chiefship :—" Bussahir lies " amidst the most elevated ranges of the Himalaya. Snowy " ridges divide one portion from another, and the valley of the " Sutlej is almost the only route by which to penetrate into " the interior. Half of the population belongs to a different type " of men, and speaks a different language from the other " half. Upper Bussahir is beyond the influence of the rains. " There the grape abounds, the sheep is famous for its wool, and " barley or rye,—the solitary harvest of the year,—ripens in Oc- " tober. The revenue of Bussahir is realized by eighteen different " imposts or " kurrads." The State has a direct share in every de- " partment of industry, and is not above receiving its income in " a little ghee, oil, corn, honey, wine, ingots of iron, wool, as also " contributions from the flocks and herds of the people. The " British tribute is realized in cash, and the cost of certain religi- " ous festivals is provided for, each by its separate money-tax. The " Raja's elephant has a cess specially imposed for its maintenance,

" to which every peasant contributes, at the rate of three annas a
 " house. A similar impost exists for furnishing the Raja's maga-
 " zine. The collections are going on in every month of the year.
 " The Wuzeers collected only the cash revenue. There was a sepa-
 " rate official who had charge of the grain department, and was
 " his own collector. The oil, wine, and ghee, were in the hands of
 " another minister, who stored the produce, and was re-
 " sponsible for the accounts. The pasturage fees, and the con-
 " tributions of live-stock,—such as sheep and goats,—were
 " collected and managed by a separate officer. Each of these minis-
 " ters employed his own staff to collect the dues of his department,
 " and was independent of the other ; each kept separate accounts with
 " the people and the treasury. A peasant had scarcely got rid of an
 " importunate collector, when another appeared, and his life became
 " a continual worry. Each officer made his own disbursements, and
 " credited only the net revenue to the treasury. If any zemindar
 " emigrated or died childless, his lands were taken up by others,
 " who repudiated his obligations. The excuse for this was, that the
 " revenue was a personal matter, fixed upon the man, and not upon
 " the land. The same rule applied in the case of sales or mortgages.
 " The new owner paid no additional tax, and the seller was still re-
 " sponsible for the revenue."

On this rude system, the Wuzeers agreed to engraft some simple
 but efficient reforms, at Mr. Barnes' suggestion. An additional se-
 curity for the tranquillity of the country was taken, in the banish-
 ment of the Raja's illegitimate brother,—Futteh Singh,—who now
 lives at Kangra, under surveillance. The revenue of Bussahir is esti-
 mated at about rupees 25,000 per annum. The expenses of the prin-
 cipal temple are heavy. The splendid deodar forests on the banks
 of the Sutlej, might afford an income, but hitherto they have not
 been well managed. On the whole, the political condition of Bussa-
 hir has greatly improved during the past year, under Mr. Barnes'
 superintendence.

153. In a durbar held at Lahore on the 14th of February, the Governor General announced the intention to bestow magisterial and revenue powers on certain selected Chiefs and Jagheerdars. Since then, twenty-seven Chiefs have been invested with a limited jurisdiction in all departments, subject to an appeal to the District Officers. This measure has given great satisfaction to the higher classes in the Punjab.

153½. The Mahomedan population excluded from the city of Delhi, on its capture by our troops, have been allowed to return, and the attachment has been taken off their houses.



SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

154. Strength of the various armed forces serving in the Punjab on the 1st May 1859, and on the 1st May 1860 :—

	Description of Troops.	On 1st May 1859.	Arms.	On 1st May 1860.	REMARKS.
Regular Army.					
Euro-peans.	Artillery, ...	1,843	90 Field guns	No information in this Office.	
	Cavalry, ...	2,106	11 In position.		
	Infantry, ...	15,805	Sabres.		
			Bayonets.		
	Total,...	19,754			
Natives.	Cavalry, ...	2,451	Sabres.	No information in this Office.	Disarmed natives 1552.
	Infantry, ...	12,968	Bayonets.		
	Total,...	*15,419			
	Grand total,...	35,173			
Frontier force.	Artillery, ...	750	18 Field guns	652	Of this, 1,660 are serving in Hindoostan.
			14 Mountain Train,		
	Cavalry, ...	3,369	Sabres, ...	3,228	
	Infantry, ...	10,868	Bayonets, ...	9,636	
Police.	Mounted branch, ... }	4,898	Sabres, ...	4,427	
	Foot, ...	8,072	Bayonets,...	9,059	
Levies.	Levies Mounted, ...	3,539	Sabres, ...	1,357	
	Levies Foot,...	4,511	Bayonets, ...	2,056	
	"Cureton's,"...	659	Sabres, ...	549	
	"Lind's,"†	Sabres, ...	569	
	Lahore Light Horse.‡	158	Sabres, ...	...
	Total,...	36,824		*31,533	

† Formed from the Levies since 1st May 1859.

‡ Transferred to Commander-in-Chief.

The foregoing statement shows that we have—

Europeans 19,754 of all arms.

Natives 46,952 ditto.

155. The distribution of this force may be thus briefly
Distribution. noted:—

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Stations.

Delhi, Umballa, Dugshaie, Subathoo, Ferozepore, Loodhiana, Jullundhur, Kangra, Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Dehra Ishmael Khan, Sealkote, Rawul-pindee, Murree, Peshawur. Native troops of the regular army are at all the above stations, and also at various out-stations.

FRONTIER FORCE.

This force holds the line of country Trans-Indus, from Kohat to the boundary of Scinde,—about 500 miles,—and also has troops in Peshawur, Eusufzaie and Huzara. Two regiments of Sikh Infantry are still serving in Hindoostan.

POLICE FORCE.

The regular Military Police are distributed, as in 1859, throughout the Province, in the proportion of about 900 foot and 450 mounted Police to one division,—a division sometimes comprising four districts, and never less than three.

The Levies are troops which were raised during the mutiny, chiefly to supply the places of those sent to the army in Hindoostan. They are, for the most part, employed Trans-Indus, in Police duties, and are under process of reduction.

156. The regiments of "Cureton's" and "Lind's" are composed of Mooltanee and Pathan Levies, which did good service during the mutiny, and subsequently were embodied into regiments. They are both transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-

Chief, and have become a part of the regular army. The Lahore Light Horse was a body of Eurasians, also raised during the mutiny; it did good service in Hindoostan, and has been transferred to the regular army.

LOCAL TROOPS.

157. The statement shows a decrease, effected between the Reductions since 1859. 1st May 1859 and the 1st May 1860, of 5,291 men.

	DECREASE.	INCREASE.
FRONTIER FORCE.		
Artillery,	... 98	...
Cavalry,	... 141	...
Infantry,	... 1,232	...
	<hr/>	
Total,	... 1,471	...
POLICE.		
Mounted Branch,	... 471	...
Foot,	... ..	987
Levies, Mounted,	... 2,182	...
Ditto Foot	... 2,455	...
"Cureton's" Cavalry	... 110	...
"Lind's"	... ..	569
Lahore Light Horse,	158	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	... 5,376	1,556
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand total,	... 6,847	
Deduct	... 1,556	
	<hr/>	

5,291 Actual decrease.

158. The decrease in the frontier force of 1,471, is in pursuance of the order of Government. Each regiment of Cavalry will go on reducing, until it reaches 420 sabres,; each regiment of Infantry, until it reaches 600 bayonets.

MOUNTED BRANCH.

Reduction 471.

The six Ressallahs employed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, have been reduced by twenty-five sowars each Ressallah. The extra troop raised during the mutiny, for the Lahore division, has been abolished. Rohtuck district,—one troop to be maintained instead of two; Goorgaon and Jhujjur districts,—three Ressallahs to be maintained instead of five. Hissar district,—two Ressallahs instead of three. Some supernumeraries, owing to these orders, and partially effected reductions, still remain to be absorbed in the above districts; all enlistments are stopped, and the supernumeraries are being rapidly absorbed.

FOOT POLICE.

Increase 987.

This is due to the formation of Rajah Jowahir Singh's Contingent, and three companies of the Sirsa police, into a Police Battalion. The Battalion was formed for the police duties of the Bhutteana territory, and to supply, to some degree, the place of the Hurriana Light Infantry, which mutined and took an active part in the late rebellion. Rajah Jowahir Singh's Contingent was chiefly composed of Dogras. The formation of this Levy and the three companies into a Police Battalion, designated the 10th, was not only absolutely necessary, as a means of employing the men who were mainly instrumental in re-organizing those districts during the mutiny, but their services were imperatively required in those districts; the efficiency of the force in Hurriana was thus materially improved, and extra expense was not entailed on the State by so doing.

For the Levies, mounted and foot, and "Cureton's" Cavalry, no explanation is necessary. For "Lind's" Cavalry, showing an apparent increase of 569, it may be stated, that these men were, last year, forming parts of various Levies, and have now been collected into

one regiment, since 1st May 1859, as before noticed. The Lahore Light Horse,—158 men,—has been transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Of the Levies raised during the Mutiny, the following have either been absorbed or discharged during the past year :—

MOUNTED.

Souter's Towana Horse,	...	333
Orchard's ditto,	...	370
Stoke's Puthan ditto,	...	155
Smith's ditto,	...	169
Vivian's ditto,	...	111
The Esa Kheyl Ressallah,	...	113

REGULAR ARMY.

159. There has not been any occurrence calling for the employment of the regular army,—Europeans and Natives,—in the field, during the past year.

FRONTIER FORCE.

160. The late Captain Mecham, of the Artillery branch, frontier force, having been murdered, on the night of 5th November 1859; and certain hill tribes having refused to give up the murderers, it was resolved that the offending tribes must be coerced.

161. A field force, of the following strength, was collected at Kohat :—
- Operations against the
Kabul Kheyl and other
tribes.

Fighting men.

Sappers and Miners	...	...	16
Artillery.			
1st and 2nd Light Field Batteries,	...		127
4 9-pounder Guns,			

2 24-pounder Howitzers,
 Peshawur and Huzara Mountain Trains, 144
 2 8-pounder Guns.
 5 Howitzers.

Cavalry.

Guides	}	...	...	...	431
2nd Punjab,					

Infantry.

1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th Punjab, and	}				
4th Sikh; Detachment of Guides,					3,193
24th (Pioneers) Punjab Infantry.					

Levies.

Mounted,	240
Foot	1,216

Total Fighting men,	...	<u>5,366</u>
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Of the above force, the "Levies" were necessary for keeping up communication, holding posts, supplying escorts, &c.

This force marched from Kohat, on the 15th December, under the command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, c. b. On the 19th it reached Thull, 66 miles from Kohat, on the left bank of the Koorum river; on the 20th, crossed the Koorum river, and encamped near the village of Billund Kheyl.

162. The country beyond was totally unknown, but we had this advantage, that the neighbouring tribes refused to aid the tribe of the "Kabyl Kheyl," against whom the force was proceeding.

163. The enemy took up a strong position, at a place called Maidanee, about eight miles west of our force, at Billund Kheyl, General Chamberlain thus describes it:—"Its general features may be described as two parallel ranges contiguous to each other,

“ terminating at either end in a gorge, and enclosing a long narrow valley. The two gorges, which are the water channels, are the means of entrance to the valley, the one facing the east being termed Geniob, and the other to the south, Gukha.”

164. On the 21st, General Chamberlain reconnoitred both entrances. Gukha, which was 16 miles from camp, was considered not promising ; and the Geniob entrance was, after an examination by the General that same day, selected as the entrance to be forced.

165. On the 22nd, the troops, as per margin, marched at 6

* Detachment Guide Infantry, under Lieutenant Kennedy.

4th Regiment Sikh Infantry, Major Rothney.

1st Regiment Punjab Infy., Major Lambert.

3rd do. do., Lieutenant Ruxton.

4th do. do., Lieutenant Jenkins.

4 pieces Peshawur Mountain train, Captain De'Bude.

8 do. Huzara, do. Captain Butt.

my was reached.

A. M., to force the Geniob entrance.

After seven miles march, winding through hills and ravines, the first position of the enemy

166. Two columns of attack were formed,—the left under the General, the right under Major Lambert.

167. The right column met with little or no resistance ; and out-flanking with their Mountain-Train Guns the breast-works and other obstacles raised by the Wuzerees to oppose the left column, they very materially aided that column to advance without much loss. The Wuzerees made a very gallant charge on the Guide Infantry of the left column, but were repulsed, and gradually driven back from ridge to ridge, so that in two hours the position was taken.

168. It should be observed that the main body of the tribe were defending the Gukha entrance, by which they expected the force would attempt to enter. The Wuzerees encampment and property having been destroyed, the troops returned to the camp,

which had moved up five miles into the Geniob ravine. In this action, we had only one killed, and eighteen wounded. Enemy's loss unknown, supposed to have been fifteen killed and many more wounded.

169. On the 23rd, forays carried successfully into the neighbouring valley of Durnanee; 24th, returned via the Khytee river;—25th, overtures sent in by the Kabyl Kheyl tribe;—26th, 27th, and 28th, halted at Shewa, to receive the overtures, and to obtain by the Survey officers, as much topographical information as possible. 29th; the Kabyl Kheyl tribe having come to terms, the force

2 Pieces Peshawur Mountain Train.

50 Sabres 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

1st Punjab Infantry.

3rd ditto.

4th ditto.

6th ditto.

as per margin, marched to Spum-wahm, in order to coerce another tribe,—the Toree Kheyl Wuzeerees. The rest of the force moved to Billund Kheyl,

under Colonel Lumsden. The Toree Kheyl tribe submitted, and came to terms, without coercion; force halted three days at Spum, during which hostages were received, and topographical information obtained.

170. The Wuzeerees on the right bank of the Koorum river, having been sufficiently coerced, the force was directed against the Gungee Kheyl, Omerzaie, and Huttee Kheyl Wuzeerees.

These branches of the great Wuzerees tribe reside on the spurs of the Wullai and Kaffirkôt ranges of mountains, on the left bank of the Koorum river. The Civil Officers informed these tribes that, if no opposition was offered and they came to terms, no injury would be done to life and property.

171. These tribes, warned by the late coercion of the Kabyl Kheyl tribe, felt resistance was unadvisable, they implicitly trusted the faith pledged to them, remained quietly in their encampments, and watered their flocks at the same pools with the horses of our force.

172. The necessary conditions being settled, and much topographical information obtained, the troops were, by the 6th of January, free to return to cantonments.

173. The success of the expedition was complete, and the reasons for our force not meeting with more opposition, General Chamberlain considers to be :—

1st. The strength and efficiency of our force.

2nd. The conviction that we merely desired to exact reparation from them, and not to bring them under subjection.

174. Our ability to exact reparation for injury was fully proved, the conduct and spirit of the troops was most excellent, and the topographical information obtained by Captain Johnstone, of the Revenue Survey, and by Captain Pollard of the Engineers, is very considerable and most valuable.

175. General Chamberlain notices especially the cordial assistance rendered by the Khans of the district who accompanied the camp. For this expedition, the services of a detachment 24th (Pioneers,) Punjab Infantry, was most readily granted by Major General Sir Sidney Cotton, K. C. B., who was also good enough to place several officers temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The services of officers, who thus joined temporarily are hereafter acknowledged.

176. In conclusion, it is desirable here to record the valuable and honorable notice taken of this expedition by His Excellency the Governor General and Viceroy of India :—

“ The Governor General directs me to request that the Lieutenant Governor will have the goodness to convey to Brigadier General Chamberlain, his best thanks for the promptitude and

"success with which these important operations have been conducted.

"On the 15th of December last, the force commanded by that Officer marched from Kohat, and on the 14th January it returned to that station, having, in the short period of one month, exacted reparation from the Kabyl Kheyl Wuzerees, for the support and shelter given by them to the murderers of the late Captain Mecham; and having, while effecting that object, exhibited to the tribes of the district through which he marched, not only the power of the Government, to reach and punish those amongst them who are guilty of offence, but its careful forbearance towards all others.

"I am directed to request that the Governor General's thanks may be particularly conveyed to all the officers mentioned by Brigadier General Chamberlain, and generally to the force which was under his command.

"The Governor General attaches great value to the survey of the district through which General Chamberlain marched. The conduct of Captain James, Commissioner of Peshawur, and of Captain Henderson, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, in co-operation with Brigadier General Chamberlain, will be duly acknowledged by the Governor-General in the Foreign Department."

BORDER RAIDS.

Lower Dehrajat.—District of Dehra Ghazee Khan.

177. Raids by the hill tribes in force have not occurred;—some few petty cases of robbery were promptly taken up by our frontier posts.

Upper Dehrajat.—District of Dehra Ishmael Khan.

178. Hardly a month has passed, during the past year, in which the Wuzerees did not commit some raid on the inhabitants of our districts. The Sheoranees also have been a little inclined

that way, but nothing great, or to be compared to the incessant raids carried on chiefly by the Muhsood branch of the great Wuzzeeree tribe.

With the utmost vigilance of our posts, it has not been possible to stop this, though on various occasions, by the activity and gallantry of the posts, cattle has been re-captured from the marauders, before they could get it clear away into their own hills. The only raid, however, of sufficient importance to be noticed in itself and in its results, occurred on the 13th of March last.

179. On the afternoon of that day, about 3,000 of the Muhsood Wuzzeerees moved into our plains, with the openly avowed intention of destroying and pillaging the town of Tâk, which is distant from the Wuzzeeree hills, about eight miles.

Tâk is the capital of the district so called, it is the residence of the Nawab of Tâk, who exercises, under our control, judicial and revenue functions in that district : it may be seen on the map about fifty miles north-west of Dehra Ishmael Khan.

180. The Native Officer at the frontier post of Tâk, Ressaidar Sahadut Khan, was not quite unprepared to oppose the inroad ;— with considerable sagacity and forethought, he had made every preparation he could to prevent the raid being successful, and finally moved out himself to attack the enemy, with a force of 158 sabres of the frontier force, collected from the neighbouring posts, and twenty of the Nawab's Sowars, with thirteen of our Mounted Levies.

181. On meeting the enemy, he managed, with considerable tact, to induce them to follow him still further away from their hills, until he reached ground on which cavalry could act.

182. To the utter astonishment of the wild heterogeneous mass of warriors who had been following him with shouts of derision, and an ill-directed matchlock fire, the little body of cavalry

then faced about ; and without the slightest hesitation, charged vigorously into the disunited and confused mass of hillmen. The result was the almost instantaneous rout of the whole body of the enemy.

183. The Wuzerees, personally brave, and invariably of vigorous muscular frames, wanted the power of combination to resist effectually the charge of our Cavalry. Cut down and ridden over, they fled in confusion, the men in front forcing back the men behind, till all became a helpless rabble, struggling, striving, straining to regain the safety of the mountain pass. It cannot be supposed, however, that so small a body could, with impunity, attack even a rabble so vastly its superior in number. We lost one of the levies killed, fifteen troopers wounded, seven horses killed, and thirty wounded.

The enemy, it was satisfactorily ascertained, lost upwards of 200 killed and many more wounded. The following order by His Excellency the Governor General, appropriately concludes the history of this raid ;—so far as its own facts are concerned, its results will be noticed, hereafter :—

“ GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, 22nd March 1860.

“ His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to admit
 “ Ressaïdar Sahadut Khan, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to the 2nd
 “ Class of the order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor, in
 “ recognition of the excellent service rendered by him on the 13th
 “ instant, in repelling, with a small party of horse, a very large
 “ body of Wuzerees, who threatened the Thannah of Tânk in the
 “ Dehrajat.”

“ A Sword of Honor will be presented by the Governor General to Ressaïdar Sahadut Khan, as a further mark of approval of
 “ his judgment and intrepidity.”

Expedition against the
Mahsood Khuzetters.

184. For this see para 143—Political
Section.

185. This force has, during the past year, been employed in Operations by the the usual duties peculiar to it. These duties Military Police force. may be briefly enumerated as follows: guarding treasuries and Civil posts, and out-posts, throughout the province; escorting treasure, and prisoners; furnishing personal guards to Civil Officers, and various minor duties incidental to them as Military Police. Their efficiency and good conduct has been very satisfactory, and is very creditable to the officers concerned.

The part taken by the sixth Battalion of Police, Trans-Indus, in the Mahsood expedition, is there shown. This Battalion was raised, and attained its high character in the first instance, under Captain Younghusband, Captain of Police. It is satisfactory to observe that it has in no way fallen off under its late and present Commanders.

186. The Levies, who are here classed under the head of Police, have been drilled and trained for Police duties; their conduct has been satisfactory.

MILITARY ROADS, POSTS, AND DEFENCES.

ROADS.

187. The chief purely Military road is that which, starting from the Peyzoo pass, on the North of the Dehra Ishmael Khan frontier, runs along the whole line of frontier posts down to the Scinde boundary, a distance of about 380 miles.

188. This road is kept in proper order by the frontier force officers, under the direct orders of the General commanding; it is passable in all weathers for Cavalry and Guns, and is most valuable for Military purposes. A line of road,—partly Military, partly Civil,—proceeds from Peyzoo, (before noted) via Bunnoo, and thence via Buhadoor Kheyl to Kohat,—distance about 120 miles.

From Kohat to Peshawur there is a made road, except in the Kohat pass itself, but the pass is very practicable for troops.

189. In addition to the above main lines of Military communication, there exist numerous lesser lines, from the head quarter Military stations to the posts on the frontier; their total length being about 152 miles.

POSTS.

190. The Military posts form a Military cordon from Kohat to Scinde, along the whole line of Trans-Indus frontier, about 500 miles; they are in the charge of the frontier officers, and are held either by the frontier force itself, or its auxiliaries,—the levies. They are valuable and necessary. In the lower Dehrajat, they have been moved up close to the hills; the dryness of the soil, the heat, and the brackish water—found generally at a depth of 280 feet from the surface, render the duty at these posts in the lower Dehrajat, trying and severe; it has been, however, most carefully and efficiently performed. In addition to the above, posts are also held by the frontier force in the valleys of Eusufzaie and Abbottabad in Hazara, and a detachment supplied to Murree.

191. FORTS.—See Section Department Public Works.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

192. The accommodation of the regular army will be found under the head of Department Public Works. For that of the frontier force, it may be said that Lines are provided, under the usual regulations, by the Government, both at the Head Quarter stations, and at the out-posts. The Lines are good and comfortable.

193. The Irregular Cavalry generally prefer putting their horses under shelter, no matter how temporary it may be, so long as it keeps the sun and rain off the horse's loins.

COMMENDATION OF OFFICERS.

194. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is greatly indebted to Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B.,
Frontier force. A. D. C. to Her Majesty the Queen.

In addition to the performance of the duties of his onerous and responsible position, he has most successfully conducted arduous and trying Military operations of the greatest value and importance to the Government.

195. The conduct of all the officers of the force has been excellent, that of the following officers during the past year deserves especial mention :—

ARTILLERY.

Captain T. R. Sladen ;
 Captain E. Maister ;
 Captain J. E. Hughes ;
 Captain F. R. Butt ;
 Captain F. R. DeBude.

CAVALRY.

Major L. B. Jones ;
 Lieutenant E. J. Godby ;
 Lieutenant Colonel C. Cureton ;
 Lieutenant J. B. Lind.

GUIDES.

Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B ;
 Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy.

INFANTRY.

Brigade Major J. W. Lambert, Commanding 1st Regt ;
 Lieutenant A. Ruxton, Commanding 3rd Regiment ;
 Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Wilde, Commg. 4th Regiment ;
 Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in Command of 1st Sikhs ;
 Lieutenant C. P. Keyes, Commanding 6th ditto ;
 Captain J. P. W. Campbell, Commanding 1st Sikhs ;
 Major O. E. Rothney, Commanding 4th Sikhs.

196. His Honor gladly acknowledges the valuable services rendered by the following officers who accompanied the late expeditions, but are not immediately under the orders of this Government

Lieutenant Olpherts C. B. and V. C. who volunteered and rendered valuable service as orderly officer to General Chamberlain, throughout the Koorum expedition.

Major Walker, Bombay Engineers, Grand Trigonometrical Survey, who accompanied the Koorum and Mahsood expeditions, and obtained much valuable topographical information for the Government.

Captain Johnstone, Revenue Survey, who also accompanied both expeditions, and aided greatly in adding to our topographical knowledge of those districts.

Captain Pollard, of the Engineers, who rendered excellent service, not only in a Military capacity, but in surveying, Military sketching, &c.

Captain Chalmers, who commanded the 24th Punjab Infantry (Pioneers) and did good service.

POLICE.

Captain G. McAndrew ;
 Captain Younghusband ;
 Captain R. N. Tronson ;
 Captain H. H. Miller ;
 Captain W. Wyld.

CANTONMENT JOINT MAGISTRATES.

Captain J. W. Bean.
 Captain LeGallais.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

197. The despatch, to the English market, of two tons of flax, flax consigned to the grown in the Goojranwalla district, was mentioned in last year's report. The ac-
 English markets.

tual prices obtained at Dundee and Belfast ranged from £35 to £45 per ton. But, in considering these prices, it must be borne in mind that the market price of flax at the time of despatch was very low, while the flax market in Europe was particularly favorable. The cost of transport from Lahore to ship-board at Kurrachee, is, at present, from £8 to £9 a ton. The price of flax fibre is about 8 Rupees per maund, or £22-8 per ton. It is calculated, however, that both the cost of carriage and of the fibre may probably be diminished.

198. Some flax sent from the Kangra district, was valued in
 Kangra Flax. England at from £55 to £60 per ton.

But Mr. Roberts (late Financial Commissioner) states that "it appears that there is some doubt among the traders at home, whether the so-called flax of Kangra is not, after all, only a finer species of Himalayan hemp; further, the hemp is termed by them a kind of 'Rhea fibre.' This product is known by botanists as the "*urtica nivea*" of Linnaeus, or the "*Borhmeria nivea*" of Roxburgh; and the latter is, I believe, identical with the "China grass" of Assam,—a well known article of commerce. It may prove interesting hereafter, in a botanical point of view, to test by scientific examination, the identity or affinity of these two products, but whatever be the botanical order or species assigned to the Kangra flax,—whether it be regarded as belonging to the *urticacea* or *linnacea*,—there can be no doubt of the decided opinion of the traders at home of the value and superiority of its fibre. "In the opinion of Messrs. Kain and Co. of Dundee, if it could be put on board at Kurrachee for £26 a ton, it would undoubtedly leave both to importer and exporter a very handsome profit."

199. The Kangra hemp was valued at from £30 to £32 a ton, and was considered as an excellent material for cordage. The *sunn* fibre ("*Crotolaria Juncea*") was not so highly appreciated.

200. The following estimate has been made of the land at the disposal of Government in these provinces :—

	Acres.
Forest and waste lands,	... 2,312,260
Culturable,	... 5,196,779
Cultivated,	... 3,596
Unculturable,	... 7,51,014

	8,263,649

Of this area, but a small portion is in the hills, or adapted to European colonization.

201. The African "Imphee" has been naturalized with some success.

202. The extension of cultivation in the Peshawur division, is particularly remarked by the Commissioner ; more especially in the remote, and heretofore uncivilized, Meeranzjee valley.

203. In the Huzara district, the breeders of Kaghan and Balakôt evince anxiety to get the Merino rams, of which there is a small stock belonging to Government. A kind of "Puttoo" (coarse broad-cloth) made from the mixed wool of these sheep and those of the country, is superior to any thing of local manufacture.

PART II.—FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

204. The demand for timber, both in Sind and the Punjab, increases with the progress of public works, particularly Railways. Large supplies are received through contractors from the territories of the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere. The Government agency is still maintained at Pangee in the hill country of the Chumba.

Pangee Agency.

Raja. The establishment has recently been increased, and arrangements made for augmenting the supply of timber. For some time past doubts have been expressed regarding the durability of the Pangee timber. It is however in demand for the bridges on the Lahore and Peshawur road, for the viaducts of the Sind Railway, and for the Kurrachee harbour. By experiments made at the Roorkee college, it has been shown that the Pangee Deodar is superior to Sâl, a little inferior to the deodar of Gurhwal, and on the whole a very serviceable wood. The agency is certainly profitable. The direct profit from its establishment amounts to rupees 43,260, and the indirect profit to two lakhs, accruing from the reduced rate at which the timber is sold to Government. It is anticipated that the wood will acquire a harder and closer grain as the forest is thinned.

205. In the territories of the hill chiefs about Simla, immense forests in the Simla hills exist, but many are as yet inaccessible. Those forests which lie on the Sutlej are resorted to by European speculators and contractors. The interior hills are covered, especially on their northern slopes, with forests of the Keeloo (*Cedrus Deodara*). But the absence of water carriage renders the timber unmarketable. In the neighbourhood of Simla, the forests, which had been almost cleared, are again springing up with innumerable young trees. The forests in the Huzara and Kangra districts are carefully preserved.

PART III.—MINING.

206. The hopes raised of the discovery of coal in the Punjab have proved illusory. Mr. Medlicott, of the Geological survey, after examining the localities in which it was asserted to exist, made the following remarks :—

Coal.

“ The Murree coal is lignite ; a good specimen of it, analyzed
 Its discovery in the “ in the laboratory of the Geological Sur-
 Murree hills Musorg. “ vey of India, gave 86 per cent of volatile
 “ matter ; in all the specimens the woody
 “ fibre is recognizable. I have examined eighteen localities, widely
 “ scattered through a considerable range of hills, and they all present
 “ the same features. They are the stems or roots of trees imbedded
 “ in the thick beds of soft sandstone of the lower Siwalik formation
 “ of the middle tertiary period ; where the stem has been crushed
 “ the whole,—two to three inches thick,—is lignite : in other cases
 “ the core is mostly silicified (petrified) wood,—the bark alone be-
 “ ing pure lignite : I did not see any place where half a maund of
 “ this substance could be extracted.”

207. Mr. Medlicott's report regarding the coal supposed to
 Kotlee coal. exist at Kotlee, in the Maharaja's territory,
 was equally discouraging.

208. The lignite found near Shahpoor, in the salt range,
 Shahpoor coal. burns fairly, leaving a brown cinder of
 nearly the same dimensions and form as
 before it was burnt, but the quantity of sulphur in it would render
 its use in locomotive boilers destructive, as it will not coke.

PART IV.—SURVEYS.

209. The survey of the Sind Sagur Doab has been finished,
 Sind Sagur Doab and Lieutenant Anderson's party transferred
 Survey finished. to Oude. The survey of the Derajat has
 Derajat Survey. also been brought to an end by Captain H.
 C. Johnstone, who makes the following re-
 marks on the year's operations :—

“ The plains presented no unusually difficult features ; desert
 “ tracts with bad water were met with as before ; the population

"was, if anything, wilder than in the southern portion of the Derajat;—it certainly was more fanatical."

"The hills, however, presented unusually great difficulties. In many respects they differed from the hills of past seasons. Formerly, I found them with but a scanty population,—comparatively easy of ascent, and the distance from the plains to the peaks of the Soliman not more, on an average, than twelve miles. During the past season, I found large, powerful, and lawless clans, (the Bozdars alone muster three thousand fighting men) who had scarcely ever seen a European except at the head of troops sent for their chastisement, and were consequently extremely jealous of my entry into their country; the hills much higher were rugged and difficult of ascent, and the Soliman, on an average, twenty-five miles from the plains. By paying the chiefs, and rewarding guides and villagers, I got a sulky admittance into the mountains. On several occasions the clans assembled in force, and were with difficulty quieted."

210. The survey of Cashmere has been prosecuted under the able direction of Major Montgomerie.

PART V.—DISPENSARIES.

211. The increase in the number of persons, and particularly women, treated in the Punjab dispensaries, Comparative results for the year. is highly satisfactory, and will be gathered from the following figures :—

Patients Treated.

	Remaining at end of 1858.	IN-DOOR.			OUT-DOOR.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1858,	1,734	7,089	862	7,951	87,890	29,694	1,17,584	1,27,269
1859	1,957	8,967	1,212	10,179	1,19,350	41,167	1,60,519	1,72,653
Difference,	+ 223	+1,878	+350	+2,258	+31,460	+11,473	+42,935	+45,384

212. During 1858, the dispensaries in the Delhi and Hissar divisions were not in working order, and the 11,255 additional patients treated during 1859, cannot be fairly counted as indicating progress; but deducting these, there still remains an increase of 34,081 patients, in evidence of the growing popularity of these institutions.

213. The comparative return of Vaccination is also favourable.

The Lieutenant Governor has urged this subject on the attention of both Medical and District authorities; and there has been no active opposition on the part of the people. Complaints are still made regarding the quality of the virus, and the inefficiency of the native vaccinators.

OPERATIONS.

	SUCCESSFUL.	UNSUCCESSFUL.	DOUBTFUL.	TOTAL.
1858,	47,790	9,773	5,146	62,709
1859,	67,534	15,783	7,983	91,300
Increase,	19,744	6,010	2,837	28,589

PART VI.—CONSERVANCY.

214. A professional Surveyor is now employed in making the survey, preliminary to the execution, of the **Umritsur Drainage**. The situation of the town renders the drainage extremely difficult.

215. During the year, an expense of rupees 89,000 has been incurred in re-paving the city of **Lahore**.
Re-paving Lahore city.

PART VII.—TEA.

216. Although the season was too cold and rainy, the out-
 turn of tea in the Holta plantations was
 Holta plantations. considerably larger than last year. The
 following was the yield :—

Black Teas,	{ Souchong ... lbs	1,870
	{ Pouchong ... „	22,480
Green Teas,	{	4,942

Total 29,312.

217. The native tea-makers have become accomplished manipulators, and rival their Chinese instructors. Still Dr. Jameson is of opinion that no factory should be without Chinese superintendents, who take a pride in maintaining the quality of the tea, which would, under exclusively native workmen, deteriorate, and so prejudice the Indian teas in the European market. The great bulk of the produce has been made over to the Commissariat department. The demand for seeds and seedlings has generally increased. Two independent companies have their representatives in the Kangra Kohistan, and private parties are also anxious to engage in the cultivation.

218. The difficulties in the way of obtaining waste lands, in the Kangra district, have previously
 Kangra waste lands. been explained. At the time of the settlement, the waste lands were included in the area of the existing townships, the owners of which are consequently, for the term of settlement, incapable of disturbance, whether they bring the land under cultivation or not. It was, however, extremely desirable that land should be available for tea cultivation, and the Lieutenant Governor, with the object of facilitating its conveyance, deputed an officer, (Lieutenant Paske) to negotiate between the zemindars

and intending purchasers. He made a personal survey of the waste lands ; and such as were fit for the growth of the tea plant, and which the village communities were willing to dispose of, he bought up. The advantage of this course was, that it gave the speculator a parliamentary title, free from the intricate limitations which might have encumbered one obtained by private bargain. Some 3,500 acres were thus bought, and put up to auction on the 1st of July. It is expected that the footing thus gained by European settlers will greatly stimulate the production of tea.

219. There was some intention at one time to sell the Holta factory. But it was represented that the possession of this plantation by any one ~~Holta plantations re-~~ Company would establish a monopoly, and prevent other settlers from obtaining seed. The factory has therefore been retained. It has been greatly enlarged, and additional pans erected.

220. In his last report, Doctor Jameson (who has charge also of the plantations in the North West-
Distribution of seeds
and seedlings during the
year. ern Provinces) states that " during the
" last season, upwards of one hundred tons
" of tea seeds, and two and a half millions
" of seedling tea plants have been distributed from the Government
" plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Punjab, to private
" parties. The tea plant is therefore being broad-cast over the
" hilly districts of Bengal, the North West Provinces, and the
" Punjab, and will, ere long, become an important article of exportation."

PART VIII.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

221. In the month of December, the Lieutenant Governor made a tour through the divisions of Hissar and Delhi, lately added to the Punjab territories. The journey was made at the rate

of from 40 to 60 miles a day, in a carriage drawn by camels. The stations visited were Ferozepoor, Sirsa, Hissar, Hansee, Rohtuck, Jhujjur, Goorgaon, and Delhi. The distance between some of these is very great, and it would have occupied a whole season to have proceeded, in the ordinary way, by marching ten or twelve miles a day, with tents. The Viceroy, in his journey from Lahore to Peshawur, also travelled in a camel carriage,

CONCLUSION.

222. The free intercourse held by the Viceroy, during his progress from Delhi to Peshawur, with the officers of Government and the native Chiefs, will enable His Excellency to supply any deficiencies in the foregoing narrative, and to decide if there has been any deterioration in the character of the Punjab administration during the past year. In the departments of Civil and Criminal justice, the practical working of recent reforms has been vigilantly watched. The re-organization of the police was deferred, pending the orders of the Supreme Government, since received. The land revenue has been abated in every instance recommended by the District officers; and new taxes have been imposed on the non-agricultural population, heretofore exempt from a share of the fiscal burden. The gross income of the State has been raised by nearly 20½ lakhs: the local expenditure has been reduced by rupees 5,97,886, and the surplus raised to 118½ lakhs. Richly rewarded for undoubted services, the independent Chiefs are identified with the British Government. Where internal disorder called for interference,—as at Bussahir,—it has been considerably exercised. In Pursuance of a declared and stable policy, certain aggressions of frontier tribes have been promptly and effectually punished, and the ability of our troops to penetrate the most unknown and difficult mountain defiles, has been twice successfully proved. At a time of financial pressure, the funds available for public works have

been rigidly applied to the construction of barracks, the completion of main communications, and the continuation of canals. There have been effected, in the system of education, organic reforms, enlisting in its advancement the whole official influence of the State, reserving the energies of the departmental officers for the higher branches of the work, and providing a variety of schools, fitted to the requirements both of the higher and lower classes of the people. Lastly, the progress of the Railway; the tenure procured for European settlers in the hills; the cultivation of tea; the greater frequency of postal communication; the increase of river traffic; the multiplication of churches; the alleviation of disease; the extension of vaccination; will show that the various subjects conducive to material and moral development, have received due attention at the hands of the local Government. If these results (many of which are independent of human exertion) be in any degree satisfactory, the Lieutenant Governor desires cordially to acknowledge how much they are owing to the unvarying support which His Honor has received from the Head of Her Majesty's Indian Government; and to the zealous and sustained efforts of the Civil officers. The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor are justly due to the whole body; and especially to those whose names are specified below.

223. The office of Judicial Commissioner, during the past year and that preceding, was filled by Mr. *Commendation of Civil officers.* E. Thornton. The results of his administration have been recorded; and evince the careful though reforming solicitude with which it was conducted.

224. On Mr. McLeod's departure, Mr. A. A. Roberts officiated as Financial Commissioner, with much satisfaction to the local Government. He was subsequently appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, being succeeded by Mr. R. N. Cust, at the close of the official year,

225. Mr. C. U. Aitchison's efficiency, as Personal Assistant to the Judicial Commissioner, is attested by his promotion to be Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, and he has left behind him a memorial of his diligence in his "Manual of Punjab Law." His successor,—Mr. T. Thornton,—and Mr. H. Perkins, Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner, have evinced capacity and application in the performance of their duties.

226. The special acknowledgements of the Lieutenant Governor are due to Mr. R. H. Davies, who conducted the duties of the Secretariat throughout the year. He combines, with great ability, sound judgment, and much industry.

227. The services of Major Lawrence, the Military Secretary, were also very valuable. On his departure, owing to ill health, he has been succeeded by Major Hutchinson, (Bengal Engineers) late Military Secretary in Oude.

228. Mr. Kirke, the experienced Superintendent of the Secretariat, rejoined his office at the close of the year. During his absence, his duties were satisfactorily carried on by Mr. R. H. Haviland.

229. The following officers also deserve particular mention :—

COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. G. C. Barnes,	...	Cis Sutlej States.
Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Hamilton,	...	Mooltan Division.
Major E. Lake,	...	Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. R. N. Cust, (Officiating Financial Commissioner,)	...	Umritsur Division.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth, who has for several months officiated as Commissioner of Hissar as well as of the	...	Delhi Division.

Mr. C.-B. Saunders,	... Rawulpindee Division.
Mr. R. Temple,	... Lahore Division.
Captain H. James (accompanied the Kabyl Kheyl expedition,)	... Peshawur Division.
Lieut. Colonel Taylor (accompanied the Mahsood expedition,)	... Leia Division.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. W. Money,	... Commissioner of Customs, N. W. P.
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DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Major J. R. Becher;
 Mr. P. S. Melvill, (Officiating Commissioner Hissar and Trans Sutlej States;)
 Mr. W. Ford;
 Mr. P. H. Egerton, (Officiating Commissioner Umritsur Division;)
 General H. C. Van Cortlandt, C. B;
 Mr. F. H. Cooper;
 Mr. J. Naesmyth;
 Captain A. L. Busk;
 Mr. R. E. Egerton;
 Captain F. R. Pollock, (Officiating Commissioner Rawulpindee Division;)
 Captain J. E. Cracroft;
 Captain H. W. H. Coxe (accompanied the Mahsood expedition;)
 Captain B. Henderson (accompanied the Kabyl Kheyl expedition;)
 Captain W. McNiele.

Captain R. R. Adams ;
 Captain R. Young ;
 Captain P. Maxwell ;
 Mr. W. E. Blyth.

NOTE. The name of Mr. D. Simson, Deputy Commissioner of Hooshiarpore, was inadvertently omitted from the last report. This officer received the thanks of the Supreme Government in 1858, for the frustration of a plot amongst the disarmed Sepoys of the 4th N. I. to murder their officers.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Captain H. B. Urmston ;	}	Offg. Depy. Commissioners.
Mr. C. P. Elliott ;		
Mr. R. F. Saunders ;		
Captain T. W. Mercer ;		
Mr. W. C. Plowden ;		
Mr. D. C. McNabb ;		
Mr. B. Hardinge ;		
Mr. R. W. Thomas ;		
Lieutenant A. A. Munro ;		
Captain H. A. Dwyer ;		
Lieutenant J. S. Tighe ;	}	
Captain C. A. McMahon ;		
Lieutenant C. H. Hall ;		
Lieutenant R. J. D. Ferris ;		
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin ;		
Mr. W. B. Jones ;		
Lieutenant G. G. Young ;		
Mr. C. E. Bernard ;		
Mr. G. R. Elsmie ;		
Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney ;		
Mr. J. W. Smyth ;		
Lieutenant W. G. Waterfield ;		
Mr. O. Wood.		

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. J. H. Penn ;
 Madho Pershad ;
 Mr. J. C. Murphy ;
 Mr. L. Berkeley ;
 Pundit Motee Lall ;
 Agha Kalib Abed ;
 Mr. A. J. S. Donald ;
 Pundit Munphool (Officiating Meer Moonshee to the Hon'ble
 the Lieutenant Governor ;)
 Mr. G. Thomson ;
 Jyshee Ram ;
 Syud Sooltan Ali ;
 Ameen Chund ;
 Colonel Dhunraj ;
 Shazadah Jumboor.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Doctor C. Hathaway.

REVENUE SURVEYORS.

Captain H. C. Johnstone (accompanied the Kabyl Kheyl and
 Mahsood expeditions ;)
 Lieutenant F. C. Anderson ;
 Mr. Patterson.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. H. Wright,
 Mr. W. Wright,

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

R. H. DAVIES,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for 1858-59 and 1859-60.

R E C E I P T S.		1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Tax, ...	...	*1,96,84,221	1,99,83,309	2,99,088	...
Excise and Stamps, ...	...	*58,40,218	63,08,564	4,68,346	...
Trade Taxes, ...	...	...	9,75,807	9,75,807	...
Nuzurana, Tribute &c.,...	...	8,05,929	4,22,956	1,17,027	...
Postal, &c., ...	...	*6,25,639	7,66,623	1,40,984	...
Miscellaneous (including in 1859-60, receipts on account Imperial Ferry Fund.)	...	9,84,414	9,65,491	...	18,923
Toshakanahs, ...	...	55,139	1,45,433	90,294	...
Total Ordinary, ...	...	2,74,95,560	2,95,68,183	20,91,546	18,923
Extraordinary, ...	...	3,561	2,400	...	1,181
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary, ...	...	2,74,99,141	2,95,70,583	20,91,546	20,104
Local Funds, ...	...	17,25,504	19,13,011	1,87,507	...
Grand Total,...	...	2,92,24,645	3,14,83,594	22,79,063	20,104

* Errors have been corrected.

APPENDIX I. (Concluded.)

DISBURSEMENTS.	1858-59.		1859-60.		Increase.	Decrease.
General,	9,08,956	...	10,14,272	...	1,05,316	...
Judicial,	29,97,905	...	27,30,462	...	...	1,77,443
Revenue,	20,85,228	...	18,83,086	...	...	2,02,142
Excise and Stamps,	4,77,028	...	6,18,092	...	1,41,064	...
Trade Taxes,	...	...	16,975	...	16,975	...
Pensions, &c.,	11,45,916	...	12,75,404	...	1,29,488	...
Postal, &c.,	6,36,822	...	6,90,994	...	54,172	...
Miscellaneous,	7,43,237	...	10,64,281	...	3,21,044	...
Military,	69,94,607	...	59,30,107	...	...	10,64,500
Toshakhanahs,	44,482	...	1,58,721	...	1,14,239	...
Total Ordinary,	1,59,44,181	...	1,53,82,394	...	8,82,298	14,44,085
Settlement and Survey, ...	2,75,633	...	1,00,887	...	...	1,74,746
Public Works Department,	20,42,549	...	22,07,378	...	1,64,829	...
Miscellaneous,	31,933	...	5,751	...	...	26,182
Total Extraordinary,	23,50,115	...	23,14,016	...	1,64,829	2,00,928
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary,	1,82,94,296	...	1,76,96,410	...	10,47,127	16,45,013
Local Funds,	12,58,886	...	13,57,505	...	98,619	...
Grand Total, ...	1,95,53,182	...	1,90,53,915	...	11,45,746	16,45,013

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum of the entire actual cost of the undermentioned Troops, under the orders of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, from May 1859 to April 1860.

LAKORE, the 29th June 1860.

STATION.	DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Fixed Establishment	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.
Kohat,	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery,	49,822 10 -	13,713 1 7	63,535 11 9	
Bunnoo,	No. 2 ditto	55,650 7 6	16,309 14 3	71,960 5 9	
Dera Ismail Khan,	No. 3 ditto	59,345 3 5	13,867 10 1	73,212 13 4	
Kohat,	No. 4 or Garrison Company,	11,120 14 2	80	11,201 6 2	
Huzara,	Huzara Mountain Train,	22,250 9 9	2,581 14 3	24,832 8 ...	
Peshawur,	Peshawur ditto,	41,241 6 5	8,431 8 ...	49,672 14 5	
Dera Ismail Khan,	Dera Ismail Khan Magazine,	20,998 12 0	2,397 11 7	23,396 7 7	3,17,812 3 0
Peshawur,	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry,	2,03,641 3 11	23,639 11 3	2,27,280 15 2	
Kohat,	2nd ditto	2,11,751 15 3	24,934 6 3	2,36,686* 5 6	
Dera Ismail Khan,	3rd ditto	2,20,103 3 10	0 0 4,20,103	3 10	
Dera Gazez Khan,	4th ditto	2,24,645 3 5	168 0 0	2,24,813 3 5	
Bunnoo,	5th ditto	2,22,081 14 5	1,976 7 3	2,24,058 5 8	
Asnee,	Mooltan Cavalry Regiment,	1,02,770 0 0	31 0 0	1,02,801†	
Meeran Meer,	Pathan Cavalry Regiment,‡	1,02,770 5 6	31 0 0	1,02,801	13,37,944 7 1
Kohat,	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry,	1,20,480 2 1	1,996 5 6	1,22,476 7 7	
Camp Puloseen,	2nd ditto	1,14,795 4 7	15,070 3 5	1,29,865 8 0	
Dera Gazez Khan,	3rd ditto	1,13,022 1 9	4,607 14 0	1,17,629 15 9	
Kohat,	4th ditto	1,21,254 4 2	5,442 0 0	1,26,696 5 0	
Kohat,	5th ditto	1,20,882 1 4	15,663 14 0	1,36,545 15 4	
Camp Puloseen,	6th ditto	1,12,186 15 6	*6,313 11 2	1,18,499 8 8	
Camp Jhabee,	25th ditto	1,45,589 6 4	2,233 9 6	1,47,822 14 10	8,99,517 11 2
	Carried over,	.....	.....	.....	25,55,274 5 3

* Including expense of extra squadron.

† No return received.

‡ Raised 1st Nov. 1860.

Estimated cost from 1st Nov. 1860 to 30th April 1860.

APPENDIX II. (Continued.)

STATION.	DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Brought over,	...	...	...	25,55,274 5 3
Murdan, Bunoo, Moradabad, Goruckpore, Camp Jhubbee, Lahore Division,	Guide Corps,	3,01,021 6 8	6,894 13 1	1,07,916 4 5	
	1st Regiment Sikh Infantry,	1,31,772 10 0	17,369 13 0	1,49,142 7 6	
	2nd ditto ditto,	1,18,782 2 6	13,568 14 1	1,32,351 7 9	
	3rd ditto ditto,	1,30,963 13 4	16,267 12 1	1,47,231 8 5	
	4th ditto ditto,	1,28,677 12 10	4,884 1 4	1,33,561 14 2	8,70,203 4 3
Mooltan Division,	1st Punjab Police Battalion Lahore,	1,02,517 1 9	1,350 2 3	1,03,867 4 0	
	7th ditto ditto,	1,02,505 9 11	3,209 4 0	1,05,714 13 11	
	Mounted Police Lahore and Umrtsaur,	1,95,989 8 6	0 0 0	1,95,989 8 6	4,05,571 10 5
Jhelum Division,	3rd Punjab Police Battalion,	1,02,195 4 5	5,624 14 2	1,07,820 2 7	
	Mounted Police,	1,62,590 12 3	4,598 11 7	1,67,189 7 10	2,75,009 10 5
Trans-Sutlej Division,	5th Punjab Police Battalion,	1,00,528 14 9	2,451 14 0	1,02,980 12 9	
	Mounted Police,	1,26,009 13 2	1,935 0 0	1,27,944 13 2	2,30,925 9 11
Cis-Sutlej Division,	2nd Punjab Police Battalion Kangra,	1,00,760 11 9	3,655 0 4	1,04,415 12 1	
	Mounted Police,	52,610 0 8	3,813 5 4	56,423 6 0	1,60,839 2 1
Dera Gasee Khan,	4th Punjab Police Battalion Umballa,	1,02,373 7 7	4,103 4 3	1,06,476 11 10	
	Mounted Police,	1,06,098 9 10	5,498 14 0	1,11,597 7 10	2,18,074 3 8
	Mounted Police,	90,115 0 0	376 7 6	90,491 7 6	90,491 7 6
	Carried over,	...	...	...	48,06,389 5 6

Police

APPENDIX II. (Continued.)

STATION.	DESIGNATION OF CORPS.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.
Abbottabad, Huzara, Peshawar,	Brought over,	...	...	...	48,06,389 5 6
	Mounted Police, Suttee Company,	43,535 6,636	1 5 0 0	43,600 8 5 6,764 9 0	50,365 1 5
	Mounted Police,	58,920	0 0	59,160 0 0	59,160 0 0
Dera Ismail Khan,	6th Punjab Police Battalion, Mounted Police (old.)	1,01,850 27,911	7 1 6 11	11,07,790 9 2 37,911 6 11	1,56,882 14 4
	Foot Levies, (do.,)	21,180	14 3	21,180 14 3	
	8th Punjab Police Battalion, Delhi, Mounted Police, ditto, Paneepat,	1,00,521 62,497 24,670	8 10 7 10 0 0	01,01,100 8 10 69,820 2 10 25,030 0 0	1,95,950 11 8
Goorgaon Division,	9th Punjab Police Battalion Goorgaon, Mounted Police Goorgaon and Jhujpur, Ditto Rohtuck,	1,00,733 1,36,315 46,570	9 5 4 10 4 10	91,03,931 5 2 01,41,789 9 7 50,410 4 10	2,96,081 3 7
	Mounted Police, Foot Police 3 Companies,	59,659 17,715	0 7 1 5	8 64,218 2 3 18,934 15 6	83,153 1 8
	10th Punjab Police Battalion, Mounted Police, Rajah Jowahir Sing's Contingent,	19,701 69,723 47,840	7 5 3 11 1 3	26,418 13 3 74,621 15 11 48,999 15 9	1,48,270 19 11
Sura, Huzar,	Carried over,	...	...	...	57,100,203 5 1

APPENDIX II. (Concluded.)

	Fixed Establishment.			Total.		Grand Total.
	
Brought over,	...	...	...	...	...	57,96,253 1
STAFF.						
Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, @	...	...	...	...	...
Staff Officer Punjab Irregular Force, @	...	...	...	...	...
Medical attendance, @	2,000	...	...	24,000	...	
8 Captains of Police, each @	815	6	...	9,784	8	
2 Lieutenants of Police, each @	30	...	...	360	...	
Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force, @	800	...	...	76,800	...	
Office Establishment to Captains and Lieutenants of Police, @	600	...	...	14,400	...	
7 Station Staff Officers,	665	...	...	7,980	...	
	400	...	...	4,800	...	
	...	...	...	1,800	...	1,39,924 8
Grand Total,	...	...	...	...	...	59,36,177 1

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, Medical stores, &c., have not been included in this statement.

(sd.) C. HUTCHINSON, Major,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,

Military Deptt.

(COPY.)

NO. 3,367.

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Dated FORT WILLIAM, 11th August 1860.

SIR,

Foreign Deptt. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th ultimo, No. 514, submitting the Annual Administration Report of the Punjab and its Dependencies for the year 1859-60, and in reply to state that the Governor General in Council is well satisfied with the general results therein exhibited.

2. His Excellency in Council views with much pleasure the gradual extinction of the crime of infanticide, as reported in the 31st paragraph.

3. His Excellency in Council desires to have a full report of all that has been done, and all that it is proposed to do, in respect to the rights of cultivators, to which allusion is made in the 47th paragraph.

4. The activity manifested in the Educational Department, and the reforms reported in the 56th paragraph, meet with the approbation of the Governor General in Council.

5. His Excellency in Council desires me to request, that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to all those officers who are brought to favorable notice by the Lieutenant Governor.

* * * * *

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM, the 11th August 1860.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government Punjab.



